

This is a digital copy of a book that was preserved for generations on library shelves before it was carefully scanned by Google as part of a project to make the world's books discoverable online.

It has survived long enough for the copyright to expire and the book to enter the public domain. A public domain book is one that was never subject to copyright or whose legal copyright term has expired. Whether a book is in the public domain may vary country to country. Public domain books are our gateways to the past, representing a wealth of history, culture and knowledge that's often difficult to discover.

Marks, notations and other marginalia present in the original volume will appear in this file - a reminder of this book's long journey from the publisher to a library and finally to you.

Usage guidelines

Google is proud to partner with libraries to digitize public domain materials and make them widely accessible. Public domain books belong to the public and we are merely their custodians. Nevertheless, this work is expensive, so in order to keep providing this resource, we have taken steps to prevent abuse by commercial parties, including placing technical restrictions on automated querying.

We also ask that you:

+ *Make non-commercial use of the files* We designed Google Book Search for use by individuals, and we request that you use these files for personal, non-commercial purposes.

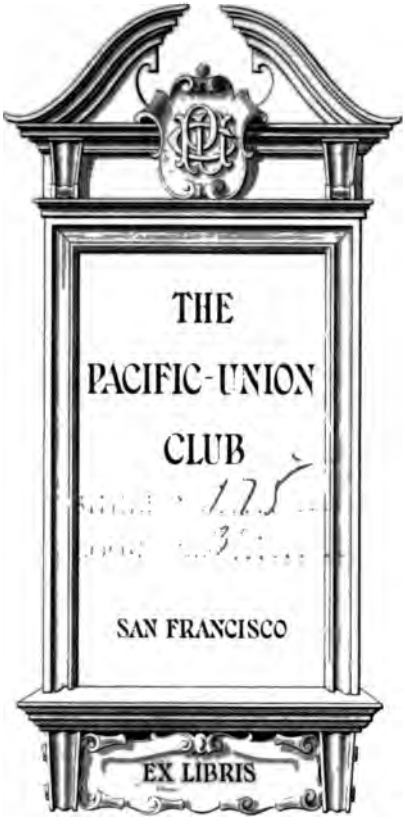
+ *Refrain from automated querying* Do not send automated queries of any sort to Google's system: If you are conducting research on machine translation, optical character recognition or other areas where access to a large amount of text is helpful, please contact us. We encourage the use of public domain materials for these purposes and may be able to help.

+ *Maintain attribution* The Google "watermark" you see on each file is essential for informing people about this project and helping them find additional materials through Google Book Search. Please do not remove it.

+ *Keep it legal* Whatever your use, remember that you are responsible for ensuring that what you are doing is legal. Do not assume that just because we believe a book is in the public domain for users in the United States, that the work is also in the public domain for users in other countries. Whether a book is still in copyright varies from country to country, and we can't offer guidance on whether any specific use of any specific book is allowed. Please do not assume that a book's appearance in Google Book Search means it can be used in any manner anywhere in the world. Copyright infringement liability can be quite severe.

About Google Book Search

Google's mission is to organize the world's information and to make it universally accessible and useful. Google Book Search helps readers discover the world's books while helping authors and publishers reach new audiences. You can search through the full text of this book on the web at `http://books.google.com/`



Thomas Andrew.

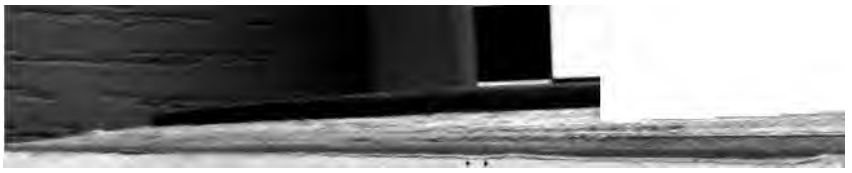
GIFT

Stanford U[redacted]aries





GEORGE THE SECOND



THE GEORGIAN ERA:

MEMOIRS

OF THE MOST EMINENT PERSONS, WHO HAVE FLOURISHED IN GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM THE ACCESSION OF GEORGE THE FIRST TO THE DEMISE OF GEORGE THE FOURTH.

IN FOUR VOLUMES.

VOLUME II.

MILITARY AND NAVAL COMMANDERS;
JUDGES AND BARRISTERS;
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

LONDON:

VIZETELLY, BRANSTON AND CO. FLEET STREET.

MDCCCXXXIII.



LONDON:
VIZETELLY, BRANSTON AND CO.
PRINTERS,
FLEET STREET.

942.07
G35L
V.2

CONTENTS.

THE ARMY.

	Page
Abercromby, Sir Ralph	84
Albemarle, Arnold Joost, Earl of	462
Albemarle, George, Earl of	73
Albemarle, William Anne, Earl of	49
Amherst, Lord	56
Andre, John	467
Anglesea, Marquess of	109
Anson, Sir George	485
Argyle and Greenwich, Duke of	40
Aston, Harvey	476
Auchmuty, Sir Samuel	474
Baird, Sir David	101
Balcarres, Earl of	469
Beckwith, Sir George	469
Bentinck, Lord	488
Beresford, Viscount	111
Blakeney, Lord	33
Blantyre, Lord	490
Burgoyne, Lieutenant-general	82
Cadogan, Earl	28
Campbell, Sir Alexander, Baronet	478
Campbell, Sir Neil	489
Carpenter, Lord	23
Carrol, Sir William Parker	492
Cathcart, Earl	472
Chatham, Earl of	474
Clinton, Sir Henry	485
Clinton, Sir Henry	90
Clive, Lord	74
Cobham, Viscount	82
Cole, Sir Galbraith Lowry	487
Combermere, Lord	493
Conway, Marshal	61
Cookson, George	473
Coote, Sir Eyre	80
Cope, Sir John	48
Cornwallis, Marquess	87
Craig, James Henry	466
Dalhousie, Earl of	486
Dalrymple, Sir Hew Whitefoord	95
Denham, Sir James Stewart	467
Despard, Edward Marcus	468
Dorchester, Lord	71
Donoughmore, Earl of	475
Don, Sir George	470
Draper, Sir William	62
Dundas, Sir David	89
Fanning, Edmund	465
Fawcett, William	463
Fitzgerald, Lord Edward	479
Gage, Thomas	67
Gallway, Earl of	21
Gardiner, Colonel	46
Granby, Marquess of	65
Grey, Earl	81
Guest, Joshua	461
Harcourt, Earl of	466
Harris, Lord	93
Hastings, Marquess of	99
Hawley, Major-general	48
Heathfield, Lord	58
Hill, Lord	142
Hislop, Sir Thomas	481
Hodgson, Studholm	463
Hopetown, Earl of	481
Howden, Baron	479
Howe, Viscount	68
Johnson, Sir William	52
Kingsley, William	465
Lake, Viscount	92

	Page
Long, Richard, Ballard	486
Ligonier, Francis	463
Ligonier, Earl	45
Londonderry, Marquess of	144
Lowe, Sir Hudson	490
Lumley, Sir William	483
Lynedoch, Lord	476
Maccartney, General	80
Mackay, Robert	482
Maitland, Sir Thomas	477
Malcolm, Sir John	141
Marlborough, Charles, Duke of	50
Marlborough, John, Duke of	9
M'Carthy, Sir Charles	496
Medows, Sir William	86
Melville, Robert	464
Montague, Edward	473
Monckton, Robert	70
Money, John	97
Montressor, Sir Henry Tucker	103
Moore, Sir John	106
Mulgrave, Earl of	472
Munro, Sir Thomas, Baronet	477
Murray, Sir George	113
Ochterlony, Sir David	102
Ogelthorpe, General	43
Orkney, Earl of	461
Oswald, Sir John	484
Pack, Sir Denis	491
Peterborough, Earl of	24
Ponsonby, Francis Cavendish	495
Prevost, Sir George, Baronet	483
Ross, Robert	488
Sackville, Viscount	53
Shipp, John	495
Somerset, Lord	496
Spencer, Sir Brent	477
Stair, Earl of	36
Staunton, Francis	489
Stewart, Sir William	488
Stuart, Sir John	105
Tarleton, Barrastre	470
Torrens, Sir Henry	494
Townshend, Marquess	72
Tyrawley, Lord	463
Vassall, Lieutenant-colonel	486
Villettes, William Anne	471
Vivian, Sir Richard Hussey, Bart.	492
Wade, Marshal	34
Wall, Joseph	466
Webb, Lieutenant-general	31
Wellington, Duke of	114
Whitelocke, John	475
Wills, Sir Charles	461
Wilson, Sir Robert Thomas	143
Wolfe, General	78

THE NAVY.

Arbuthnot, Marriot	179
Ball, Sir Alexander	516
Barham, Lord	504
Barrington, Samuel	198
Beauclerk, Lord Amelius	529
Beauclerk, Lord Aubrey	499
Berkeley, George Cranfield	513
Berkeley, Earl of	163
Berry, Sir Edward	253
Bertie, Albemarle	515
Bickerton, Richard	500
Blackwood, Sir Henry	261
Boscawen, Edward	176
Bridport, Viscount	197
Brisbane, Sir Charles	243
Broke, Sir Philip Bowes Vere	266
Byng, John	166
Carew, Sir Benjamin Hallowell	231
Calder, Sir Robert	206
Christian, Sir Hugh Clobury	507
Cochrane, Sir Alexander Inglis	222
Cochrane, Lord	247
Cockburn, George	523
Codrington, Sir Edward	242
Coffin, Sir Isaac	519
Collingwood, Lord	211
Colpoys, Sir John	512
Cornish, Sir Samuel	180
Cornwallis, William	206
Cotton, Sir Charles	510
Curtis, Sir Roger	215
De Courcy, the Honourable Michael	514
Digby, Honourable Robert	502
Douglass, Charles	506
Douglass, Sir James	499
Drury, William O'Brien	520



	Page
Duckworth, Sir John Thomas	209
Duncan, Viscount.....	199
Elliott, John	505
Exmouth, Viscount	218
Faulkner, Robert	521
Foley, Sir Thomas	526
Freeman, William Peere Williams	508
Gambier, Lord	517
Gardiner, Lord	509
Graves, Lord	195
Hardy, Sir Thomas Masterman ..	260
Hawke, Lord	171
Heywood, Peter	531
Hood, Viscount	188
Hood, Sir Samuel	233
Holmes, Charles.....	498
Hope, Sir William Johnstone	528
Hosier, Francis	497
Hoste, Sir William	262
Hotham, Sir Henry	267
Howe, Earl.....	193
Hughes, Sir Edward.....	184
Jennings, Sir John	151
Johnstone, George	185
Keats, Sir Richard Goodwin	510
Keith, Viscount.....	207
Kempenfelt, Richard	183
Keppel, Viscount	190
Kingsmill, Sir Robert Brice	506
Knowles, Sir Charles Henry, Bart.	516
Knowles, Sir Charles	169
Leake, Sir John	149
Leeds, Duke of	497
Lestock, Richard	161
Lockart Ross, Sir John	501
Louis, Sir Thomas, Baronet	524
Mackellar, John.....	241
Maitland, Frederick Lewis.....	268
Malcolm, Sir Pulteney.....	255
Manby, Thomas.....	531
Martin, Sir Thomas Byam	252
Mathews, Thomas.....	157
Maxwell, Sir Murray	264
Milne, Sir David.....	525
Montagu, George	511
Morris, Sir James Nicole	526
Mount Edgecumbe, Earl of	501
Nagle, Sir Edmund	517
Neale, Sir Harry Burrard	251

	Page
Nelson, Viscount	223
Norris, Sir John.....	158
Northesk, Earl of	518
Ogle, Sir Chaloner, Senior	162
Ogle, Sir Chaloner.....	505
Onslow, Richard.....	509
Orford, Earl of	147
Otway, Robert Walter.....	257
Palliser, Sir Hugh.....	187
Parker, Richard	528
Parker, Sir Hyde, the Elder	178
Parker, Sir Hyde, the Younger....	204
Parker, Sir Peter	503
Parker, Sir Peter	532
Pasley, Sir Thomas	202
Pocock, Sir George	173
Popham, Sir Home Riggs	235
Purvis, John Child.....	515
Radstock, Lord	518
Roddam, Robert	503
Rodney, Lord.....	181
Rowley, Sir Charles	259
Rowley, Sir Josias.....	240
Rowley, Sir Joshua	507
Russell, Thomas Macnamara	507
Saumarez, Sir James	217
Saunders, Sir Charles	175
Schomberg, Sir Alexander	504
Seymour, Sir Michael	529
Shouldham, Molineaux	499
Smith, Sir William Sydney.....	237
Stopford, Sir Robert.....	528
Strachan, Sir Richard	230
St. Vincent, Earl	201
Thompson, Sir Thomas Boulden ..	530
Thornborough, Sir Edward	513
Torrington, Viscount	153
Trollope, Sir Henry	512
Trowbridge, Sir Thomas	245
Tyler, Sir Charles	527
Vernon, Edward	165
Wager, Sir Charles	155
Walker, James	520
Warren, Sir John Borlase	210
Warren, Sir Peter.....	498
Watson, Charles	499
Wood, Sir James Athol	522
Yorke, Sir Joseph Sydney	256

JURISPRUDENCE.

	Page
Adam, William	542
Adolphus, John	550
Alvanley, Lord	541
Ashburton, Lord	289
Avonmore, Lord	538
Barrington, Daines	537
Barrington, Sir Jonah	337
Bayley, Sir John	549
Bearcroft, Edward	536
Blackstone, Sir William	286
Brougham, Henry	352
Buller, Sir Francis	303
Burgh, Walter Hussey	540
Camden, Earl	283
Carleton, Viscount	540
Chambers, Sir Robert	297
Clare, Earl of	304
Clonmell, Earl of	539
Cowper, Earl	276
Curran, John Philpot	306
Dallas, Sir Robert	543
Denman, Thomas	343
East, Sir Edward Hyde	548
Eldon, Lord	318
Ellenborough, Lord	316
Erskine, Henry	542
Erskine, Lord	313
Evans, Sir William David	547
Eyre, James	537
Fearne, Charles	543
Foster, Sir Michael	535
Garrow, Sir William	322
Gibbs, Sir Vickary	318
Gifford, Lord	350
Glenbervie, Lord	540
Grant, Sir William	328
Grantley, Lord	285
Hailes, Lord	538
Harcourt, Viscount	533
Hardinge, George	300
Hardwicke, Lord	278
Hargrave, Francis	298
Hart, Sir Anthony	550
Hill, George	288
Hullock, Sir John	548
Jackson, Randle	548
Jeffrey, Francis	345
Jekyll, Joseph	305
Kenyon, Lord	292
King, Lord	534
Kilwarden, Viscount	538
Lawrence, French	546
Lawrence, Sir Soulden	547
Leach, Sir John	341
Lens, John	546
Lifford, Viscount	536
Lushington, Stephen	359
Lyndhurst, Lord	340
Macclesfield, Earl of	274
Macdonald, Sir Archibald, Baronet	542
Mackintosh, Sir James	331
Macnally, Leonard	545
Manners, Lord	323
Mansfield, Sir James	298
Mansfield, Earl	279
Midleton, Viscount	533
Montague, Basil	551
Morden, Lord	536
Nicholl, Sir John	323
Nolan, Michael	550
Norbury, Earl of	301
O'Connell, Daniel	347
Onslow, Arthur	330
Phillips, Charles	552
Pigott, Sir Arthur	544
Plowden, Francis	547
Plumer, Sir Thomas	545
Puller, Sir Christopher	551
Rae, Sir David	287
Raymond, Lord	535
Redesdale, Lord	303
Reeves, John	321
Robinson, Sir Christopher	549
Romilly, Sir Samuel	324
Rosslyn, Earl	291
Runnington, Charles	544
Scarlett, Sir James	327
Shadwell, Sir Launcelot	552
Simeon, Sir John, Baronet	549
Somers, Lord	273

	Page
Stowell, Lord	302
Strange, Sir John	535
Sugden, Sir Edward Burtenshaw	348
Talbot, Lord	535
Tenterden, Lord	329
Thurlow, Lord	294
Tindal, Sir Nicholas Conyngham	552
Viner, Charles	534
Wetherell, Sir Charles	342
Wilmot, Sir John Eardley	536
Wilmot, John Eardley	543
Wooddeson, Richard	541
Wood, Sir George	540
Wynford, Lord	338

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

Abernethy, John	446
Adams, Joseph	435
Austin, William	582
Baker, Sir George	567
Baillie, Matthew	442
Bateman, Thomas	453
Battie, William	559
Beddoes, Thomas	437
Blackwell, Alexander	557
Blane, Sir Gilbert	577
Bracken, Henry	561
Brocklesby, Richard	394
Bromfield, William	563
Brown, John	404
Browne, Sir William	560
Buchan, William	568
Cadogan, William	564
Carlisle, Sir Anthony	588
Carpue, Joseph Constantine	458
Chamberlen, Hugh	368
Chapman, Edmund	555
Cheselden, William	376
Chessher, Robert	578
Cheyne, George	370
Clarke, Charles Mansfield	586
Cleghorn, George	565
Cline, Henry	581
Collingwood, Thomas	428
Croft, Sir Richard	445
Cruikshank, William Cumberland	575
Cullen, William	388
Currie, James	431
Curtis, John	583
Denman, Thomas	400
Dick, Sir Alexander	381
Dimsdale, Thomas	562
Douglas, James	554
Duncan, Andrew, Senior	575
Duncan, Daniel	553
Elliotson, John	587
Falconer, William	416
Foote, Jesse	574
Fordyce, George	408
Fothergill, Anthony	570
Fothergill, John	385
Friend, John	375
Garthshore, Maxwell	399
Gooch, Robert	456
Good, John Mason	448
Gregory, James	582
Grosvenor, John	572
Haighton, John	582
Halford, Sir Henry	451
Hall, Robert	585
Hawes, William	409
Haygarth, John	411
Heberden, William	383
Hewson, William	571
Hey, William	406
Home, Sir Everard	584
Hulme, Nathaniel	570
Hunter, John	395
Hunter, William	392
Huxham, John	559
Jackson, Robert	580
James, Robert	380
Jebb, Sir Richard	568
Jenner, Edward	422
Johnstone, James	569
Jurin, James	555
Keil, James	554
Kirkland, Thomas	567
Knighton, Sir William	585
Latham, John	585
Laurence, Thomas	384
Leake, John	569

	Page
Lettsom, John Coakley	417
Levett, Robert	558
Lind, James	577
Lobb, Theophilus	584
Macbride, David	567
Mackie, John	421
Manningham, Sir Richard	561
Mapletoft, John	553
Marshall, Andrew	414
Maton, William George	587
Mayo, Herbert	587
Mead, Richard	372
Merriman, Samuel	452
Milman, Sir Francis	577
Monro, Alexander, the Elder	378
Monro, Alexander, the Younger	401
Monro, John	564
Monsey, Messenger	556
Moseley, Benjamin	571
Nicholls, Frank	557
Parry, Caleb Hillier	429
Parsons, James	382
Pearson, George	580
Pemberton, Henry	556
Percival, Thomas	412
Pitcairn, David	576
Pott, Percival	389
Powell, Richard	455
Radcliffe, John	363
Rigby, Edward	573
Ring, John	581
Rowley, William	573
Russell, Alexander	563
Rutherford, Daniel	427
Rutty, John	556
Saunders, William	574
Scott, Helenus	584
Sharp, Samuel	565
Shaw, Sir Peter	555
Short, Thomas	558
Simmons, Samuel Foart	576
Sims, James	572
Smellie, William	377
Smith, Hugh	566
Smyth, James Carmichael	572
Templeman, Peter	561
Tierney, Sir Matthew	586
Uwins, Daniel	586
Wall, Martin	576
Wall, John	560
Ware, James	583
Warner, Joseph	565
Warren, Richard	569
Watson, Henry	558
Wells, William Charles	436
Whateley, Thomas	579
Whitehead, John	579
Whytt, Robert	391
Willan, Robert	583
Willis, Reverend Francis	566
Wintringham, Sir Clifton	560
Woodward, John	369
Woodville, William	581
Wright, William	402



THE ARMY.





THE ARMY.

JOHN CHURCHILL, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

JOHN CHURCHILL was born at Ash, in Devonshire, on the 24th of June, 1650. He was descended from the Courcils of Poitou, who came over with William the Conqueror; and his more immediate ancestors were sufferers, for their loyalty, in the civil wars. He was educated, partly by his father, Sir Winston Churchill, author of Divi Britannici, partly by a neighbouring clergyman of strict protestant principles and exemplary life, and, finally, at the school of St. Paul's, in London; where the plates in a work by Vegetius on the art of war, attracted his early notice and admiration. Sir Winston Churchill being clerk of the green cloth, found means to obtain for his son, and Arabella his daughter, an introduction to court; the former being appointed page of honour to the Duke of York, while the latter, after having for some time acted as an attendant on the person of the duchess, became mistress to the duke, by whom she had several children, one of whom was the famous Duke of Berwick.

Young Churchill's passion for a military life was so kindled by the sight of reviews, which he was constantly witnessing, that when the Duke of York inquired what profession he preferred, he entreated, on his knees, for a pair of colours in the guards, which he appears to have procured; and, at the age of sixteen, quitted a voluptuous court to make his first essay in arms at Tangier, in Africa, then belonging to the British crown. His employment on this service has, however, been attributed to jealousy: the singular beauty of his person having, as some assert, attracted more than proper admiration from the Duchess of York; and, according to others, from the king's mistress, the Duchess of Cleveland, who presented him with £5,000; but not, as it appears, until after his first departure from court. It has, again, been surmised, with some shew of probability, that the gratification of his own passion for the army was procured at the expense of his sister's purity.

He was soon recalled from Africa, made a captain of grenadiers, and, in 1672, accompanied the English auxiliaries, despatched under the Duke of Monmouth to assist the French, headed by Turenne and Condé, against the Dutch. Throughout the war, he volunteered his services on every occasion of danger. At the siege of Nimeguen, Turenne having laid a wager, that "the handsome Englishman," as Churchill was then termed by that eminent commander, would retake and defend a post with a small number of men, which another officer had abandoned, though supported by a strong detachment, he cheerfully undertook the service, and won the wager by his admirable gallantry. In the following year, he saved the life of Monmouth at the siege of Maestricht; and after having excited universal admiration by his intrepidity, and received the thanks of the French king at the head of the army, he returned to England, fraught with valuable military experience, in 1677.

He was now made a lieutenant-colonel, as well as master of the robes, and gentleman of the bed-chamber to the Duke of York; and, in the following year, secretly married Sarah Jennings, the companion of Princess Anne. This lady, to a beautiful form and

features, added a powerful intellect and insatiable ambition. The match was disinterested on either side; he had refused a wealthier bride selected by his parents, and she had rejected the suit of the Earl of Lindsey. Churchill had, by this time, acquired a large share of royal confidence and favour. He attended the Duke of York to the Netherlands and Scotland, and was wrecked with him in Yarmouth roads, in 1682: on this occasion, the duke displayed his great regard for Churchill, by insisting that the latter should have a place in the only boat they possessed, while many persons of quality were left to perish.

By the interest of his royal master he soon afterwards procured a Scotch peerage, and a colonelcy in the guards; and, on the duke's accession to the throne, was sent as ambassador to notify that event to the French court. While in Paris, on receiving intelligence of the arbitrary conduct of the new monarch, he avowed to Lord Gallway, in a letter, that if his majesty should attempt to change the religion and constitution of the state, he would quit his service. On his return, he was created a British peer, by the title of Baron Churchill, of Sandridge, Herts. During Monmouth's insurrection, he became major-general; and, by his vigilance and skilful manœuvres, compensated for the deficiency and ignorance of Lord Faversham, the commander-in-chief: he saved the army from a surprise on the eve of battle; and was mainly instrumental in obtaining the victory of Sedgemoor, on the following day.

During the remainder of the reign, he acted with more prudence than gratitude. Either from interested views, or, as his advocates assert, from a conscientious regard for the due support of the protestant faith, he gradually estranged himself from his sovereign, and at length entered into a correspondence with the Prince of Orange. It seems, however, that previously to deserting James, which he did when that monarch was in his utmost need, and transferring his allegiance to William of Nassau, he had given the bigotted king much wholesome but ineffectual counsel. James, during a conciliatory progress through the kingdom, having touched several persons who were afflicted with the evil, in Winchester cathedral, asked Churchill, at dinner, what his subjects said about it. "Truly," was the reply, "they do not approve it; and it is the general opinion that your majesty is paving the way for the introduction of popery."

His wife, it is said, prevailed upon the Princess Anne to postpone her own right of succession in favour of her sister; and their united efforts, on behalf of the new sovereigns, were deemed to have been of such importance, that Churchill, on the accession of William and Mary, in 1689, was created Earl of Marlborough, and appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces attached to the army of the Prince of Waldeck, in the Low Countries. A short campaign ensued; during which, Marlborough, in the prince's opinion, manifested greater military talents in a single battle, than generals of longer experience had shewn in many years. He was soon afterwards sent to Ireland, where he reduced Cork and Kinsale with great promptitude and skill.

William treated him with much honour and gratitude for his exertions; but no sooner did it appear, that the new monarch's tenure of the throne was so insecure, that a probability existed of the exiled family being recalled, than Marlborough entered into a correspondence with the deposed monarch, and, promising to atone for past infidelity by unswerving attachment for the future, obtained a pardon for himself and his connexions, in the event of a counter-revolution.

A groundless charge, founded on forged letters, was soon after brought against the earl, whose committal to the Tower ensued. He, however, speedily obtained his release, but was dismissed from all his employments, in consequence, it has been supposed, of his correspondence with James having been discovered during the investigation. But his treachery rendered him only a temporary alien from court, to which the evident value of his services gradually effected his restoration; and on the death of Queen Mary, whom Marlborough and his wife had offended, by taking part with the Princess Anne in a quarrel between the royal sisters, he was appointed governor to the young



Duke of Gloucester, with this brief and flattering instruction from the king:— "Teach him to be like yourself, and he will not want accomplishments."

He now entirely regained his previous high consideration at court, and was consulted on the most important occasions, by William; who, it is said, he mainly contributed to dissuade from abandoning a crown, which was to him little better than a chaplet of thorns. When Philip the Fifth mounted the throne of Spain, Marlborough was intrusted with the command of the forces in the Netherlands; and, at the same time, invested with powers to negotiate a grand alliance. While acting in this double capacity, he displayed much talent as a diplomatist; and gave the king, on various occasions, such sound and statesman-like counsel, that he was recommended by the dying monarch to his successor, as the man most able to serve her in the cabinet as well as in the field.

On the accession of Anne, Marlborough received the insignia of the Garter, and was appointed captain-general of the forces at home and abroad, and ambassador extraordinary to the states general. In May, 1702, he embarked from Margate for the theatre of war, after tearing himself away from the countess with the romantic regret of a new-married bridegroom. On his arrival in Holland, he was constituted generalissimo, with an allowance of £10,000 a year, in preference to many royal and princely competitors, and quickly projected an extensive plan for the ensuing campaign. But he was not at liberty to carry his gigantic schemes into execution; being thwarted by the jealousies of his defeated rivals, hampered by the dissensions of the allies, and shackled by the ignorance of the Dutch field deputies. In spite of these drawbacks, his achievements were brilliant. Venloo, Stevenswaert, and Ruremond, surrendered; and the capture of Liege, which Boufflers attempted in vain to prevent, terminated the campaign.

The earl then departed from Maestricht for the Hague; and, embarking on the Meuse, would have been taken prisoner by a French partisan, had not his servant, Gell, slipped into his hand, unperceived, an old French passport, formerly granted to General Churchill, the earl's brother, when he quitted the army from ill health. This artifice happily succeeded: and thus, by the address of a servant, was averted a loss which might have materially affected the liberties of Europe. His arrival at the Hague was welcomed with intense delight, and the pensionary, Heinsius, conveyed to him the thanks of the states in an eloquent oration. On returning to England he was elevated to a dukedom, received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and the house of commons voted him a pension of £5,000 a year. The popularity he enjoyed at this time was, however, much embittered by the death of his eldest son, Lord Blandford, who fell a victim to the small pox, in his seventeenth year, while pursuing his studies at Cambridge.

In 1703, he returned to the Low Countries, and military operations were soon recommenced. Having taken Bonn, the duke determined on pushing into the heart of Brabant and West Flanders. The French avoiding a battle, he endeavoured to make them retire behind their lines, and then to get possession of Antwerp and Ostend. This object was defeated by the cupidity of the Dutch generals, who invaded the country of Waes, to levy contributions, in opposition to the orders of Marlborough, and to the total ruin of his plans. The campaign closed, greatly to his dissatisfaction, with the reduction of Huy, Limburg, and Guelder; and he was at once so much disgusted with his coadjutors, and so apprehensive that the English ministers were about to confine the war to defensive operations only, that he solicited the queen's permission to resign: but on Harley and St. John being admitted to her councils, and at her majesty's urgent entreaty, he consented to retain his command.

Austria was, at this time, seriously menaced by the Elector of Bavaria, the French armies on the Rhine, and the Hungarian rebels. Marlborough, to avoid the impending evil, concerted, with Prince Eugene of Savoy, a gigantic plan of operations. Their first object was to seize on Donawerth, which was protected by a strong body of the elector's troops, who had fortified themselves on the height of Schellenberg.



After a march of fourteen miles, Marlborough attacked the enemy's position. The Bavarians received their assailants with a destructive fire; and, rushing from their works, furiously charged a battalion of English guards, who received the onset unmoved as rocks, and a dreadful carnage ensued. At length, the enemy gave way; and the bridge over the Danube breaking down from the weight of the fugitives, the flood completed the havock which the bayonet had begun. This victory, purchased at a heavy loss, was pregnant with the most favourable consequences: it destroyed the favourite Bavarian regiment, the loss of which called tears into the eyes of the elector; it hastened the evacuation of Donawerth; and almost induced the court of Stutgard to detach itself from the French alliance: for this latter purpose, the preliminaries of a treaty had been actually agreed on, when the elector hearing that Marshal Tallard was approaching to his assistance with thirty-five thousand of the best troops of France, abruptly terminated the negotiation.

Marlborough was now joined by Prince Eugene with ten thousand men, and discovering that the Bavarians and French were marking out a camp near Blenheim, resolved upon attacking them, although superior in numbers to his own forces, before they could fortify the new position. The battle of Hochstet, or Blenheim, accordingly took place on the 13th of August, 1704. During the preceding night, Marlborough had passed a considerable time in prayer, and received the sacrament. In the morning, when his troops were drawn up in array, the chaplains performed divine service at the head of their respective regiments; and after Marlborough had narrowly escaped destruction from a cannon ball, while riding along the line, the onset took place. After a desperate resistance, and the loss of forty thousand men, notwithstanding the cowardice of the imperial troops under Eugene, the enemy were completely routed, with a loss on the part of the allies of only twelve thousand killed and wounded. Marshal Tallard, who was taken prisoner on this occasion, complimented the duke on having discomfited the best troops in the world. "I hope," was the reply, "you will except those who have beaten them."

Marlborough wrote to his wife, apprising her of his success, on the back of a tavern bill; and the queen, glittering with jewels, accompanied by the duchess, in a very plain garb, soon afterwards went to St. Paul's, for the purpose of returning solemn thanks for the victory. The Emperor of Germany, and the King of the Romans, honoured the duke with letters of compliments and thanks; but to these he returned no answer. He could not have replied without noticing the misconduct of the imperial troops, and he rather chose to outrage etiquette than to wound the feelings of the Prince Eugene. Though dreadfully emaciated by fatigue, he now performed a journey of eight hundred miles, in the most inclement season of the year, to the King of Prussia, from whom he obtained a reinforcement of troops, by which Savoy was saved. Leaving Bavaria subjugated, and Treves, Landau, and Traerbach, occupied by the allies, he returned to England, in December, apparently in a state of incipient consumption. His fellow countrymen greeted his arrival with every demonstration of triumph and joy: he received the thanks of both houses of parliament; the city entertained him with a splendid feast; the colours taken from the enemy were paraded, to the delight of an admiring populace, from one extremity of London to the other; the manor of Woodstock, and hundred of Wotton, were settled upon him and his heirs for ever, and a splendid mansion was ordered to be constructed on some part of the estate, as a monument of national gratitude; medals in honour of the hero of Blenheim were struck, and Addison wrote a poem, entitled The Campaign, to celebrate his achievements. Marlborough bore his honours with meekness. Evelyn relates, that having met him at Godolphin's, the duke took his hand, "as formerly he was used to do, without any alteration of his good nature."

On the 31st of March, 1705, he embarked again for the continent; and on his arrival at the Hague, found himself at the head of little more than forty thousand men, while Villars was opposed to him with fifty-five thousand.

At an interview with Prince Louis of Baden, it was arranged that his highness should march, with a large detachment, towards the Saar, while Marlborough undertook the siege of Saar-Louis; but either from treachery, or envy of the duke's military reputation, the prince failed to perform his engagement, and Marlborough, after writing the following apology to Villars, deemed it expedient to decamp. "Do me the justice to believe, that my retreat is entirely owing to the failure of the Prince of Baden; but that my esteem for you is still greater than my resentment of his conduct." Weakly supported by the Austrian court, and crippled in his movements by the Dutch recalling thirty battalions from the army for the protection of Liege, he wrote to his wife, begging her to hasten the completion of Blenheim, for he thought he should never more stir from his own house. His enemies at home, and he had not a few, exulted in his difficulties, and calumniated his reputation. An opportunity for active exertion at length occurred, and the prospect of success raised his spirits to their former level. Huy being recovered, and the French having withdrawn from Liege into their lines, he resumed his favourite plan of making an irruption into Brabant, and so deceived the French by his movements, that while they were expecting an attack on one particular point, he carried the posts of Hespen and Helixem, which were supposed to be sufficiently secure, as well on account of their distance as strength; and would, but for the misconduct of the Dutch, have brought the enemy to an engagement, of the successful result of which he appears to have been almost certain. So severely mortified did he feel on this occasion, that he is said to have exclaimed, "I am at this moment ten years older than I was four days ago." He wrote to the states, pointing out the advantages he had lost through the ignorance of others, and how impossible it was for him to act, unless freed from the control and disastrous interference of those whom they employed. This letter was surreptitiously printed, and enlisted the popular feeling, both in England and Holland, on the side of Marlborough. The queen wrote to deplore the irksomeness of his situation; Eugene consoled him in the language of disinterested friendship; and the Dutch, terrified at his threat of relinquishing the command, in some measure appeased him by recalling Slangenberg, one of their most obnoxious generals.

After demolishing the French lines, and securing winter quarters in Brabant, Marlborough exchanged the field for the cabinet, and repairing to the courts of Vienna, Berlin, and Hanover, arranged the means and measures for the ensuing campaign. He was every where received with the extraordinary respect due to his character, and was created a prince of the empire; with which title, the principality of Mindelheim was settled upon him and his heirs male for ever. He was loth to receive this German dignity, but deferred to the advice of his friends, who considered it would give him additional influence, in a country where titles were considered so honourable and important. About this time, a clergyman in England was sentenced to the pillory for a libel upon him; but, by the interposition of the duchess, the sentence was not carried into execution. Marlborough, upon this, observed, "I should have been very uneasy if the law had not found the man guilty; but much more uneasy if, on my account, he had suffered the degrading punishment to which he was condemned."

He now desired to carry the war into Italy, in conjunction with Prince Eugene; but several of the allied powers objected to the plan, and the Dutch and English governments felt alarmed at the idea of his removing to so great a distance. By a movement upon Namur, he at length provoked the enemy to risk an engagement; and on the 12th of May, 1706, was fought the memorable battle of Ramillies, in which the Elector of Bavaria and Marshal Villeroy were routed with dreadful slaughter. The victorious allies pursued the fugitives above five leagues from the field; they took the enemy's baggage and artillery, about one hundred and twenty colours, or standards, six hundred officers, six thousand private soldiers, and killed or wounded about eight thousand more. During the battle, the duke met with

a narrow escape. He was rallying some broken squadrons, in order to renew the charge, when he was recognised by the French dragoons, and in leaping a ditch to escape them, was thrown from his charger, and severely bruised: a body of infantry came seasonably to his relief, or he must have either been killed or taken prisoner. Colonel Bingfield, his equerry, alighted to give him his horse; and, while holding the stirrup for the duke to remount, had his head struck off by a cannon ball.

The benefits of the victory were immediate and important: Louvain and Mechlin opened their gates to the conqueror, and the states of Brabant proclaimed the Archduke Charles. Oudenarde, that had foiled William, at the head of sixty thousand men; Antwerp, and Ostend, which had held out against the skilful Spinola for three years; Menin, though fortified with works upon the system of Vauban, and strongly garrisoned; Dendermond, which had resisted Louis, besides Alost, Lierre, Ghent, Bruges, and Damme, were successively surrendered to the allies. The capture of Ath followed, and that of Mons would have closed the brilliant campaign, but for the economy of the Dutch, by which the duke was compelled to order his men into winter quarters. On his return to England, he was welcomed with national exultation: he received the thanks of both houses of parliament; and his title, with the previous grants of land and money, was confirmed to his daughters, and their heirs male and female for ever.

In April, 1707, he was sent on an embassy to Charles XII. of Sweden, whom the allies suspected of designs hostile to their interest. The adroit flattery of the duke (who told Charles that he should think it a great happiness, if his affairs would allow him, to learn, under so great a general as his majesty, what he wanted to know in the art of war) soothed the bellicose Swede, and extracted from him a declaration, that he would take no steps to the prejudice of the grand alliance. During the campaign of this year, the pernicious controul of the Dutch deputies exercised so withering an influence on Marlborough, that he acquired no advantage over the enemy, who were now commanded by Vendôme. But, though the duke achieved no victory, he sustained no defeat.

In the campaign of 1708, various movements took place, which, eventually, brought on the battle of Oudenarde. The allies, under the Duke of Marlborough and Prince Eugene, crossed the Scheldt without opposition, and, at seven in the evening, both armies were engaged through the whole extent of the lines. The dragoons and household troops of France fought with desperate, but unavailing courage. The word for retreat was given, and night alone rescued the enemy from complete destruction. They lost ten pieces of cannon, and more than an hundred standards and colours. Their killed, wounded, and prisoners amounted to fourteen thousand men, while the total loss of the allies did not exceed a fourth of that number. Marlborough now resolved to follow up the victory by penetrating into the heart of France; but Eugene, considering the design impracticable, until Lille, which Marlborough had proposed to mask, was actually taken, that place was invested by Eugene on one side, and by the Prince of Orange on the other; while Marlborough encamped at Helchin, to cover the siege.

Burgundy and Vendôme having formed a junction with the Duke of Berwick, and advanced to the relief of the town, the duke marched out of his lines to give them battle; and had not the deputies interposed their restraining authority, the French, on the testimony of Berwick himself, must have received an inevitable defeat. Meanwhile, the Elector of Bavaria, with fifteen thousand men, attempted to surprise Brussels, but the allied generals, apprised of his intention, crossed the Scheldt, without loss, by a series of masterly movements, never surpassed in modern strategy; and the elector, alarmed at their approach, precipitately retreated, leaving his cannon and wounded behind. Lille having, at length, surrendered, after the assailants had lost fourteen thousand men in besieging it, Marlborough invested Ghent, which capitulated before the batteries were open; and Bruges was immediately afterwards abandoned by the enemy.



The distresses of the French began to shake the mind of the once haughty, but now humbled Louis, and he sent the Marquess de Torcy to Marlborough, with an offer of two millions of livres, and even double that sum, if the duke would procure a peace on advantageous terms. Marlborough took no notice of the proffered bribe, although desirious of bringing the war to a conclusion. The extravagant demands of the allies, however, soon interrupted all pacific negotiations, and both parties made great preparations for renewing the war with an increase of alacrity and vigour. The French, driven by famine to swell the army of their monarch, were now commanded by Villars, styled by Voltaire, lucky, braggart, and brave. But the change of their general did not alter the fortune of the war: Tournay, in spite of an attempt of Villars to relieve it, surrendered, after a sanguinary siege of two months. Part of the allies then entered the French lines, and interposed between Mons, which it was intended to besiege, and the French army. These manœuvres brought on a general engagement at Malplaquet, "the most deliberate, solemn, and well-ordered battle fought during the whole war." It took place on the 11th of September, 1709. Villars being wounded and carried from the field, his place was supplied, with great ability, by Boufflers; and the French, though they lost the day, maintained their honour. The combatants were equally matched in point of numbers, but, owing to the rash impetuosity of the Prince of Orange, the allies lost twenty thousand men, while the French, though they retreated, lost only fourteen thousand. Marlborough confessed, himself, that it was a murderous victory; and his enemies at home took advantage of the carnage, to censure his prodigal expenditure of human life; which charge his noble disposition would not suffer him to repel, because his own justification would have inculpated the Prince of Orange. The allies, subsequently, took Mons, and covered the great towns in Brabant and Flanders.

On his return to England, the duke was received with his accustomed honours, but he found that his influence had materially abated. The arrogance of the duchess had gradually lost her the queen's affection; a more supple favourite arose in the person of Mrs. Masham, and, at length, a positive breach took place between the duchess and her majesty; whose aversion was confirmed by an impolitic request which the duke made for a patent constituting him captain-general for life; with a view, no doubt, to strengthen himself against his enemies at court, who daily became more numerous, malignant, and powerful. An absolute refusal, conveyed in an ungracious manner, was an appropriate answer to so unconstitutional an application. Marlborough now beheld, with acute regret, his long-enjoyed power fast deserting him, and called himself "white paper, upon which the ministers might write directions."

Early in 1710, he returned to the seat of war; after passing the enemy's lines at Pont de Vendin, he took Douay, and terminated the campaign by capturing Aire and St. Venant.

The Whigs had, by this time, been dismissed, and a set of men hostile to Marlborough were at the head of affairs. Contrary to general expectation, he did not resign his command; but, although he knew his proceedings would be most severely scrutinized by the new administration, he ventured to commence another campaign, in which he lost the assistance of the brave and intelligent Eugene, who was recalled by the emperor with nearly all the troops under his command. The French had now formed a series of lines, defended by redoubts and other works, extending from Namur to the coast of Picardy, near Montreuil; and so confident was Villars of the impregnable strength of these defences, that he vauntingly called them the *ne plus ultra* of Marlborough. The duke, however, penetrated them without the loss of a man; and Villars, severely chagrined, endeavoured to provoke him to an engagement. The Dutch deputies, now that a battle would be hazardous and unadvisable, strongly urged Marlborough to accept their opponent's challenge; which, however, the duke declined, and immediately proceeded to the siege of Brouchain. This place he compelled to surrender in a short time, although Villars was almost in sight of it with a



force superior to his own. Marlborough, it is said, so highly respected the virtues of Fenelon, that, at this time, he not only spared the diocese of that venerable prelate, but sent a body of troops to escort the wagons in safety, which were conveying grain to the relief of its distressed inhabitants. He wrote several letters to the archbishop, and in one of them said, that if he was sorry he had not taken Cambray, it was not for the sake of the conquest, so much as to have enjoyed the pleasure of having seen, and conversed with so good and so great a man.

The Tories were now exceedingly anxious for peace, but, fearful that Marlborough might defeat their views by striking some decisive blow, they determined, at all events, as he would not resign, to procure his disgrace and dismissal. To effect this object, they boldly accused him of peculation in the expenditure of money committed to his trust as commander-in-chief. He denied the charge, and affirmed that he had received no more than the usual perquisites, and that the sums which he was accused of appropriating to himself were expended in secret services, and in procuring information, without which the war could not have been carried on. Commissioners, mere instruments in the hands of the ministry, were appointed to investigate his accounts, on whose report he was dismissed from all his employments, "that the matter might undergo an impartial examination." His conduct was made the subject of discussion in the house of lords, where the majority voted that his practices had been unwarrantable and illegal; and the queen ordered the attorney-general to prosecute him for sums which he had deducted from the public money by virtue of her own warrant. His enemies having achieved his disgrace, dropped the investigation, their sole object in bringing forward the charge of peculation against him being thus fully attained.

He now became an object of execration among those of whom he had once been the idol; and the odium with which the people regarded him was artfully aggravated by his political enemies. Earl Poulett, in the house of lords, while pronouncing an eulogium on Ormond, thus alluded to the fallen Marlborough:—"He (Ormond) does not resemble a certain general, who led his troops to the slaughter, to cause a great number of officers to be knocked on the head in a battle, or against stone walls, in order to fill his pockets by disposing of their commissions!" The duke immediately afterwards sent a message to the earl, "inviting him to take the air in the country;" but Poulett, struck with cowardice, betrayed a distress of mind which led to a discovery of the challenge; information of which being conveyed to the queen, she commanded Marlborough to proceed no farther in the matter.

Fresh insults being daily heaped upon him, he determined on avoiding a continuance of the mortifications which he had some time endured, by quitting the country. Before his departure, he sent his friend Cadogan £50,000 to invest in the Dutch funds, as a means of subsistence for the future, should any political convulsion deprive him of his property in England; and, after making a fruitless application for the governorship of the Spanish Netherlands, which had previously, on more than one occasion, been offered to him, he embarked for Ostend; where, notwithstanding his political disgrace, he was received by the Dutch with the same veneration and attachment they had displayed towards him when flushed with conquest and at the zenith of his power. He first took up his abode at Aix-la-Chapelle; but, not deeming himself secure in that place, he removed to Maestricht, where he was joined by the duchess; they then proceeded together to Franckfort, and finally fixed their residence in Antwerp. Though divested of all public duties, he kept up a correspondence with the court of Hanover, and the friends of the protestant succession; with whom, he concerted measures to defeat any attempt that might be made by the partisans of the Stuarts, on the death of Anne.

In 1714, he set out on his return for England, and before he landed at Dover, intelligence reached him of the queen's demise. George the First restored him to the chief military command; but much coolness subsisted between them, because, as it is said,

the duke had not communicated to him the plan of that campaign, in which Brabant and Flanders had been recovered: it is, however, probable, that the want of confidence with which he was treated by the new monarch, arose from a suspicion, that the duke had never entirely ceased to correspond amicably with the exiled family. But the king, it appears, expressly desired him not to relinquish his employments, which he seems to have had some idea of doing, after he had been afflicted with two paralytic strokes, in 1716. From the effects of these he so far recovered, that no trace of them was perceptible except an occasional indistinctness in his articulation; and the opinion which has prevailed, that he dwindled into mental imbecility, is unfounded. Indeed, it seems to rest upon no better authority, (if we except Johnson's line,

E'en tears of dotage flow'd from Marlb'rough's eyes)

than the anecdote told of him by Dr. Reid; who, in support of a proposition, that paralytic dotage frequently marks "the conclusion of a mind signalized by mental exercise and splendour," states that Marlborough observed to some person, who appeared to be admiring his portrait, "Yes,—that *was* a great man!" This, however, proves nothing, but that Marlborough, when on the threshold of the tomb, had still the sense and good feeling to make a pertinent, solemn, and, (contrasted with the usual vanity of age,) a modest observation. Lord Sackville, who remembered having seen the duke in his decline, described him to Wraxall as being in a state of "caducity," having a servant on each side to support him, but still retaining the vestiges of a most graceful figure. As he passed through the crowd (who cheered him) to enter his carriage, the tears ran down his cheeks; but, decidedly, rather from bodily than mental debility; for, in the same paragraph it is positively stated, that "the duke by no means fell into irrecoverable or settled dotage, but manifested at times a strong understanding, until within a very short period of his decease; occasionally attending the privy-council, and sometimes speaking on points of public business with his former capacity."

He also occasionally attended the house of lords, and voted in favour of the prosecution against the Earl of Oxford. He was one of the fortunate speculators in the South Sea scheme; having sold his stock, by the advice of the duchess, at so auspicious a moment, that he realized a profit upon it of £100,000. At Bath, whither he went in 1721, for the benefit of his health, he was received with all the respect, honour, and acclamation, to which he had been accustomed in the meridian of his career. In the ensuing spring, he was seized with another attack of paralysis, and became fully sensible of his approaching death. His last hours were spent in commending his soul to God. Prayers having been read to him when he appeared to be almost insensible, the duchess asked if he had heard them: "Yes," replied he, "and I joined in them." His death took place on the 16th of June, 1722. His remains, after the burial service had been read over them in Westminster abbey, were deposited in a magnificent mausoleum at Blenheim, designed and executed by Rysbrach. His titles and estates descended to his eldest daughter, the Countess of Godolphin; and, on her death, without issue male, they devolved on the Earl of Sunderland, as son and heir of Anne, his second daughter. His two other daughters were married to the Dukes of Bridgewater and Montagu: they all inherited the beauty of their parents, and were distinguished for their virtues and propriety of conduct.

In person, the Duke of Marlborough was above the middle size; his features were manly and handsome, and his form symmetrical. Although robust, he was constantly subject to head-ache and fevers. His portrait has been painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, St. Amour, Vanderwerff, King, Closterman, and Dahl; and beautifully engraved by Houbraken, Simon, and Vertue. The Bodleian library contains his bust, sculptured by Rysbrach.

His character, as a general, appears to have been without a flaw. Although thwarted continually by the narrow-minded jealousy of his colleagues, the ignorant and unseasonable interference of the Dutch deputies, the conflicting objects pursued by the combined powers, and the annoyances and detractions of

domestic faction, he acquired a series of most splendid victories over experienced generals, and highly disciplined troops, who, in number, frequently exceeded his own. His bravery was repeatedly proved; of his merits as a tactician, the most eminent among his cotemporaries, whether friends or foes, entertained the highest admiration. No predominant quality appears to have been attributed to him; he was, on the contrary, described as possessing the chief excellence of every distinguished soldier of his age. Bolingbroke termed him the greatest general, as well as the greatest statesman, that this or any other country ever produced; and the Earl of Peterborough, his enemy, said of him, "He was so great a man, that I have forgotten his faults." Prince Vaudemont, on being asked by King William what he thought of the English generals, replied, "Kirk has fire—Lanier, thought—Mackay, skill—and Colchester, bravery; but there is something inexpressible in the Earl of Marlborough." The Duc de Lesdiguières observed of him, "I have seen the man who is equal to Turenne in conduct, to Condé in courage, and to Luxembourg in success." Buonaparte felt so much impressed with a sense of his merits, that he ordered a work to be written descriptive of the Flemish campaigns, as a valuable text-book of military instruction; and said to Barry O'Meara, that, to find an equal to Wellington, in the annals of this country, it was necessary to go back to Marlborough.

An officer, from ocular experience, describes his camp as resembling a quiet and well-governed city: cursing and swearing were seldom heard among the officers; a drunkard was the object of scorn; and his troops, many of whom were the refuse and dregs of the nation, became, at the close of one or two campaigns, civil, sensible, and cleanly. A sincere observer of religious duties himself, he enforced their performance throughout his camp; divine service was regularly performed; prayers were offered up before a battle; and thanksgiving followed close upon victory. His humanity extended itself even to his enemies; and he felt delighted whenever he could mitigate the miseries of war by an act of mercy or benevolence. A French officer, on the point of marriage, having been taken prisoner, and sent to England, the duke obtained leave for him to return to his country and bride elect. Exceedingly affable and easy of access, his soldiers looked up to Corporal John (as he was familiarly termed) with confidence and affection. His memory was enshrined in their hearts, and the veteran who had served under him cherished an attachment for all who bore his name, or belonged to his family. A Chelsea pensioner, at an election for Windsor, in 1737, was threatened with the loss of his pension, if he did not vote for Lord Vere. His answer was, "I will venture starving, rather than it shall be said that I voted against the Duke of Marlborough's grandson, after having followed his grandfather so many hundred leagues." The duchess, who relates this anecdote, adds, with her characteristic ardour, "I do not know whether they have taken away his pension, but I hope they will; for I have sent him word, if they do take it away, I will settle the same upon him for his life."

The duke was master of a self-possession that never forsook him in the most imminent danger; and his equanimity of temper was never ruffled by the frequent annoyances, serious or trifling, which he was doomed to encounter. Accompanied by Lord Cadogan, he was one day reconnoitring the army in Flanders, when a heavy rain came on, and they both called for their cloaks. Cadogan's servant brought his master's in a moment; but the duke's attendant was so sluggish, that his grace was drenched to the skin. On being mildly reproved for his delay, the man answered surlily, "I came as fast as I could." The duke said nothing further to him, but, turning to Lord Cadogan, observed calmly, "I would not have that fellow's temper for a thousand pounds."

The strong union which subsisted between Marlborough and Prince Eugene, has been often and deservedly eulogized. They were both devoid of jealousy, and each strove to exceed the other only in adding to their mutual reputation, and promoting the welfare of their common cause. A similar nobility of spirit which prompted

Marlborough to make no reply to the emperor's letter, after the battle of Blenheim, in which Eugene's troops had behaved like poltroons, influenced the latter, when, in answer to the compliment paid him by Harley, (who had risen to eminence on the wreck of Marlborough's greatness,) that he was the greatest general of his age, he said, "If it be so, I owe it to your lordship." They rarely differed; yet the prince, on one occasion, is said to have sent Marlborough a challenge, which the duke declined: and when time brought the matter of dispute to light, it appeared clearly that Eugene was wrong.

William the Third said that Marlborough possessed the warmest heart, with the coolest head of any man he had ever known. He was an able statesman, and a most consummate diplomatist: it is related of him, by Noble, that he discovered the intentions of the King of Prussia, by observing the maps upon his table; and won his confidence, by declining to dine with him through a pretended modesty. But his moral character, as a politician, was truly odious. His intrigues were invariably under the influence of self-interest. No sooner was his first, his chief benefactor, the founder of his fortunes, the man who had actually saved his life when shipwrecked, in danger of being ousted from his hereditary dominions, than he curried favour with the apparent successor to the crown, and deserted the erring but unfortunate monarch in his deepest distress. Though favoured and rewarded for his exertions to bring in William of Nassau, he scrupled not, as soon as the new possessor of the throne appeared to sit somewhat insecurely,—although he still held office under, and openly supported him,—clandestinely to intrigue with the deposed sovereign, and implore pardon for his treachery in the event of a counter-revolution. During the latter part of Queen Anne's reign, he took a decided part in favour of the Elector of Hanover; yet it is asserted that, to guard against possibilities, he still continued his secret correspondence with the Stuarts.

The avarice of Marlborough has obtained the notoriety, though, perhaps, it wants the truth, of a proverb. He appears to have been thrifty rather than sordid. On one occasion, while looking over some papers, he met with a green purse containing some money, which he viewed with apparent satisfaction, and said to Cadogan, who was present, "Observe these pieces,—they deserve to be observed,—there are just forty of them; 'tis the very first sum I ever got in my life, and I have kept it unbroken from that time to this day." He has been accused of having blamed his servant for lighting four candles in his tent, when Prince Eugene was coming to hold a secret conference with him; and, it is said, that, while in Flanders, with a view to save the expense of a table, when an officer came to him on business, he would say, "I have not time to talk of it now; I'll come and dine with you to-morrow." This anecdote, which is told by one of his enemies, is rendered somewhat doubtful by the assertion of another of them, that, after he had become a prince of the empire, the duke affected eating alone.

While at Bath, towards the close of his life, he frequently indulged in his favourite game of whist; and, after playing one evening a long time with Dean Jones, he left off, the winner of sixpence, which the dean, having no silver, did not immediately pay. The duke, it is said, after having made several ineffectual applications for "his winnings," at last prevailed on the dean to change a guinea, and hand him the sixpence; because, as he said, he wanted it to pay for a chair: it is added, however, that he put the sixpence in his pocket and walked home. While, on the one hand, no proofs are recorded that his parsimony rendered him callous to distress, yet, on the other, it is just to admit, that no act of generosity is by any writer attributed to him, except his gift of fifty pounds per annum to Gell, who had saved him from being taken prisoner in Flanders.

His domestic character was truly admirable. Although brought up in a most profligate court, and exposed to unusual temptations, on account of his great personal beauty, his bitterest enemies never accused him of the least taint of libertinism. To his wife and children, he was fondly attached: in his letters to the former, written amid the bustle of a camp, and which, of



course, were not intended for the public eye, he addresses her in the most affectionate terms, and declares that he would rather live with her in a cottage, than without her in a palace.

His manners were easy, unassuming, and so graceful, as to have elicited praise from the fastidious Chesterfield. Evelyn describes him as "well-spoken, affable, and supporting his want of acquired knowledge by keeping good company." He certainly must have been very deficient in "acquired knowledge," if the following story related of him be true:—In a conversation with Bishop Burnet, he committed such gross anachronisms, that the amazed bishop exclaimed, "Where, may I ask, did your grace meet with all this?" The duke, equally surprised at Burnet's ignorance, replied, "Why, don't you remember?—it is in the only English history of those times that I have ever read—in Shakspeare's plays."

His conversation, though not very instructive, was cheerful and pointed, free from ill-nature, and occasionally enlivened with quiet humour. The critic, Dennis, who had reflected severely on the French, in his tragedy of Liberty Asserted, entertaining an absurd fear that, at the peace of Utrecht, he should be delivered up as a sacrifice to the resentment of Louis the Fourteenth, waited upon Marlborough to beg his assistance in averting so dreadful a calamity. The duke heard him with gravity, and, in reply, stated, that he had no interest with the party then in office; but, to console the poor poet, added, "I have taken no care to get myself excepted in the articles of peace, and yet I cannot help thinking, that I have done the French almost as much damage as Mr. Dennis."

The duchess survived her husband twenty-two years, and lived to see the completion of Blenheim, for which the duke had set apart an annual sum by his will. Lord Coningsby and the Duke of Somerset both made her offers of marriage; but she replied, with a noble spirit, "Were I even thirty, instead of threescore, I would not permit the emperor of the world to succeed in that heart which has been devoted to John, Duke of Marlborough!" Without her, the duke would scarcely have attained so exalted a station. No man ever had a more zealous political helpmate: she was, however, better adapted to obtain power than to secure it. Success rendered her haughty; it inflamed her temper into ungovernable violence; and she accelerated, by her arrogance, the fall of Marlborough, as much as by her ambitious spirit she had contributed to his rise.

Her susceptibility to passion, and her virulent animosity to those who presumed to thwart her, appear to have been frequently conspicuous. On resigning her employments about the queen's person, in 1711, she threw down the golden key of her office, bade the duke take it up and carry it to the queen, against whom she inveighed with great heat, and called one of her daughters "a fool" for still entertaining a regard for her majesty. During the duke's last illness, Dr. Mead, who attended him, having given some advice that displeased her, she is said to have sworn at him bitterly, and attempted to tear off his perriwig. Lord Grimston, who had written a play, of the demerits of which he became so sensible, that, after its publication, he attempted to buy up all the copies for the purpose of burning them, having opposed the interest which she had espoused at an election, the duchess, who had kept a copy of his bad comedy, caused a new edition of it to be printed, to which was prefixed, in ridicule of his having attempted a task for which he was so little adapted, an elephant dancing on a rope, as a frontispiece.

Auditor Harley, while proceedings were pending against his brother, the Earl of Oxford, waited upon the duchess with a letter, formerly written by the duke, which clearly established the fact of his correspondence with the Pretender. After reading its contents, Harley said that it should certainly be made public, unless the proceedings against his brother were relinquished. The duchess heard him with courtesy, but, watching her opportunity, at length, seized the letter, and threw it into the fire. Her exultation was, however, but brief. "Madam," said Harley, "you have burnt a worthless copy: I knew your grace too well to venture

here with the original, which is quite safe in another place."

The following appears to be another version of the same story:—Before his intended trial, the Earl of Oxford sent his son, with Sergeant Comyns, to ask the duke a question or two as to his handwriting. Marlborough inquired if Oxford had any letters of his. "Yes," was the reply," all that you have written to him since the revolution." Upon hearing this, the duke walked about the room, violently agitated, and even threw off his wig with passion. It is added that Marlborough's fear of having his correspondence exposed, was the true reason why the proceedings against Oxford were suspended.

In the height of her resentment against Anne, the duchess, after stripping it of its diamond ornaments, gave a portrait of the queen, with which she had been presented by her majesty, "to one Mrs. Higgins," says Swift, "an intriguing old woman, bidding her to make the best of it. Lord Treasurer (the Earl of Oxford) sent to Mrs. Higgins for this picture, and gave her £100 for it." In the dean's opinion, it was worth about a fifth of that sum; but the earl, no doubt, gladly paid so high a price for it to evince his own loyalty, and to expose to the queen with how much insulting contempt her majesty's present had been treated by the duchess. She has been repeatedly accused of avarice, but no particular circumstances are adduced by her enemies in support of the charge. The fact, that, at the time of her death, (which took place in 1744,) she was immensely rich, is no evidence of her penuriousness. Benevolence might be triumphantly attributed to her, from the authenticated statement, that, "during her life time, she distributed £300,000 in charities," if, unfortunately for her fame in this particular, it were not added,—"and in presents to her family." It does not appear what part of this enormous sum was devoted to the relief of distress: it might have been small, and the residue, whatever may have been its amount, was, in all probability, parted with rather through pride, ambition, or natural affection, than mere generosity. She gave Hooke £5,000 for drawing up an account of her own conduct, but left only £500 a-piece to Glover and Mallet to write a life of the duke. To this bequest, the singular condition was annexed that not a single line of verse should be inserted in the work. Her hatred of poetry is said to have arisen from the bitter censure which Pope has bestowed upon her under the appellation of Atossa, and which she attempted, but in vain, to prevail upon him to suppress. Glover declined taking any share in the duke's proposed biography, in which Mallet had made but little progress when he died.

HENRY ROUVIGNY, EARL OF GALLWAY.

HENRY, son of the Marquess de Rouvigny, a protestant French nobleman, was born abroad, in or about the year 1650, and, with his father, took refuge in this country from the religious persecutions in France, in 1685. At the time of the revolution he tendered his services to King William, who felt reluctant to accept them, lest Rouvigny's French property should be confiscated. Henry, however, heedless of his inheritance, accompanied the monarch to Ireland, and behaved with great gallantry at the battle of the Boyne, where his brother was killed. At Aghrim he held an important command, and charged the rebels in flank with irresistible impetuosity. For these services he was created an Irish earl. In 1696 he went to Turin, in the ostensible capacity of envoy and general; but, in reality, as a spy upon the Duke of Savoy, who soon after withdrew from the existing confederacy, and Gallway returned to England.

In 1699 he was appointed one of the lords justices in Ireland, and conducted himself in that high office with satisfaction to the people, and with benefit to the crown. In 1701 he was removed

"for being a Frenchman," and deprived, by an act of parliament, of nearly forty thousand acres of land, in Ireland, of which he had received a grant from the king, when appointed a lord justice. William was deeply hurt with the proceedings of parliament on this occasion, and wrote a letter to the earl, declaratory of his esteem, and of his intention to make him a recompense for the deprivation he had suffered. During the same year the earl was employed in Flanders.

In 1704 he became generalissimo of the British army in Spain and Portugal; and, in September, 1705, by his advice, the confederate army invested Badajoz, of which he had expected to have speedily made himself master, but was disappointed by the obstinate resistance of the besieged. In one attack his arm was broken by a cannon ball, but he continued to give orders for two hours afterwards. The wounded limb was subsequently amputated, and the consequences of the operation, added to the severe chagrin which he felt at the failure of his design, rendered his recovery, for some time, hopeless. He was, however, gradually restored to health, but not until the enemy had thrown in reinforcements, and the confederates had abandoned the siege.

In 1706, after capturing Ciudad Roderigo and Alcantara, he entered Madrid without opposition, from which, however, he soon retired, to effect a junction with King Charles, who, instead of acting against the enemy, had foolishly lingered at Barcelona. In the following year, the earl served as second in command of the army under the Marquess das Minas. The Duke of Berwick, who was at the head of the French, having mustered a force considerably superior to that of the confederates, felt eager to entrap them into a battle. In order to achieve his object, two renegade Hugonots were instructed to throw themselves in the way of his antagonists, and, on being taken, to give such false information as might induce Das Minas to hazard an engagement. This plan succeeded, and the disastrous battle of Almanza, fought on the 14th of April, 1707, was the consequence. The English and Dutch, on this occasion, though fatigued by a toilsome march, under the oppressive heat of the meridian sun, broke through the enemy twice; but the Portuguese cavalry gave way, and left the flanks of their allies open and unprotected. Gallway charged in person, but received two severe wounds, which, for some time, incapacitated him from giving orders. The Marquess das Minas was run through the arm; his concubine fought and fell by his side. Most of the principal officers were wounded; three thousand of the confederates were killed on the spot; ten thousand more were made prisoners; and the whole of their artillery, colours, and standards were taken by the enemy, whose entire loss did not exceed two thousand men. Gallway retreated at the head of a body of dragoons, and was joined at Alcira by the broken remains of his army. The English fleet having fortunately arrived, he obtained provisions and stores, and endeavoured, with incredible diligence and activity, to put the country in a strong posture of defence. After another engagement at Caya, in which the earl displayed much gallantry, and had a horse shot under him, both armies withdrew into winter quarters.

His military career terminated with this unsuccessful campaign, which subsequently became, at the instigation of Peterborough, a subject of parliamentary inquiry, not so much with a view to the earl's personal disgrace, as for the purpose of annoying Marlborough and the Whig party, by whom Gallway was patronised. The duke warmly exerted himself to defend his friend, who was indirectly censured by the passing of a vote of thanks to Peterborough.

On the accession of George the First, Lord Gallway again became one of the lords justices of Ireland; but he continued in office only a short time, and probably died soon afterwards; as, at the latter part of the reign of Queen Anne, he had rejected a diplomatic employment, on account of his infirmities, and as nothing further concerning him appears to be recorded.

A memorialist of the times in which the Earl of Gallway flourished describes him as being "one of the finest gentlemen in the army, with a head fitted for the cabinet as well as the camp; very modest, vigilant, and sincere; and a man of honour and honesty, without pride or affectation." Swift, who hated

a Whig, wrote underneath the above character, "It is all directly otherwise—he is a deceitful, hypocritical, factious knave,—a damnable hypocrite, of no religion." He also accused Gallway of tyrannical conduct to the Earl of Kildare; but his aspersions were written too much in the rancorous spirit of partisanship to merit attention; and they are decidedly contradicted, in the most important point, that of religion, by Bishop Burnet. Misson attributes to the earl much kind consideration for those unfortunate refugees, who, like himself, had abandoned France to avoid persecution; of these he is said to have been the head, the friend, the advocate, the support, and the protector. His military achievements were far from brilliant; in gallantry he had no superior; but his prudence appears to be somewhat doubtful; and a most unfavourable opinion might, perhaps, be pronounced on his capacity as a general, if the signal defeat at Almanza were not, in a great measure, attributable to the cowardice of the Portuguese.

GEORGE, LORD CARPENTER.

GEORGE CARPENTER, the descendant of an ancient family in Herefordshire, and the son of a loyalist gentleman, who fought at the battle of Naseby, was born at Pitchers Occul, in the above county, on the 10th of February, 1657. After receiving a classical education at a private grammar school in the country, he went to London, and procured the appointment of page to the Earl of Montagu, whom he accompanied in his embassy to the court of France, in 1671. Upon his return, the next year, he entered the guards. Soon after he became quarter-master to the Earl of Peterborough's regiment of horse; and obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in 1685. In 1693, he married the widowed daughter of "the good Lord Charlemont," and by the sale of part of her jointure, purchased, in 1701, the colonelcy of the king's own regiment of dragoons.

In 1705, he was advanced to the rank of brigadier-general, and served in Spain under the Earl of Gallway. At the battle of Almanza, in 1707, he commanded the rear, and succeeded in preserving great part of the baggage, and many of the wounded soldiers. In 1710, being then a major-general, he was wounded as he charged the enemy at Almanara. and received the thanks of King Charles, afterwards Emperor of Germany, for his gallantry and skill. In the same year he served with General Stanhope, in Brihuega, when that place was invested by Philip of Spain and the Duke de Vendôme, to whom it eventually surrendered. During the siege, a musket ball broke part of his jaw bone, beat out all his teeth on one side, and lodged itself in the root of his tongue, where it remained a year before it was extracted.

In 1714, he was nominated one of the court-martial appointed to inquire into the state of the army, and to settle the seniority of the several regiments, and the ranks and claims of the officers; he was also constituted a member of the new board of general officers; and in 1715, went into parliament as member for Whitchurch, in Hants. He was shortly afterwards appointed envoy to the court of Vienna, and retained his seat in the house of commons, notwithstanding a motion was made to deprive him of it, in consequence of his accepting a diplomatic office. He was on the eve of departure for Germany, when Forster having raised the Pretender's standard, Carpenter was sent into the north to act against the rebels, whom he prevented from seizing Newcastle, and then pursued them, with three regiments, to Preston, which he found, on his arrival, had been attacked, but without success, by General Wills. The addition of his forces rendered the royal army, (of which Carpenter, as superior officer, assumed the chief command,) an over-match for the rebels; whose supplies being cut



off, and all chance of their escape prevented, they speedily surrendered at discretion. It appears that some half-smothered quarrel, which originated in Spain, broke out afresh, during the siege, between Carpenter and Wills; who, however, deferred the settlement of the affair until the common danger was passed, when Carpenter sent a challenge to Wills, but a hostile meeting between them was prevented by the Dukes of Marlborough and Montagu.

In 1716 he was appointed commander-in-chief of all the forces in Scotland, and governor of Port Mahon. In 1719 he was created an Irish peer, by the title of Baron Carpenter of Killaghy; and in 1722, after a severe contest, was returned member for Westminster. During this election, it is said that he prevailed upon four butchers to vote for him, by letting them ride in his carriage, while he himself walked at the horses' heads. He supported the character of an honourable and upright senator, and was a constant attendant in the house until the infirmities of age, and the consequences of a severe fall, rendered him incapable of attending to public affairs. His death took place on the 10th of February, 1731, and his remains were interred at Owselbury, near Winchester, where a monument records his achievements. He left one son, who succeeded to his honours and estate; the next heir to which was created Earl of Tyrconnel, in 1761. The third successor to the earldom entered the Russian army, as a volunteer, and died of excessive fatigue, in 1812, at Wilna, in Lithuania, where Kutusoff erected a monument to his memory.

By his prudence, integrity, and evenness of temper, during the Spanish war, General Carpenter not only gained the affections of his countrymen, but the esteem and regard of the allies, and of the emperor himself. He is said to have displayed great skill as quarter-master-general, in providing for the subsistence of the troops; and there appears to be no violation of truth in his epitaph, by which it is stated, that he served, in various parts of Europe, with honour and reputation; was never absent from his post; and was as remarkable for his great humanity, as for his courage and presence of mind in the most imminent danger.

CHARLES MORDAUNT, EARL OF PETERBOROUGH.

CHARLES MORDAUNT, son of the profligate Viscount Mordaunt, was born in 1658, and succeeded his father in title and estate in 1675. In his youth he served under Admirals Torrington and Narborough, against Algiers, and distinguished himself at Tangier, in Africa, when that place was besieged by the Moors. Averse to the arbitrary proceedings of James, he strenuously opposed the repeal of the test act, and foreseeing that some great political change would speedily occur, opened a communication with the Prince of Orange. He soon after went over to Holland, and, accompanying William to England, was sworn in of the privy-council, appointed lord of the bed-chamber, and lord commissioner of the treasury; and, a few days before the coronation, was created Earl of Monmouth. This title he is reported to have solicited in order to prevent the children of the Duke of Monmouth, for whom he had always professed the highest regard, from being restored to their unfortunate father's rank.

He served in Flanders throughout the campaign of 1692, and enjoyed the full confidence of William, until his natural giddiness, in running from party to party, deprived him of the royal favour. In 1697, he disgraced himself by an attempt to suborn Sir John Fenwick to accuse the Duke of Shrewsbury and Lord Orford of a design to restore King James; he also, by the assistance of Dr. D'Avenant, wrote a book against the duke, to which he affixed the name of Smith. His intrigues being discovered, he was committed a prisoner to the Tower; the peers ordered the work

in question to be burnt by the hands of the common hangman; and the house of commons voted his conduct a scandalous design to create differences between the king and his majesty's best friends. In the same year he succeeded his uncle, who had been a very abandoned character, as Earl of Peterborough.

On the accession of Queen Anne, he was appointed captain-general of the plantations in America, and governor of Jamaica; but Marlborough, returning from Holland before the commission had passed the seals, represented to government the impropriety of committing so important a trust to one of such a fiery and uncertain temper, and the appointment was, consequently, revoked. Incensed by this disappointment, the earl acted in opposition to government, until he was constituted general and commander-in-chief of the forces sent to the assistance of Charles the Third of Spain, and joint admiral of the fleet with Sir Cloudesley Shovel. He sailed from England, in May, 1705, and, arriving at his destination, published a manifesto, in the Spanish language, which had such an effect upon the inhabitants, that they crowded to his standard, and acknowledged Charles the Third as their lawful sovereign. His first exploit was the siege of Barcelona, which surrendered, after a vigorous attack; and, in a few days, King Charles made his entrance in triumph. Pending the arrangements for its capitulation, the governor complained to the earl, that some soldiers, who had climbed over the walls, were committing the most barbarous excesses against the inhabitants. "They must be the troops of the Prince of Hesse," replied Peterborough; "allow me to enter the city with my English forces,—I will save it from ruin, and afterwards return to my present situation." The governor accepted this offer; and Peterborough, after expelling the Germans, restoring their plunder to its owners, rescuing the Duchess of Popoli from two brutal ruffians, and conducting her in safety to her husband, returned, as he had promised, to his former station.

He next marched to the relief of San Matheo, a place of great consequence, which was then invested by six thousand men, under the Conde de las Torres, whom, by means of false intelligence, Peterborough induced to abandon the siege. He afterwards relieved Barcelona, when greatly distressed by the enemy; and, with ten thousand men, drove the Duke of Anjou, at the head of twenty-five thousand French, out of Spain; gained possession of Catalonia, Valencia, Arragon, and Majorca, with part of Murcia and Castile, and enabled Lord Gallway to advance to Madrid without the slightest opposition. For these services he was declared a general in Spain, by Charles, and was appointed, by Queen Anne, ambassador extraordinary to adjust all matters of state and traffic between the two kingdoms. Charles, however, soon afterwards transmitted to England some charges against the earl, who was, consequently, recalled; but, on his conduct being investigated by the peers, they thought proper to vote him their thanks in the most solemn manner, for his zeal and services.

In 1710, he was employed in embassies to Vienna and several of the Italian courts. While thus diplomatically engaged, he travelled with such speed that the British ministers used to say they wrote *at*, rather than *to* him. From the rapidity of his movements, and the number of his missions to crowned heads, he is said to have seen more postillions and princes than any man in Europe. While at Turin, it is stated, on the testimony of an eye-witness, that he walked about his room, dictating, to as many amanuenses, nine letters at once, on different subjects, and addressed to different persons.

On his return to England he was made colonel of the royal regiment of horse guards, general of marines, and lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Northampton. In 1713, he received the insignia of the Garter, and was sent ambassador to Sicily, and other Italian powers. In 1714, he was appointed governor of Minorca; and in the reigns of George the First and Second, was general of the marine forces in Great Britain.

On the death of his first wife, a Miss Fraser, in 1720, he married the celebrated and beautiful singer, Anastasia Robinson, whom he had previously, but unsuccessfully, attempted to seduce. Before he was united to her, it is



related, that at an opera rehearsal, he severely caned Senesino, a musical performer, who had given her some offence. Although much attached to her, his pride would not allow him to acknowledge her as his wife, and she, consequently, declined to reside under his roof, until the period of his last illness, when he consented to receive her publicly by her legitimate title.

In the latter part of his life he ceased to figure as an important person, and, from his retirement in the country, railed at the decline of public virtue, and the mercenary spirit of the age. Having long suffered under a painful complaint, he was, at length, compelled to undergo a lithotomical operation at Bristol. The surgeon, as usual, wished to have him bound, but after much warm discussion on the subject, the earl positively declared, it should never be said, that a Mordaunt was seen tied hand and foot. He then desired to be placed in a posture most advantageous for the operation, in which he remained, without flinching, until it was over. Three weeks after he arrived at Bevis Mount, where he received the countess, who is said to have behaved towards him with much tenderness. Although his sufferings were great, he received and conversed with crowds of persons, who came from Southampton to visit him. His recovery appearing more than doubtful, he began to dwell upon subjects of a solemn nature; but such was the restlessness of his spirit, that although assured of his incapacity to bear the fatigues of a voyage, he determined on embarking, with the countess, for Lisbon; the climate of which, he faintly hoped would restore him to health. He, however, died during the passage, on the 25th of October, 1745. His remains were brought to England, and buried at Turvey, in Bedfordshire. He had two sons by his first wife, neither of whom survived him. They were both depraved, and appear to have partaken of that slight taint of insanity, with which their father, as well as his immediate predecessors in the title, were evidently afflicted.

The earl was of a tall and graceful figure, and had strikingly the look of a nobleman, although so thin that Swift called him a skeleton. Even his peculiarities, says Walpole, were becoming in him, as he had a natural ease that immediately adopted and saved them from the air of affectation. A fine portrait of him was painted by Kneller.

In politics he had no fixed principles, having changed sides as often as the Vicar of Bray. His romantic courage has procured him a lofty reputation as a commander, to which he does not appear to have been justly entitled. Active, enterprising, and Quixotic, he delighted in difficulties, and never, says one of his panegyrists, employed a hundred men on any expedition, without accompanying them himself. He frequently arrived at great ends by inadequate means; and professed those qualities which, as a partisan, would have rendered him almost without an equal. But he displayed none of the calm judgment and severe prudence necessary for the command of a large army. It is true that, while in Spain, he was, on the whole, successful; but the most brilliant of his exploits have, with great felicity of expression, been designated as "happy temerities."

His conduct at Barcelona was truly chivalrous; and he did all in his power to cultivate a high feeling of honour among his troops; any aggression against whom, on the other hand, he punished, whenever it was possible, with conspicuous rigour. On one occasion, he hung a Spaniard, who had killed a British officer, at the knocker of his own door. Though frugal of the public purse, he liberally expended his own money for the benefit of his troops; and when, through the trickery of some Spanish functionaries, he had been despoiled of his baggage, worth about £8,000, he refused to accept any private compensation for the loss, but insisted on being furnished with corn sufficient to maintain his forces for several months.

His love of glory and military renown was tarnished by an affectation of vulgar popularity, which he endeavoured to gain by frequenting coffee-houses, and public places. He was once mistaken by the mob for the Duke of Marlborough, at a time when his grace was very unpopular, but saved himself from rough usage, with which he was threatened, by the following pithy address: "Gentlemen, I can convince



you, by two reasons, that I am not the duke;—in the first place, I have only five guineas in my pocket; and, in the second, (throwing his purse to the multitude as he spoke) they are heartily at your service."

The brilliancy of his exploits abroad was oddly contrasted with some of the eccentricities of his conduct at home. On one occasion, he leaped out of his carriage for the purpose of driving, sword in hand, a dancing-master, clad in pearl-coloured stockings, who was carefully crossing a dirty street, into the mud. Cookery was as much his hobby as war. It appears to have been far from unusual for him to assist at the preparation of a feast over which he was about to preside; and when at Bath, he was occasionally seen about the streets, in his blue ribbon and star, carrying a chicken in his hand, and a cabbage, perhaps, under each arm.

He was intimate with Swift, Gay, Dryden, Pope, and most other wits and authors of the age in which he lived. To Pope, who was his frequent guest and companion, he presented, on his death-bed, a valuable watch, which had been given to him by the king of Sicily. He wrote a severe copy of verses against the Duchess of Marlborough, whom he alternately flattered and reviled. He also composed his own memoirs, which, however, after his death, were committed, by the countess, to the flames; and expressed an intention, if he lived, "to give that rascal, Burnet, the lie in half his history:" for this purpose he had marked both of the volumes, in several parts of the margin, and carried them with him to Lisbon. His letters were once extolled as models of an elegant epistolary style, but the publication of his correspondence with the Countess of Suffolk has much diminished his previous reputation as a writer. He is said to have been an exquisite penman, and to have punctuated and spelt much more accurately than the greater part of his literary cotemporaries.

"His enmity," says Horace Walpole, "to the Duke of Marlborough, and his friendship with Pope, will preserve his name, when his genius, too romantic to have laid a solid foundation for fame, and his politics, too disinterested for his age and country, shall be equally forgotten." Bishop Burnet, with great truth, calls him "a man of much heat, many notions, full of discourse, brave and generous—with little true judgment, and no virtue." He was loose in his manners, and remarkably sensual. While in Spain, he set no bounds to the gratification of his desires, and once pointed some artillery against a convent, in which a beautiful woman of rank had taken refuge, so that by terrifying her to come forth, he might obtain a view of her admirable person.

He was vain, passionate, and inconstant; a mocker of christianity, and had, according to his own voluntary confession, committed three capital crimes before he was of the age of twenty. He once went to hear Penn preach, "because," as he said, "'twas his way to be civil to all religions." During a visit to Fenelon, at Cambray, the virtues of that amiable man appear to have made some impression on him, so that, as he states, "he was obliged to get away from the delicious creature as fast as he could, lest he should become pious." While Voltaire was in England the earl employed him to write a book, and furnished him with money to pay the printer during its progress through the press. Voltaire, however, appropriated the money to his own uses. At this time he was a visitor at Peterborough house, Parsons' green, where the printer, being unable to go on for want of supplies, called one evening, in order to obtain an advance. Meeting the earl in the grounds, he proceeded to state the cause of his visit; on hearing which, Peterborough, perceiving Voltaire at a short distance, rushed towards him, sword in hand, in such a paroxysm of rage, that the philosopher of Ferney, it is said, with great difficulty, and by speed alone, saved himself from destruction.



WILLIAM, EARL CADOGAN.

WILLIAM CADOGAN, the son of Henry Cadogan, an Irish counsellor, by a daughter of Sir Hardress Waller, and the grandson of William Cadogan, who subdued the Irish insurgents, O'Neil and O'Rowe, was, probably, born in Dublin, but at what period appears uncertain. He is said to have entered the army when very young, and served with honour under King William, in Ireland, where he particularly distinguished himself at the battle of the Boyne. In 1701, having accompanied the Earl of Marlborough to Holland, he was made quarter-master-general of the army; and in 1703, was promoted to the colonelcy of the second regiment of horse. He gallantly assisted at the attack on Schellenberg, in 1704, where he received several shots in his clothes, and was slightly wounded in the thigh; he was also engaged in the battle of Blenheim, at which his conduct and courage procured him the rank of brigadier-general.

On the forcing of the French lines near Piedmont, in 1705, he charged the enemy at the head of his regiment, defeated the Bavarian guards, drove them through two battalions of their own foot, and captured four of their standards. In 1706, he was despatched by Marlborough to receive the surrender of Antwerp, when the garrison, consisting of six French and six Spanish regiments, capitulated on honourable terms. In the same year, Marlborough having fixed his camp at Helchin, before Menin, Cadogan made a general forage, within a mile of Tournay, with six thousand foot, and eight hundred horse; during which, as he was posting two advanced squadrons near that town, he had the misfortune to be taken prisoner; but in a few days obtained permission to return to the camp of the allies upon his parole; and within a week after his capture, was exchanged for the Baron Palavicini, a major-general in the French service, who had been taken at the battle of Ramillies. He was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of major-general of the forces; and in 1707, went to Brussels, as plenipotentiary of the Queen of Great Britain, to negotiate an exchange of prisoners. During the same year he became member for the borough of Woodstock, which he continued to represent until called to the peerage, in 1716.

Resuming his command in the allied army, he bore a conspicuous part in the battle of Oudenarde, at which he crossed the Scheldt, attacked and carried the village of Heynem, and took three out of seven battalions that were opposed to him. He assisted in bringing supplies from Ostend to the Duke of Marlborough, during the celebrated siege of Lille; and shared in the most difficult enterprises throughout the war. In 1709, on the eve of the battle of Taniers, Cadogan, then a lieutenant-general, being despatched to receive some proposals from Marshal Villars, took an opportunity to examine the entrenchments of the enemy; and directed an artillery officer, who accompanied him, to notice where he dropped his glove, and on that spot, in the course of the night, to plant his guns: the officer succeeded in carrying this command into effect, and by enfilading the enemy's lines on the following morning, materially contributed to the success of the allied forces. At the siege of Mons, which shortly afterwards ensued, Cadogan received a dangerous wound in the neck, while animating some troops in the trenches, who were attacking a ravelin. On the disgrace of Marlborough, in 1711, he resigned his employments; but acted again, in the following campaign, under Ormond. He, however, received his previous commander and friend with every mark of gratitude and esteem, when the duke, driven by party violence from England, landed at Ostend in the course of the same year.

His decided attachment to the Whigs procured him, on the accession of George the First, the appointments of master of the robes, colonel of the second regiment of foot guards, and envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the

States General. In 1715, he became governor of the Isle of Wight, and also assisted in quelling the rebellion in Scotland. In the following year, he was invested with the insignia of the order of St. Andrew, and, created a peer, by the title of Baron Cadogan, of Reading. Soon after he had taken his seat in the house of lords he was sent to the Hague, to assist in negotiating the treaty of defensive alliance between Great Britain, France, and the States General; and proceeding to Utrecht, returned to England with the king, who had been on a political visit to the continent.

In 1717, he was sworn of the privy-council, constituted general of all his majesty's infantry; appointed ambassador extraordinary to conclude the negotiation at the Hague; and, on his return to England, was elevated to an earldom. In 1718, he again visited the Hague, in a diplomatic capacity, and after a protracted discussion, concluded and signed the treaty of quadruple alliance in June, 1720.

On the death of Marlborough, in 1722, he was made general and commander-in-chief of the forces, master-general of the ordnance, and colonel of the first regiment of foot guards. At the duke's funeral, he is accused of having appeared indecorously dressed, and of having displayed, by his looks and gestures, the satisfaction which he felt at his succession to the appointments of his friend and former commander. This imputation on his feelings, his decency, and common sense, is, however, scarcely to be credited. He had always evinced the warmest affection for Marlborough, and it is difficult to believe that he was base enough to rejoice at the duke's death; or even if he were so, that he could, sillily and disgustingly, betray exultation at his funeral.

Nothing further worthy of remark occurred in the public career of Cadogan, except that he was appointed one of the lords justices, on the king's departure for the continent, in 1723. In the latter part of his life he was involved in litigation with the Duchess of Marlborough; by whom he was charged with having attempted to appropriate to his own use, part of a large sum of money which the duke had placed in his hands, for the purpose of being invested in the Dutch funds. Cadogan had, however, it appears, honestly, but not legally, disposed of the money in the purchase of Austrian securities; the latter, being at the time, apparently preferable to the Dutch: but they afterwards became so much depreciated, that Cadogan, on being compelled to return the sum (with which the duke had intrusted him for a specific purpose, which he did not carry into effect) could not realise what he had paid for them by a considerable amount, of which he, consequently, became the loser.

His death took place on the 17th of July, 1726. By his wife, who survived him, a daughter of William Munter, counsellor of the court of Holland, he left two children, one of whom was married to the Duke of Portland, and the other to Count Bentinck. His earldom became extinct; but the barony devolved on his brother, who married the daughter and co-heiress of Sir Hans Sloane, by whom he had a son, who was created an earl, in the year 1800. Colonel Henry Cadogan, a son of the second earl, was mortally wounded at the battle of Victoria, in 1813. Feeling conscious that he could not survive, he requested to be removed to an eminence, where he could have a view of the battle; his wishes being complied with, he placed his head against a tree, and earnestly contemplated the combat until death closed his eyes.

The life of Earl Cadogan was spent principally in active warfare. He was Marlborough's favourite general, and shared in all the duke's most famous exploits. During the war in Germany and the Netherlands, he marked out almost every camp occupied by the allies, and discharged his duty, in this respect, with such skill, that they were never surprised. Of his bravery, not a doubt can exist: his talent in military affairs, as a subordinate, was great; but he never had an opportunity, of proving that he possessed sufficient prudence and comprehensiveness of mind for successfully commanding an army.

In politics, he was a staunch Whig, and an uniform supporter of the protestant succession: but his temper appears to have been too rash for a diplomatist, and his ideas too military for a



statesman. Lord Walpole, who was associated with him in an embassy, asserts that he was impetuous, impatient of opposition, lavish in his promises to remove a present difficulty, and inclined to think that the pen and the sword were to be wielded with the same fierceness. In allusion to his violence, the Dutch pensionary, Heinsius, used to say emphatically, that Cadogan was an excellent general of the army, meaning, by implication, that he was an indifferent negotiator. He needlessly irritated the Dutch republican party, by his imprudent zeal in publicly promoting the election of the Prince of Orange to the stadtholdership of Groningen; and highly exasperated the Amsterdam magistrates, by threatening, in his convivial moments, to compel them to follow the example of that province. On Atterbury's committal to the Tower, somebody asked, in the drawing-room at St. James's, what ought to be done to the bishop: "Fling him to the lions!" was Cadogan's fierce and disgraceful reply. Atterbury soon heard of this expression, and shortly afterwards, in a letter to Pope, at the close of a brief but satirical effusion, termed the earl, "a bold, bad, blundering, blustering, bloody booby!"

GENERAL MACCARTNEY.

GEORGE MACCARTNEY, the son of a merchant, was born at Belfast, in Ireland. His education was commenced in his native country, and completed in France. He entered the army as a volunteer in the Scotch guards, and, in process of time, became lieutenant-colonel of that corps. In 1704, he received a commission from Queen Anne to raise a regiment, with which he went to Flanders in the following year; and, in 1706, accompanied Lord Rivers in an expedition to the coast of France; on the failure of which, he proceeded, with that nobleman, to Spain. At the battle of Almanza he commanded the rear of the retreat of a few regiments, and retired into fastnesses; but was, at length, compelled to surrender. In 1708, he was designed to command a secret expedition to Canada, and was further promised that, on his return, he should be made governor of Jamaica; but his conduct, in a drunken fit, towards an old woman, exposed him to an indictment; in consequence of which, although Chief Justice Holt declared it to be a vexatious prosecution, he was deprived of all his military employments. He then joined the army in Flanders, as a volunteer; and having distinguished himself at the battle of Blaregnies, was restored, in 1710, to his regiment.

At the siege of Douay, he served as a general officer and an engineer; and on the breaking out of the rebellion, in 1715, he was employed by George the First, to bring over six thousand Dutch troops to this country. He had, previously, on the 15th of November, 1712, acted as one of the seconds in the sanguinary duel between Lord Mohun and the Duke of Hamilton. The meeting took place in Hyde park, and the seconds fought as well as the principals. The Duke of Hamilton ran Lord Mohun through the body, and bore him to the earth; but Lord Mohun, at the same moment, shortened his sword, and mortally wounded his opponent. It was, however, asserted, that Maccartney having disabled Colonel Hamilton, the duke's second, ran up to the principals, and, while they were grappling with each other, treacherously stabbed the duke. Both Mohun and his antagonist died on the same day of their wounds. Government offered £500, and the widowed Duchess of Hamilton £300, for the apprehension of Maccartney, on whose escape to the continent, the Scotch peers voted an address to the throne, praying that her majesty would, if possible, prevail on any foreign power, in whose territories he should seek shelter, to deliver him up to justice. He, at length, voluntarily surrendered; and, his trial took place in the court of king's bench, on the

13th of June, 1716; when Colonel Hamilton, who had been previously tried and acquitted, swore, it is said, that Maccartney had given the duke a mortal wound. This accusation, however, appearing to be false, Hamilton was compelled to sell his commission in the guards, and Maccartney was acquitted of murder, but being found guilty of manslaughter, "was *burnt*," it is said, "with a cold iron, to prevent an appeal." In the following month, he obtained the colonelcy of the twenty-first regiment of foot. Of his further career no particulars appear to have been recorded. His death took place in 1730.

Maccartney was brave and accomplished, but dissolute and extravagant. The part he took in the Hamilton duel was the most important transaction of his life, which, although it arose out of a private quarrel, as the combatants differed in politics, was agitated with all the virulence of party spirit. Hamilton, a late writer, has, apparently without the least foundation, charged the Duke of Marlborough with having instigated Mohun to challenge his opponent; and Maccartney, by other authors, has been accused of administering wine to his principal, to raise his drooping spirits; but Mohun, a professed duellist, wanted no instigation to engage in a duel with a man from whom he had received either a fancied or real insult; nor did he need the stimulant of wine to carry him through it. Dean Swift terms Maccartney a bravo, who depended for support on Lord Mohun, and asserts that he had made an offer to murder a certain person, who was under William the Third's displeasure, but that the king "disdained the motion, and abhorred the proposer ever after." Swift also asserts that "the Duke of Hamilton was murdered by that villain Maccartney, an Irish Scot!" But Lord Chesterfield, on the contrary, says, and apparently with justice, "Nothing is falser than that Maccartney murdered Duke Hamilton; for though he was capable of the vilest actions, he was guiltless of that, as I myself can testify, who was at his trial. This lie was invented to inflame the Scotch nation against the Whigs."

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL WEBB.

No particulars appear to have been recorded relative to the early part of the life of Lieutenant-general John Richmond Webb; who, however, is entitled to rather a distinguished place in the military annals of Great Britain. He served, with great credit, at Oudenarde and Malplaquet, and was one of the generals who put Picardy under contribution. In September, 1708, he performed an exploit, which has deservedly perpetuated his name. Being detached, in that month, at the head of twelve battalions, to support a convoy of ammunition, then on its way to the Duke of Marlborough, who was besieging Lille, his troops were attacked by very superior numbers, under Count De La Motte, in the defile of Wynendale, and vigorously cannonaded for nearly two hours. Webb, however, had so skilfully posted some ambuscades, and acted with such judgment and bravery, that the enemy were repulsed with the loss of three thousand of their men. During the contest, the convoy escaped; and arriving safely at the camp of Marlborough, enabled the latter successfully to prosecute the siege; which, had this important supply of ammunition been intercepted, he would have been compelled to raise.

The victory of Wynendale having, probably by some mistake, been attributed, in the gazette, to Lord Cadogan, who had come up, with some squadrons of horse, at the close of the action, Webb, then a major-general, was so disgusted, that he quitted the army, and published a narrative of the affair, all the glory of which, he very properly claimed. The Tories unjustly ascribed the error, in the announcement of the battle, to the malice of Marlborough; who, it appears, had anticipated that Webb would have been



defeated: and the house of commons obliquely censured the duke, by voting their thanks to his victorious subordinate, who was also rewarded for his valour, with the order of Generosity, b y the King of Prussia.

In 1710, when the Tories came into power, Webb was appointed a lieutenant-general and governor of the Isle of Wight; but, on an invasion by the Pretender being apprehended, in 1715, he was dismissed the service. He represented Ludgershall in parliament, from 1707 until 1713, when he was returned for Newport, in the Isle of Wight; but, in 1715, he was again elected for Ludgershall, and continued to sit for it up to the period of his death, which took place in 1724. He is described, in the returns to the writs, as residing at Biddesden, in the county of Wilts.

General Webb was, unfortunately, addicted to the Thrasonic propensity; the grand circumstance of his life, the battle of Wynendale, subsequently to its occurrence, formed the sole topic of his discourse. On one occasion, while relating the particulars of the contest, for, perhaps, the twentieth time, to the Duke of Argyle, he observed, at a certain point of his narrative, "Here I received four wounds—" "I wish, dear general," interrupted the duke, "that you had received one more, and that it had been in your tongue; for then, every body else would have talked of your action."

RICHARD TEMPLE, VISCOUNT COBHAM.

RICHARD, the son of Sir Richard Temple, who had distinguished himself in many public employments of high trust, at home and abroad, began his public career by entering parliament for the town of Buckingham, in 1694. In the first year of Queen Anne's reign, he was appointed colonel of a regiment of foot, and served with distinction as a volunteer at the sieges of Venloo and Ruremond. He subsequently assisted at the siege of Lille; on the surrender of which, he was sent express, by the Duke of Marlborough, with despatches to the queen. In 1705, he was elected a knight of the shire for Bucks; and, in 1710, having previously attained the rank of lieutenant-general, he procured the command of the fourth regiment of dragoons; which, however, was afterwards taken from him, and given to General Evans.

On the accession of George the First, he was created a peer, by the title of Baron Cobham, in Kent; and five days after, declared envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Emperor of Germany. In 1716, he was appointed constable of Windsor castle; in 1718, he was raised to the rank of viscount; and afterwards became colonel of the first regiment of dragoon guards, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Bucks, a privy-counsellor, and governor of the Isle of Jersey.

In September, 1719, he sailed from St. Helens as commander-in-chief of an expedition against the town of Vigo, of which he took possession on the 1st of the following month. The garrison retired into the castle, but surrendered on the 10th, after having made so slight a resistance that the besiegers lost only two officers and three or four men. In the citadel was found an immense quantity of warlike stores, collected, it is said, with a view of making a descent on some part of Great Britain. Two days afterwards, Lord Cobham took Ponte Vedra, which contained four thousand stand of arms, and three hundred barrels of gunpowder. Early in November, he reimbarked with his troops, and returned to England.

In 1733, he was dismissed from all his employments for voting against the excise scheme, and acted conspicuously with the opposition, until Sir Robert Walpole's overthrow in 1742, when he was re-appointed to his military commands, with the additional rank of field-marshal. His last public employment appears to have been as one of the lords justices, during the king's visit to Hanover, in 1745. He died on the

15th of September, 1749; and, leaving no issue, was succeeded, in title and estate, by his sister, the wife of Richard Grenville, Esq. of Wootton.

Lord Cobham was an intrepid and active officer, but owes the perpetuation of his name not so much to his military exploits, as to the poetical adulation with which he was honoured by Pope, and his embellishment of the mansion and gardens of Stowe; where his widow, a daughter of Edmund Halsey, Esq. some time member for Southwark, erected a lofty pillar to his memory. His morality is more than questionable. It is said that he reproved obscene discourse, not so much as a sin in the utterer, but as an insult to himself; and infamously attempted to instil principles of infidelity into the minds of young Gilbert West, and George, afterwards Lord Lyttelton.

WILLIAM, LORD BLAKENEY.

WILLIAM BLAKENEY was born in 1672, at Mount Blakeney, in Ireland, and when very young, distinguished himself by successfully defending his paternal domain against the attacks of a set of insurgents termed Rapparees, so called from their using a weapon shaped like a rake or *rapp*, and who sought to obtain possession of the estates, of which Mount Blakeney was one, that had been forfeited by their ancestors. In the beginning of the reign of Queen Anne he served in Flanders, and was made an ensign at the siege of Venloo. He gradually obtained notice, by his strict adherence to discipline, and his great theoretic skill in military affairs. He taught his fellow officers, by whom he was much beloved, the art of war by means of models, of which he possessed a great number; and was, it is said, the first who exercised a corps by beat of drum. He acted as adjutant as often as he was permitted; and, on one occasion, superintended a series of manœuvres, by the whole allied army, in the presence of some German princes and foreign officers of distinction. After passing many years in neglect, though not in obscurity, he at length obtained, by the interest of the Duke of Richmond, the command of a regiment, with which he served at the fatal attack on Carthagena, which, as it appears, had his advice been adopted, would not have been undertaken.

In 1745, he defended Stirling castle against the rebels; but, during the siege, acted with such apparent forbearance, that his loyalty was doubted. He suffered the insurgents to raise their works without the least molestation; and his subordinates were actually about to put him under arrest, when he suddenly ordered the guns on the batteries to be loaded with bags of bullets, instead of balls, and directed that they should not be discharged, until the enemy had advanced within a few paces of the battlements. Whole ranks of the Highlanders were, consequently, destroyed, and the siege was almost immediately raised.

In the decline of life, he acted for several years as lieutenant-governor of Minorca, which, at the head of an inefficient garrison, he defended against the French, in 1756, with so much bravery and talent, that, on being compelled to capitulate, he was allowed to march out with all the honours of war, and obtained a conveyance to Gibraltar. Throughout the siege, which lasted seventy days, Blakeney, although eighty-two years of age, never undressed himself, or went into a bed.

On his return to England, the veteran's conduct was severely censured by some time-serving pamphleteers; but the king evinced the satisfaction which he felt at his gallant, though unsuccessful defence of the island, by creating him a knight of the Bath, and raising him to the Irish peerage, by the title of Baron Blakeney. In 1759, the citizens of Dublin set up a statue of him, executed by Van Nost, in the centre of the Mall. At the time of his death, which took place on the 20th of September, 1761, he was a lieutenant-general in the army, and colonel of the



Enniskillen regiment of foot. He was buried, with great funeral pomp, in Westminster abbey.

Lord Blakeney appears to have been truly brave, generous, and estimable. His conduct in private life was somewhat eccentric. His manners were grave, but not repulsive; his discourse chiefly turned on historical subjects. He never dined with his subordinates; but frequently joined them in a tavern carousal. His favourite beverage was punch; an immoderate use of which, on one occasion, brought on him an alarming paralytic attack. In dancing, he is said to have been a proficient, and often displayed his skill in a jig or a rigadoon, even when old, and notwithstanding he invariably wore broad-toed German shoes, an inch thick in the sole. He was of the middle stature, but strong and muscular. His face was large, and his walk stiff, except during his transient fits of passion, when all his gestures were violent and rapid. Of money he was so singularly careless, that he suffered the rents of Mount Blakeney, for seven years, to be received and spent by his elder brother; who, at the end of that period, filed a bill in chancery against the general, for £3,000. Blakeney, on receiving intimation of the proceedings, instead of putting in an answer, waited on his opponent's solicitor, whom he so fully convinced of the injustice of the claim set up by his brother, that the lawyer refused to go on with the suit, nor could the plaintiff meet with any one base enough to prosecute it. The general, subsequently, gave the whole income of his estate to another and more deserving brother, Major Blakeney; contenting himself with his pay, and revenue as lieutenant-governor of Minorca, £6,000 of which he had, however, the misfortune to lose by the failure of a London agent.

MARSHAL WADE.

GEORGE WADE was born in 1673, and entered the army in 1690. In 1704, he was made adjutant-general, with a brevet of colonel, and became a major-general in 1709. Being afterwards appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, he laudably employed the troops over whom he was placed, in cutting roads through the Highlands. He was occupied for ten years in the superintendence of this undertaking, the effects of which were eminently beneficial. Several gentlemen made ways from their own residences to the main road; forty stone bridges were built; and in districts where scarcely any habitations but turf-huts could previously have been found, substantial houses for the accommodation of travellers were erected at short distances from each other. The soldiers, many of whom were husbandmen, taught the Highlanders an improved method of tilling their ground; several useful arts were introduced, to which the peasantry had hitherto been strangers; and the English drovers, who had rarely ventured to attend the fairs beyond the borders, now penetrated, to purchase cattle, into the heart of the country. Wade, on account of his long and arduous services as a road-maker, was termed, by the humourists of the day, the greatest *highwayman* in existence; and a classical wag facetiously proposed that the following line from Horace should be inscribed on his tomb:

Non indecoro pulvere sordidus.

In Chambers' book of Scotland, one of the marshal's roads is described as being sixteen miles in length, with only four turnings; and these, it is remarked, were occasioned, not by eminences, but by the necessity of crossing rivers. "Wade," continues the author, "seems to have communicated his own stiff, erect, and formal character, to his roads, but above all to this particular one, which is as straight as his person, as undeviating as his mind, and as indifferent to steep braes, as he himself was to difficulties in the execution of his duty. But, perhaps, of all persons who may be little disposed to lift up their

hands and bless General Wade, the antiquary will be the least; for the marshal, with that persevering straightforwardness, for which he was so remarkable, has gone smack through a grand Roman camp at Cudock, and obliterated the whole of one of its sides, though he might have easily avoided the same, by turning a few yards out of his way."

In 1715, he went into parliament, as member for Hindon; and, in 1722, was returned for Bath, which city he thenceforth represented during the remainder of his life. In 1744, he became commander of the British and Hanoverians attached to the allied army in the Netherlands; but soon resigned his post, apparently in disgust. In the following year, he was placed at the head of a body of troops, destined to act against the rebels in the north, but lingered inactively at Newcastle, as it is said, on account of the inclemency of the season, and the sickness which prevailed among his men, who had recently endured great fatigues in Flanders. His officers appear, however, to have been much annoyed at their enforced indolence, and a paper was dropped in his way, containing the following apt quotation from Shakspeare's King John:—

> Shall a beardless boy,
> A cockered, silken wanton, brave our fields,
> And flesh his spirit in a warlike soil,
> Mocking the air with colours idly spread,
> And find no check? Let us, my liege, to arms!

Wade, however, still remained at Newcastle, and the sum total of his services, during the campaign, was a loyal proclamation. But his inactivity appears, in the opinion of government, to have been blameless; for, at the time of his death, which took place about three years afterwards, (on the 14th of March, 1748,) he was a privy-counsellor; governor of forts William, Augustus, and George; colonel of the third regiment of dragoon guards; lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and a field-marshal. A monument, by Roubiliac, was also erected to his memory in Westminster abbey. He was never married, but left a natural daughter.

It would, perhaps, be rash, with so few materials, to form any positive opinion on his character. Applause can scarcely be denied to him for his successful exertions, while commander-in-chief, to improve the state of the Highlands. Although his conduct in 1745 has not been quite satisfactorily explained, no impeachment appears to exist against his loyalty, or military skill; and it is but fair to presume, perhaps, that he had displayed zeal as well as talent while in command, from the great distinction with which he was treated, up to the day of his death, by government. He was accused of having, under the influence of fear, desired permission to remain at Newcastle, instead of going farther into the north; but this charge appears to be groundless, for he proved, on many occasions, that he was not deficient in courage, and particularly while serving, at an early period of his career, in the island of Minorca; where, at the head of the grenadiers, he most gallantly stormed a redoubt.

Although a notorious gambler, he is said to have been "a worthy man, where women were not concerned." On one occasion, while at a gaming table, having suddenly missed a superb snuff box, which he had just before handed round to the company, he swore that no one should leave the room until it was restored. A search commenced, to which all present submitted, except a shabby-looking officer at his right hand, who, with great humility, had previously solicited the honour of venturing a few shillings against him. "Not all the powers on earth," said this refractory individual, "shall subject me to a search, while I have life to oppose it. I declare, on the honour of a soldier, that I know nothing of the box: follow me into the next room and I will defend that honour, or perish." Wade, in thrusting his hand down for his sword, felt the box in a fob, on his left side, where he had usually deposited it, and immediately expressed his sorrow for having exposed the poor officer to unmerited suspicion. "I ask your pardon, sir," said he, "and hope to find it granted, by your breakfasting with me to morrow." The officer accepted this invitation, and, the next day, thus explained to the marshal his reason for refusing to be searched:—"Being upon half-pay, and friendless, I am obliged to husband my scanty means; I had,

yesterday, very little appetite; and as I could not eat what I had paid for, nor afford to lose it, the leg and wing of a fowl, with a crust of bread, I wrapped up in paper, and put in my pocket; the thought of which being found upon me before all the company, was infinitely more dreaded by me than fighting all the room round." "Enough, enough!" exclaimed Wade; "let us dine with each other to-morrow; and I will prevent your being subjected to such an unpleasant occurrence for the future." On the following day, they again met, when the marshal, who had amassed an immense fortune, presented him with a captain's commission, and sufficient cash for his outfit.

JOHN DALRYMPLE, EARL OF STAIR.

JOHN, eldest son of the first Earl of Stair, by Elizabeth, heiress of Sir John Dundass, was born on the 20th of July, 1673. He received his education, first at home, and, finally, at the university of Edinburgh, where he was much distinguished by his acquirements. His father had originally destined him for the legal profession, but finding, as he stated, that the young man had too much blunt honesty for a courtier, and would never make his fortune by flattering the folly or administering to the vices of the great, he suffered him to gratify his strong inclination to enter the army; for, said the earl, to a soldier dissimulation is not necessary, and plain honest truth not dangerous.

Having entered the Scotch guards, he proceeded to Flanders, for the purpose of studying fortification and gunnery under Coehorn. He soon acquired the notice and esteem of William, Prince of Orange, whom, after the revolution of 1688, he accompanied to Ireland; and served with great credit, as one of the life-guards, at the battle of the Boyne. In 1692, he was made colonel of a Scotch regiment of foot, with which he fought at the battle of Steenkirk; and, having subsequently behaved with much gallantry and skill, as a volunteer, under Marlborough, he was presented, in 1702, with the colonelcy of the Royal North British dragoons. At the assault on Peer, after maintaining a most perilous post, for many hours, with great composure, he was the first to enter the breach, and killed a grenadier who had personally attacked him. At the sieges of Venloo and Liege, he was among the foremost of the assailants who scaled the walls; and, at the latter, shot a French officer, who was just in the act of cutting down the Prince of Hesse Cassel, afterwards King of Sweden. He subsequently became aid-de-camp to Marlborough; and Prince Eugene, on being introduced to him, in 1704, confidently predicted his future greatness.

At the siege of Schellenberg, in the same year, while in the trenches, several balls entered his clothes, but without injuring him; and soon after the battle of Hockstet, at which he had behaved with his customary valour, he was rewarded with the colonelcy of the Scotch Greys. At the battle of Ramillies he commanded a brigade, and during the enemy's retreat, his regiment is said to have committed such dreadful havock among the French, that, "touched with the sight of the slain, he stemmed the fury of the soldiers, and ordered quarter to be given." On his return to England, he became one of the commissioners for effecting the union with Scotland; and on the death of his father, was elected one of the sixteen representative peers of that kingdom in the British parliament. He was a staunch advocate, in the house of lords, of the Duke of Marlborough, whom he accompanied on his visit to Hanover, and there acquired the notice and regard of the elector, afterwards George the First.

In 1708, he acted as aid-de-camp at the battle of Oudenarde, and, in order to prevent further mischief, gallantly exposed himself to the fire of two bodies of the allied troops, who had mistaken each other for enemies. Being despatched with news of the victory to Queen Anne, her majesty honoured

him with a most gracious reception; and Prince George, her husband, complimented him by declaring that he was fit to represent the queen at any court in Europe. After a short stay in England, during which he was re-elected a representative peer of Scotland, he returned to the seat of war with several young noblemen and gentlemen, who accompanied him as volunteers. He assisted at the siege of Lille; and at the head of only a hundred men, attacked and carried Haut-pont, the garrison of which amounted to double the number of his own force. After acquiring further distinction as a soldier, at Ghent and Bruges, he was raised, on the 1st of January, 1709, to the rank of major-general in the army.

He now revisited England, but soon afterwards joined the allies again, and assisted at the siege of Tournay and the battle of Mons. During the attack on Lanière, he mounted the breach at the head of only ten followers, and captured a fort without the loss of one of them. At the close of the campaign, he received the thanks of both houses of parliament; was made a lieutenant-general; and despatched, as envoy extraordinary, to Augustus, King of Poland. He made a most splendid entry into Warsaw, which, however, he soon afterwards quitted to join the Duke of Marlborough, before Douay; where he was invested with the order of the Thistle, by a special commission, and was directed to return, as plenipotentiary of her Britannic majesty, to the court of Warsaw.

The Polish monarch, who was absurdly vain of his bodily strength, one day, in a pretended fit of abstraction, at the earl's table, doubled up a silver plate by mere manual exertion; and, at another time, doubtless with a view to astonish Lord Stair, broke a sword blade from its handle, by some peculiar mode of flourishing it; observing, at the same time, that he had never met with a weapon which he could not use in a similar manner. The earl, however, produced a Highland broadsword, which resisted the king's utmost efforts. "The Scotch sword has defied me," said his majesty; "and, therefore, I will strike a medal in honour of its master." Accordingly, he shortly afterwards presented a medal to Lord Stair, bearing on one side the arms of Poland, and, on the other, a naked figure brandishing a drawn sword, with the legend, "Vis tandem inequalis." The earl remained for a period of four years at Warsaw, during which he lived so profusely, that, on being suddenly recalled, he was unable to discharge his debts, although they amounted only to £1,500; and his plate and carriages would have been publicly sold to defray them, had not a lieutenant in his regiment advanced him the necessary amount.

The Tories having now succeeded to office, Lord Stair was stripped of all his employments, and lived in retirement, until the return of the Whigs to power, on the accession of George the First, when he was appointed a lord of the bedchamber, member of the privy-council, and commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland. In the following year, 1715, he was again elected one of the Scotch representative peers, and appointed ambassador to the French king, with instructions "to behave as he should see fit." After peremptorily insisting on the demolition of the harbour of Dunkirk, pursuant to the treaty of Utrecht, he devoted his whole attention to the discovery of the Pretender's political intrigues. For this purpose, he frequented the coffee-houses in disguise, and, mixing with the Jacobites, occasionally obtained from them information of importance. He also dexterously extracted from the ambassadors of other powers their views with regard to the intentions of the exiled prince; and, by courteously losing his money to some of the principal ladies about the court, learnt from one of them, the Duchess de Villars, that another attempt would, in a short time, be made "in favour of the poor fugitive." Following up his success, he courted the intimacy of the princes of the blood, to whom he made handsome presents, and, at length, engaged in his pay one of the lords of the council, by whose treachery he obtained immediate intelligence of all that passed in the French cabinet. After the death of Louis, he continued the same crafty measures, and astonished the Duke of Orleans, who was then regent, with the accurate information he possessed of all the



proceedings meditated by the court of Versailles in support of the Pretender; who, by the earl's firmness and diplomatic tact, was, at length, compelled to quit France.

Shortly afterwards, suspecting that Count Gillenburgh had, with the regent's knowledge, negotiated an arrangement between the Jacobites and two of the northern courts, by which the former had agreed to advance a large sum of money to assist the latter in an intended attempt on behalf of the Chevalier, Lord Stair endeavoured to engage the affections of the Countess Gillenburgh, in order to obtain from her the particulars of the transaction in which her husband was engaged. Finding her proof against his gallantry, he next attempted his old measure of ingratiating himself into her confidence by losing money to her at cards. This scheme also proving abortive, he contrived to become her partner at whist, and, apparently by accident, involved her in a series of losses, which he paid as the game proceeded, so that, when the party broke up, she was several thousands in debt to him. Her husband being avaricious, though rich, she was glad to satisfy the earl's pecuniary claims on her honour, by imparting to him the secret he so ardently desired, and of which he was no sooner in possession, than he ordered a chaise, and proceeded, without a single attendant, to Versailles.

The French chancellor, meeting him on the road, offered him his carriage; which, however, the earl declined, observing that he wanted no equipage when diverting himself as Lord Stair. On reaching the palace, he was informed that a visit from the British ambassador had not been expected. "But Lord Stair," replied he, "is not, of course, debarred." He then hurried on to the apartment of the regent; who, observing his approach, retired to an inner room; whither, however, the earl boldly followed him, and on entering his presence, roundly accused him of having taken a part in the Jacobites' intrigues with the northern courts. Finding the earl acquainted with the whole transaction, the regent endeavoured to make a merit of exposing the overtures which, he said, had been made to him on the subject, adding, "Nothing, though ever so secretly transacted, can be hid from so prying an ambassador; and, through poverty, one half of the French nation have become spies on the other."

The earl was soon afterwards recalled, but retained his seat in the privy-council, and, shortly after the accession of George the Second, was appointed to the post of lord high admiral of Scotland; from which he was dismissed, in 1733, for opposing Walpole's excise scheme. The queen, it is said, on this occasion, asked him why he had thwarted the minister's views. "I wished your royal family better," replied the earl, "than to support such a project." He continued in active opposition to government until the summer of the following year, when, after protesting against the minister's interference at elections, he retired to his estate in Scotland, and occupied himself wholly in agricultural pursuits.

Emerging from his seclusion, in 1741, when his party returned to power, he was appointed, early in the following year, field-marshal of the forces, and ambassador extraordinary to the States General. While abroad, he succeeded in detaching Austria and Spain from the proposed league with France against England. He subsequently commanded the army destined to support the Queen of Hungary; and, on one occasion, while reconnoitring the position occupied by Marshal Noailles, received a shot in his hat. George the Second, at length, joined the British troops, and the battle of Dettingen was soon afterwards fought, in which the French were completely defeated. During the contest, the regiment of Blues, which he had despatched to support the right wing, having been repulsed by the French artillery, Lord Stair rode after them, and conducted them to a second attack, in which, being rather short-sighted, he was on the brink of dashing forward alone into the midst of the enemy, when a trooper seized the bridle of his horse, and, by pointing out his error, saved him from certain capture or death.

The king having opposed his plan of future operations against the enemy, and brought forward another, of which

Stair did not approve, a coolness ensued between them; and the earl, at length, asked permission "to return to his plough;" which being granted, he hastened back to England, and immediately attached himself to the party of the heir-apparent; but, on the breaking out of the rebellion in Scotland, he zealously tendered his services to government; and, it is said, materially assisted the Duke of Cumberland, with his advice, in the campaign which ended at Culloden. After having, for some time, commanded the forces in the south of Britain, and obtained his election again as one of the Scotch representative peers, he terminated his public career, by warmly and eloquently protesting against the unmerciful course adopted by government against the unfortunate adherents of the Pretender. His death took place on the 7th of May, 1747, and his remains were interred in the family vault at Kirklistown, "with very little pomp," it is said, "but universal mourning."

In person, Lord Stair was tall, graceful, and majestic; he had blue eyes, fair hair, and handsome features. The expression of his countenance was prepossessing, and his manners were exceedingly agreeable. He is described as having been the most perfect gentleman in Europe. The French king once purposely subjected his consummate good-breeding to a severe ordeal: being invited to accompany his majesty on an excursion, the monarch desired him to enter the royal carriage first, and Stair, without a moment's hesitation, silently obeyed. "The world is right," observed his majesty, "in the character it gives Lord Stair for being pre-eminently polite; any other man would have troubled me with ceremony and excuses."

On proper occasions, the earl supported his dignity as an ambassador with an unexampled nicety of etiquette. One day, the Duke of Orleans, while regent, arriving at his door in a state carriage, and with a splendid retinue, the earl advanced to meet him; but, perceiving that the duke remained with one foot on the ground, and the other on the lower step of the coach, he abruptly drew back, and inquired if the regent had come to visit the British ambassador, or to see Lord Stair. "If the latter," continued he, "I shall deem it an honour to receive him at the door of his carriage: but, if the former, I should think myself unworthy of the trust reposed in me by my sovereign, if I went another step further than I have done." On receiving this message, the duke re-entered his carriage; and, after stating that he did not wish to see the earl again at court, indignantly drove off. Lord Stair, however, afterwards obtained such influence over him, that, on being asked how he intended to act with regard to the troubles in the north, the regent replied, "Just as the British ambassador pleases."

At a diplomatic dinner party, while Lord Stair was in Holland, De Ville, the French plenipotentiary, a man of vivacity, and fond of punning, proposed, as a toast, in allusion to the device and motto of Louis the Fifteenth, "The rising sun, my master!" Baron Reisbach, ambassador from the empress queen, next drank to his royal mistress, as "the moon;" and lastly, Lord Stair quaffed a bumper to William the Third, by the title of "Joshua, the son of Nun, who made both the sun and moon stand still."

Either from commiseration, or natural politeness, he treated the exiled Jacobites, while he resided in France, with great courtesy; and frequently, on meeting the coach of the queen of James the Second, in the streets, he alighted from his own, and remained on foot until that of the royal exile had passed. On one occasion, he dismissed a young officer, who was attached to the embassy, and even caused him to be deprived of his commission, for reviling her name, and grossly abusing her family. "She was once Queen of England," said the earl, "and certainly ought to be spoken of with decency, in a country where she is so nearly related to the reigning monarch."

In private life, his conduct appears to have been deserving of considerable praise. He was a constant attendant on public worship, and though warmly attached to presbyterian doctrines, invariably treated the religious opinions of others with respect. His veracity was unimpeachable; his demeanour



condescending; and his generosity at least equal to his means. It is related of him, that having been visited, while suffering under some severe complaint, at his residence, by a physician from Edinburgh, whose morbid delicacy would, as he knew, prevent him from accepting a fee in the usual manner, the earl requested him to carry a note to a gentleman at Edinburgh; the contents of which, as the physician, on presenting it, learnt, to his astonishment, were as follows:—"Sir, pay the bearer thirty guineas, which is but a small compliment for his care of me.—STAIR."

As a commander and a diplomatist, he was certainly one of the greatest men of his age. To extraordinary valour, and a high degree of skill in the field, he added such acuteness, vigilance, and political wisdom, in the cabinet, as few men, either in ancient or modern times, can justly be said to have possessed. His zeal was quite equal to his ability: he was not only lavish of his official emoluments, but profuse in the expenditure of his private income for the benefit of his country. With him, the end sanctified the means; and he was, consequently, far from fastidious as to the expedients which he adopted, for obtaining intelligence of such projects as were, from time to time, meditated, by open or secret enemies to the British government. He contrived to become acquainted with every intrigue of the French court, which, on many occasions, he completely awed by his mysterious knowledge of its most wary proceedings; and, by means of his emissaries, kept so constant a watch on the motions of the Pretender, that he was accused, it need scarcely be said, most unjustly, of an intention to assassinate him. Great Britain owed much to his exertions as a general; but more to his conduct as a negotiator: on the gratitude of the house of Brunswick, he had the strongest possible claim; for it may safely be said, that his dignified firmness, his unwearied watchfulness, his political forecast, and intense attachment to a protestant succession, tended materially to establish the new monarch on the throne to which he had been elevated. He bore a leading share in effecting several important and advantageous treaties; counteracted, in many respects, the designs of Bolingbroke, Ormond, and others of the exiled Jacobites; either quashed or neutralized the attempts of foreign courts to assist the Chevalier; and though opposed to nearly all the most crafty politicians of the day, rarely, if ever, suffered a diplomatic discomfiture.

JOHN CAMPBELL, DUKE OF ARGYLE AND GREENWICH.

JOHN CAMPBELL, the Duke of Argyle commemorated by the author of Waverley, grandson of Archibald, Marquess of Argyle, who was beheaded for abetting Monmouth's rebellion, and son of the first Duke of Argyle, who took an active part in promoting the revolution, was born on the 10th of October, 1678. It is reported, that at the very hour of the day on which his grandfather was executed, he fell out of a three-pair of stairs window, without being hurt. At the age of fifteen he had made considerable progress in classical learning, and in some branches of philosophy; and, being encouraged by his father in the bias he evinced towards a military life, he soon afterwards entered the army. In 1694, he obtained the command of a regiment of foot, and served on the continent with much courage and ability, under William the Third. In 1703, he succeeded to his father's honours and estate, and was soon after sworn in of the privy-council, appointed captain of the Scotch horse-guards, and one of the extraordinary lords of session. He was also made a knight of the Thistle, on the revival of that order in 1704.

In 1705, he was nominated, by the queen, lord high commissioner to the Scottish parliament; and employed his

powerful influence in preparing the way for the union between the two kingdoms. On his return to England he was created an English peer, by the titles of Baron of Chatham and Earl of Greenwich. In the following year, he acted as brigadier-general, at the battle of Ramillies, and distinguished himself by his gallant and able conduct at the siege of Ostend, and the attack on Menin. Returning soon afterwards to Scotland, although he declined acting as one of the commissioners for settling the union, he rendered himself unpopular among his own countrymen by his strong advocacy of that obnoxious measure.

In 1708, he led the British infantry at Oudenarde, and, with unyielding courage, maintained his post against superior numbers. He also served at the sieges of Lille, Ghent, and Tournay; and, at the battle of Malplaquet, being then a lieutenant-general, performed extraordinary feats of valour, and escaped unwounded, although several musket balls penetrated his clothes, hat, and perriwig. At the siege of Mons he joined an attacking corps, at the moment it was shrinking from the onset; and rushing, open-breasted among the men, exclaimed, "You see, brothers, I have no concealed armour; I am equally exposed with you: I require none to go where I shall refuse to venture!" This brief, but spirited appeal, so animated the soldiers, that the assault was successful.

On the trial of Sacheverell, he pronounced that political divine guilty, but voted against the ministry, on the subsequent motions relative to his suspension and disqualification. In 1710, he was installed a knight of the Garter; and, during the parliamentary debates relative to the war in Spain, joined in the factious condemnation, by the Tories, of the preceding Whig ministry. In 1711, he was appointed ambassador to Charles of Spain, and commander-in-chief of the British forces in that kingdom. On his arrival at Barcelona, he found affairs at the lowest ebb; and, having in vain solicited supplies from home, was compelled to raise money on his own credit, towards the subsistence of the troops. After suffering for some time from a violent fever, he quitted Spain, having, from want of opportunity, accomplished no enterprise worthy of notice; and, on his way to England, touched at Minorca, of which he had been made governor.

In 1712, the queen appointed him general and commander-in-chief of all the land forces in Scotland, and captain of the foot company in Edinburgh castle. He soon, however, opposed the ministry with undisguised violence: voting against the bill by which a general resumption of lands, granted since the revolution, was intended to be made; maintaining that the protestant succession was in danger from the then administration; and disapproving of the peace of Utrecht. He also remonstrated with the queen on the proposed extension of the malt tax to Scotland, and supported the motion for leave to bring in a bill for the dissolution of the union. Being deprived of all his employments under the crown, in consequence of this conduct, he continued in opposition until the close of the reign. When Queen Anne was at the point of death, he attended the privy-council, without a summons, and, by his sudden and prompt appearance, added strength, at a doubtful moment, to the interests of the house of Hanover. On her majesty's demise, he was nominated one of the lords justices of the kingdom, until the arrival of George the First; on whose accession, he was not only restored to his former offices, but, in addition, became attached to the household of the Prince of Wales.

Having assumed the command of the royal forces in Scotland, during the rebellion in 1715, he encountered the insurgents, commanded by the Earl of Mar, at Dumblaine. His personal courage, on this occasion, animated his troops to great efforts, and, although he could not be said to have gained a victory, the rebels, with numbers three times greater than his own, sustained a check, which, in their situation, was equivalent to a defeat. Argyle, however, was suspected to be acting a very lukewarm part, by ministers; who, consequently, despatched General Cadogan to supersede him in the chief command.

In April, 1716, he supported the bill for septennial parliaments; but, soon after, resigned all his places, and arrayed himself in the ranks of opposition. In 1717, he spoke against the



mutiny bill, and declared, "that a standing army, in the time of peace, was ever fatal, either to the prince or the nation." He did not, however, long remain at variance with ministers; being made lord steward of the household, and created Duke of Greenwich, in February, 1718. In 1722, he opposed the bill for securing the freedom of election; and supported the resolution for expunging the reasons, contained in the protests of some peers, for their votes in favour of the bill. He vindicated the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and the bill of pains and penalties against Bishop Atterbury; and, in 1724, defended the mutiny bill, which had formerly met with his unqualified condemnation. Resigning his post of lord high steward, he was constituted master-general of the ordnance, and appointed colonel of the king's own regiment of horse, and governor of Portsmouth. He now spoke against the bill for disabling pensioners from being returned to parliament; ridiculed an attempt that was made to prevent the influence of the crown in the election of the sixteen Scottish peers; opposed Lord Bathurst's motion for an address to the king, praying him to discharge the Hessian troops in the pay of government; strenuously resisted any reduction of the army; and, with the versatility of a political Proteus, affirmed "that a standing army never had, in any country, the chief hand in destroying the liberties of the state."

In 1735, he was advanced to the rank of field-marshal; in 1737, he defended the magistrates of Edinburgh, in the parliamentary debates relative to the Porteus mob, and once more became an opponent to the administration. He was, consequently, dismissed from all his places, and acted with bitter hostility against Sir Robert Walpole, until, on the downfal of that minister, he was restored to his former employments. In less than a month, however, he withdrew himself, with his usual caprice, from all connexion with the new-formed cabinet, and resigned office, for the last time. About this period, his enemies devised, it is said, a scheme for his ruin, which was to have been founded on a letter, addressed to him in the name of the Pretender; but the crafty politician defeated their views, by forthwith communicating the forgery to government.

A paralytic disorder, under which he had long suffered, now began to make rapid inroads upon his constitution, and terminated his existence on the 3rd of September, 1743. He was buried in Westminster abbey, where a monument, by Roubiliac, was erected to his memory, some years after his decease, through the liberality of Sir Henry Fermer, who left, by will, £500 for the purpose. He died without male heirs, and was succeeded by his brother, the Earl of Ilay. By his first wife, the niece of a lord mayor of London, he had no issue; but, by his second wife, Miss Warburton, a lady of a Cheshire family, he had several daughters, who all married into noble families.

The Duke of Argyle possessed many discordant qualities. His bravery in the field of battle gathered strength from repulse, and he rushed to the charge with a contagious gallantry that spread itself among all around him. He displayed much of his natural impetuosity in the senate, tempered, however, with a subtle plausibility: directing his combined energies to one main object, namely, his own aggrandizement. To accomplish this, he became all things to all men. Interest was the pivot upon which the whole of his actions turned, and a disgraceful versatility marked every step of his political career. No man, out of office, declaimed more plausibly on the liberty of the subject—no man, in office, maintained the prerogative with greater hardihood; and, however base or inconsistent was the part he acted, he supported it with unabashed effrontery. He was meanly ambitious of emoluments as a politician, and contemptibly mercenary as a patron; his pride knew no restraint but what interest imposed; while his bold, yet insinuating manner, choice and energetic copiousness of language, graceful person, and appearance of candour and honest conviction, rendered his most specious arguments successful; delighted such as he had already deluded; and confirmed the confidence of those whom he was about to betray. Thomson characterised his oratory as combining the charm of youth and the force of manhood, with the



depth of age; and Pope has thus apostrophized him:—

> Argyle, the state's whole thunder born to wield,
> And shake alike the senate and the field!

When asked what course should be taken as to the request made by Marlborough, (whom he abhorred,) to be general for life, and whether any danger were to be apprehended from a refusal, he daringly answered, that the queen need not be alarmed, for he would undertake, whenever she commanded, to seize upon Marlborough, at the head of his troops, and bring him away either dead or alive. Marlborough, indignant at his constant enmity, said, in a letter to the duchess, "I cannot have a worse opinion of anybody than I have of the Duke of Argyle."

He discharged his domestic duties in a most exemplary manner; cherished the decayed servants of his family, in their old age; and was looked up to by his countrymen in England, as their head and protector. The strictest economy was enforced in his household arrangements, and his tradesmen were punctually paid every month. He maintained the dignity of rank, without wasteful ostentation; and, though somewhat tainted by avarice, his conduct in private life was, upon the whole, decidedly admirable.

GENERAL OGLETHORPE.

JAMES EDWARD, the son of Sir Theophilus Oglethorpe, was born at Westminster, as it would appear from some authorities, in 1683, and from others, in 1698. After studying for a short time in Corpus Christi college, Oxford, he obtained a commission in the guards, and became aid-de-camp to the Earl of Peterborough, and afterwards, on the recommendation of Marlborough, secretary and aid-de-camp to Prince Eugene, under whom he acted at the famous siege of Belgrade. While on the continent, a prince of Wirtemberg, with whom he was at table, took up a glass of wine, and fillipped a portion of its contents into his face. "That's a good joke, my prince," said young Oglethorpe, smiling; "but we do it much better in England." So saying, he dashed a glass full of wine at his serene highness; who, though doubtless, severely annoyed, endured the spirited retaliation with apparent good-humour.

Returning to England about 1722, Oglethorpe became member of parliament for Haslemere; and, in 1729, having found a friend suffering most barbarous treatment in the Fleet, he called the attention of the house of commons to the fact, and was appointed chairman of a committee to examine into the state of prisons; in which, as it appeared by the evidence adduced, cruelties of the most revolting description had long been practised. At this period, some charitable individual bequeathed, to Oglethorpe and others, a large sum of money, in trust, to procure the discharge of poor debtors; and Oglethorpe soon afterwards obtained the royal consent, and a grant of £10,000 from government, with a very liberal public subscription, to found a colony of the liberated insolvents at Georgia; whither he proceeded, about 1733, at the head of a body of settlers.

As governor of the new colony, he was exposed to numberless difficulties and vexations; but persevered with great ardour in the scheme, and expended large sums out of his private fortune, with a view to ensure its success. Returning to England, in 1734, he was chosen a deputy-governor of the African company; and, in the following year, he sailed again for Georgia, with John and Charles Wesley, who proceeded thither in the pious hope of diffusing christianity among the Indians, some of whose chiefs had been brought over and presented to the king, by Oglethorpe. He soon revisited England; and, in 1736, embarked once more for his settlement, with a regiment for its defence, every man in which was allowed to carry over a helpmate. Discontent and disorder soon prevailed among the corps; a mutiny at length



broke out, and one of the soldiers attempted to stab Oglethorpe, who, however, parried the thrust; and, in another instant, an officer, who was at hand, passed his sword through the insurgent's body. Another fellow fired at him from so short a distance, that the powder singed his face and attire; but the ball luckily passed over his shoulder.

Oglethorpe quelled the mutiny, but was soon assailed by other troubles. On the rupture taking place with the catholic king, his infant colony was assailed by the Spaniards, whose fort of St. Augustin, Oglethorpe had in vain attempted to capture. He repulsed the enemy, but soon afterwards abandoned the settlement; where, in return for his large outlay and benevolent exertions, he had met with nothing but vexation, abuse, and ingratitude. On his arrival in England, his chagrin was increased by the conduct of an individual named Cook, who, although Oglethorpe had treated him with great kindness, and raised him to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the colony, brought forward no less than nineteen serious charges against his benefactor; which were, however, so utterly destitute of foundation, that the accuser was indignantly dismissed from the service.

During the rebellion in 1745, he was placed, with the rank of major-general, at the head of four companies of cavalry, called The Royal Hunters, which had been raised, at the expense of some loyal individuals, to act against the insurgents. A march of one hundred miles brought them to Preston, a few hours after it had been abandoned by the rebels; and Oglethorpe was accused of having lingered disloyally on the road. His conduct once more became the subject of a public inquiry, and he was again honourably, and, as it seems, deservedly acquitted. It is said, that being now much embarrassed in his circumstances, he practised physic, at Brussels, for his support, until, through the influence of his Scotch friends, he was placed upon half-pay as a general in the army.

In 1750, he actively promoted the herring fishery; in 1752, he resigned the charter of the Georgian colony to government; and, in 1754, having lost his election for Haslemere, although he had been its representative since 1722, Oglethorpe retired to a seat in Essex, of which he had luckily become possessed, by his marriage with the heiress of Sir Nathan Wright. He amused his declining years by the society and correspondence of literary and learned men, and retained the full possession of his bodily and mental faculties to the last week of his long life. His death took place on the 30th of June, 1785.

Of a warm and susceptible imagination, Oglethorpe possessed more feeling than judgment, and betrayed a restless Quixotism in all his undertakings. Had the strength of his mind equalled the benevolence of his heart, he would have succeeded better. The want of common sense was his most fatal error: it frustrated his best intentions, rendered all his plans abortive, and exposed him to derision, ingratitude, and neglect.

Although exceedingly hospitable, he was personally abstemious. He delighted in intellectual conversation, yet, notwithstanding the extensive knowledge of men and manners which he had acquired, he was not eminent as "a talker." Johnson, who, as well as Goldsmith, was frequently his guest, used to observe, that he never finished what he had to say; and, it may be added, he never completed what he wished to perform. He has suffered as much from injudicious praise as unmerited censure. Zachary Williams declared, that children yet unborn would lisp his name with gratitude; and Warton termed him, very absurdly, "a great hero and a great legislator." He was, in fact, a man of tolerable ability and much enthusiasm, who succeeded in neither of his blameless schemes, except that of spending his old age in comparative affluence, and amid congenial society. Thomson and Pope have both eulogized him; and Johnson once offered to write his life, if the general would afford him the necessary materials. He was an author himself, having published a pamphlet, against the impressment of seamen, entitled The Sailors' Advocate, for which Sharp obliged him with a sarcastic preface.

In person he was tall and thin; and his voice was so shrill, that when speaking in the house of commons, he was

distinctly heard by persons in the lobby. As he would never avow his real age, a report was circulated, to annoy him, that, in his youth, he had shot snipes in the fields where Bond street had been subsequently built.

JOHN, EARL LIGONIER.

JOHN LIGONIER, second son of Monseuquet, a gentleman of a noble Hugonot family, was born in France, in the year 1687. He received his education in England; and, having a strong predilection for a military life, acted, when only fifteen years of age, as a volunteer, at the storming of Liege, on which occasion, he was one of the two first who mounted the breach: his companion, a volunteer, of the noble family of Wentworth, was killed by his side. In 1703, having purchased the command of a company in Lord North's regiment, he fought at the battles of Schellenburgh and Blenheim; in the latter of which, every captain in the regiment was slain except himself. In 1706, he obtained the rank of major of brigade, for his daring exploits at the siege of Menin. At Ramillies, Oudenarde, and Wynendale, he gained additional laurels; and at Malplaquet, twenty-two shots went through his clothes without wounding him. In 1719, he assisted, as colonel and adjutant-general, at the attack made by Lord Cobham on Vigo; and, after the capture of Ponte Vedra, reduced Fort Marin, at the head of only a hundred grenadiers, although it contained twenty pieces of cannon, and a garrison of two hundred men.

During the war which commenced in 1739, Ligonier repeatedly distinguished himself. After the battle of Dettingen, in which his regiment had severely suffered, he received the honour of knighthood, under the royal standard. At Fontenoy, where he commanded the infantry, he reluctantly complied with the Duke of Cumberland's orders to retreat, and before he left the field, sent to the enemy's commander, Marshal Saxe, requesting that the dead might be treated with honour, and the wounded with humanity.

In 1746, he was appointed to the chief command of the forces in Flanders. At Roucoux, after sustaining an impetuous onset, he effected so masterly a retreat, as to excite the admiration of his opponent. At the battle of Laffeldt, in 1747, he rescued the allied army from destruction, and enabled it to withdraw in good order, by charging the whole line of French cavalry at the head of the British dragoons. His horse having been killed, he fell into the enemy's hands; but his parole was immediately accepted, and Marshal Saxe observed, on introducing him to the French king, "Sir, I present to your majesty a man, who, by one glorious action, has disconcerted all my projects." The monarch, who had witnessed the action from an eminence, warmly applauded the gallantry of Ligonier, who was soon after exchanged, and resumed his command.

In 1748, though still in Flanders, and without having made any application to the electors, he became member of parliament for Bath. During the same year he was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance; in 1750, governor of the island of Guernsey; and in 1752, governor of Plymouth. In 1757, he became an Irish peer, by the title of Viscount Ligonier of Enniskillen; in 1763, an English baron; and three years afterwards, an English earl. At the time of his decease, which occurred on the 28th of April, 1770, he was field-marshal of the royal forces, a privy-counsellor, colonel of the first regiment of the foot-guards, K. C. B. and F. R. S. Soon after his death, a monument was erected in Westminster abbey, recording the various actions in which he had borne a distinguished part.

Lord Ligonier acquired renown throughout Europe, for the intrepidity which he displayed against his own countrymen. His abilities, as a general, were quite equal to his courage. In



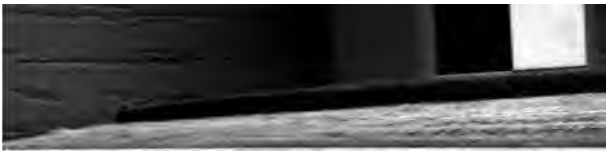
the midst of difficulties he was never without resources; and his talents were always most conspicuous when exerted to avoid an impending disaster, or to alleviate the consequences of a defeat. In private life, as in his public career, he frequently carried his point by some peculiar expedient. A military visitor, from whose troublesome presence it was exceedingly difficult, by any of the usual hints, to obtain relief, Ligonier, on one occasion, dismissed in a moment, by beginning, with his fingers, to beat a retreat on the wainscot.

COLONEL GARDINER.

JAMES, the second son of Captain Patrick Gardiner, was born at Carriden, in Linlithgowshire, on the 10th of January, 1688. When fourteen years of age, he entered the army as ensign of a Scotch regiment in the Dutch service. At the battle of Ramillies, he was one of those who composed the forlorn hope appointed to dislodge the French from a churchyard. On this occasion, he planted his colours on an advanced ground, and, while encouraging his men, received a shot in the mouth, which passed through his neck, without knocking out a tooth, or touching the fore part of his tongue. He remained on the field until the next morning, when a Cordelier mistaking him for a Frenchman, carried him to an adjoining convent, where he was hospitably entertained and cured of his wound. He bore a share in almost every action fought by the Duke of Marlborough, in Flanders; and, at the siege of Preston, in Lancashire, signalized himself by setting fire to the barricado of the rebels, in the face of their whole army, at the head of only twelve men, eight of whom were killed during the exploit. He was afterwards appointed master of the horse to the Earl of Stair, whom he accompanied to Paris; where, fascinated by the temptations to which he was exposed, he gave himself up wholly to pleasure and sensuality.

A strange circumstance, however, which befel him in 1719, although it was attended with no immediate effect, eventually changed the entire tenour of his conduct. After spending a sabbath evening in gaiety, he retired to his chamber at eleven o'clock, when his party broke up; and, having an assignation with a married woman at twelve, he resolved to beguile away the intervening hour with a book. The work on which he chanced first to lay his hand, was entitled The Christian Soldier, or Heaven taken by Storm: and he began to peruse it, under an idea that its contents would be amusingly absurd. Suddenly he thought he saw an unusual blaze of light fall upon the book, which he attributed to some accident that had occurred to the candle; but, on looking up, he believed that there was before him, as it were suspended in the air, a visible representation of our Saviour on the cross, surrounded with a glory; and he was impressed, at the same time, with the idea that he heard words to this effect, "Oh! sinner, did I suffer this for thee, and are these thy returns?" A faintness then came over him, and he fell into a chair, where he remained senseless, for a considerable time. This incident, had so powerful an effect upon his mind, that at length he became as remarkable for sanctity of life, as he had previously been notorious for debauchery and dissipation. Religion, however, did not render him inattentive to his professional duties; he was a strict disciplinarian, and watched over his men in the double capacity of a military as well as a spiritual director.

In 1743, he was appointed colonel of Bland's dragoons, and commanded that regiment at the battle of Preston-Pans, in 1745. The day before the engagement took place, though much enfeebled by illness, he harangued his men in the most animating manner; and, on perceiving some timidity manifested by them, exclaimed, "I cannot influence the conduct of others as I could wish, but I have one life to sacrifice to my country's safety, and I



shall not spare it." He continued all night under arms, wrapped up in his cloak, and sheltered by a rick of barley. At three in the morning he called his four domestic servants to him, and addressing them in a pathetic tone of christian exhortation, bade them farewell, as if for ever. "There is great reason to believe," says Doddridge, his spiritual friend and biographer, "that he spent the little remainder of the time, which could not be much above an hour, in those devout exercises of the soul, which had been so long habitual to him, and to which so many circumstances did then concur to call him."

Early in the battle, which commenced before sunrise and continued only a few minutes, he received a bullet in his left breast, and soon afterwards another in his right thigh. He still, however, though pressed to retreat, fought on, and some of the enemy, it is said, fell by his hand. Deserted by his regiment, which he had in vain attempted to rally, he placed himself at the head of a party of foot, whom he had been ordered to support, and who were bravely fighting near him, but without a commander. On riding towards them, he exclaimed, "Fire on my lads, and fear nothing!" These words were scarcely uttered, when a Highlander wounded him so severely in the right arm, with a scythe, that the sword dropped from his hand. While still entangled with his assailant's weapon, other insurgents came up and dragged him from his horse; and one of these, the moment he fell, struck him a mortal blow, either with a broad-sword or a Lochaber axe, on the back of the head. He caught his hat as it dropped, with his left hand, and waved it to his servant as a signal to retreat, exclaiming, with his last breath, "Take care of yourself!"

Although the young Pretender, in going over the field, after the battle, is said to have gently raised this brave soldier's head, and to have exclaimed, "Poor Gardiner! would to God I could restore thy life!" yet, it is asserted, that the rebels treated his body with great indignity, and stripped his house, which adjoined the scene of contest, of every article it contained. He was interred in the burial ground of Tranant, his parish church, at which he had been a constant attendant. By his wife, a daughter of the Earl of Buchan, he had eleven children, but only five survived him. His father died of fatigue at the battle of Hochstet; his maternal uncle was killed at Steenkirk; and his eldest brother, when only sixteen years old, fell at the siege of Namur.

In person, Colonel Gardiner was strongly built, and well-proportioned; in stature, unusually tall; and in the expression of his countenance, intellectual and dignified. In calm heroism, he has never been excelled. He once refused a challenge; but, so highly was he esteemed for courage, without any imputation on his character as a soldier. "I fear sinning," said he, on this occasion, "though you know I do not fear fighting!" The energy he displayed, notwithstanding his bodily infirmities, on the day preceding the fight, at Preston-Pans, his pious exhortation to his domestics, his devotion before the battle, and his calm, unflinching bravery, during the contest, have thrown a romantic charm around his memory, by which it will, doubtless, be long and deservedly embalmed. In conversation he was cheerful, and eminently persuasive; in disposition, exceedingly charitable; and, in religious principles, though a strict dissenter, amiably tolerant to those who most materially differed from him in doctrinal points. The circumstance which led to his conversion from lewdness and impiety to enthusiastic devotion, may be easily explained without the intervention of supernatural agency. He had passed the evening amid the excitation of gay, and, perhaps, dissolute society; he was about to transgress one of those holy ordinances, an obedience to which, the book that fell into his hands most probably enjoined; he had previously, at times, suffered most bitterly from the compunctions of conscience; and, not long before, had been thrown from his horse with such violence, that his brain, perhaps, was slightly affected by the fall: these circumstances, acting on so susceptible an imagination as Gardiner appears to have possessed, doubtless, produced that delusion of the senses, to which the happy amelioration of his conduct has been principally attributed.



SIR JOHN COPE.

OF the early part of Sir John Cope's career, no particulars appear to have been preserved. In 1742, he was one of the generals appointed to command the troops despatched to the assistance of the Queen of Hungary. In 1745, he acted as commander-in-chief of the forces in Scotland, and obtained an inglorious notoriety by the disasters of his campaign against the rebels. After a variety of movements, for many of which Cope has been much condemned, the king's forces encountered the insurgents at the village of Preston-Pans, on the 21st of September, 1745. At break of day the engagement commenced. The English horse, panic-struck by the impetuous onset of the Highlanders, and the peculiarity of their mode of attack, fled in confusion, leaving the artillery wholly unprotected. The infantry behaved with rather more courage and steadiness, and Cope attempted to rally the fugitives, at the end of the village, but in vain: the defeat became general, and Cope himself, putting, as it is said, a white cockade in his hat, passed unsuspected among the enemy, and escaped.

He was now removed from his command, and, shortly afterwards, a board of general officers investigated his conduct, which, much to the surprise of the public, was pronounced to have been perfectly blameless. In 1751, he was placed on the staff in Ireland, where he died, on the 28th of May, 1760; at which time he was a knight of the Bath, a lieutenant-general, and colonel of the seventh regiment of dragoons.

Cope was not destitute of courage, but apparently possessed little or no skill as a commander. His name was long a by-word for contempt, and his defeat became the subject of numberless songs, English and Scotch. Some of these still exist, and to the inspiring tune of one of them, "Hey, Johnny Cope, are ye wauking yet," a Scotch regiment marched exultingly to the charge, at the celebrated attack on the French army, made by the troops under Lord Hill, at Arroyo Molino.

MAJOR-GENERAL HAWLEY.

OF the early part of this officer's life but little is known. He was one of the generals appointed to command the subsidiary forces sent to the aid of the Queen of Hungary, in 1742. During the rebellion of 1745, he was placed at the head of a body of troops in Scotland; with which, early in January, 1746, he determined to relieve Stirling, then besieged by the insurgents. As a preliminary movement, he sent Major General Huske to dislodge Kilmarnock from Falkirk, whence the latter retreated on Huske's approach. A plan was now laid down for attacking the royal forces in their camp. Hawley became acquainted with his opponents' design, but took no precautionary measures, being fully convinced that they would never attempt to carry it into effect. The consequence was, that Charles Edward's troops arrived within a short distance of the position occupied by the royalists, near Falkirk, before Hawley was aware of their approach. He had often boasted that two regiments of horse would be quite sufficient to ride over the whole Highland army: his own dragoons, however, on being attacked by the rebels, gallopped from the field in a most dastardly manner; and the whole of the royal forces fled at the first onset.

Though censured and despised by the public for his conduct at the battle of Falkirk, Hawley was still treated with great cordiality by George the Second and the Duke of Cumberland:

of the latter he was always a favourite; most probably on account of his strict maintenance of discipline, for which he was called, in the army, The Chief Justice. It is related, that an early copy of a memorial, published in 1753, respecting the heir-apparent's education, having been sent to Hawley, some person maliciously observed, that the author had acted most judiciously, if he wished to have the work propagated; for, as the general could not read, he must, of necessity, communicate it to others.

He died possessed of considerable property, in or about the year 1759, leaving rather a curious will, of which the following are extracts:—"As I began the world with nothing, and as all I have is of my own acquiring, I can dispose of it as I please. I direct and order that (as there's now a peace, and I may die the common way) my carcass may be put any where—'tis equal to me; but I will have no more expense, or ridiculous show, than if a poor soldier (who is as good a man) were to be buried from the hospital. The priest, I conclude, will have his fee; let the puppy take it. Pay the carpenter for the carcass-box. I give to my sister £5,000. As to any other relations, I have none who want; and as I never was married, I have no heirs. I have, therefore, long since, taken it into my head to adopt one son and heir, after the manner of the Romans, who I hereafter name, &c. &c." "I have written all this," he adds, "with my own hand; and this I did, because I hate all priests of all professions, and have the worst opinion of all members of the law."

WILLIAM ANNE KEPPEL, EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

THIS distinguished general, only son of the first Earl of Albemarle, a Dutchman of noble lineage, who, for his eminent services, had been raised to the earldom, by King William, was born at Whitehall, on the 5th of June, 1702, and was partly named after his godmother, Queen Anne. He received his education in Holland; and, on his return to England, in 1717, became captain of the first regiment of footguards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1718, he succeeded to his father's title and estates; and, in 1722, being then at his family seat, in Guelderland, had the honour of entertaining the Bishop of Munster.

In 1725, he was created a knight companion of the Bath, and, in March, 1727, nominated aid-de-camp to the king. In 1731, he obtained the command of the ninth regiment of foot, then at Gibraltar; and, two years afterwards, that of the third troop of horseguards. He was appointed governor of Virginia, on the 26th of December, 1737; a brigadier-general, on the 2nd of July, 1739; a major-general, on the 20th of February, 1741; and second in command, of the British forces in the Netherlands, under field-marshal Stair, on the 14th of April, 1742. In the following year he became a lieutenant-general, and displayed great gallantry at the battle of Dettingen. In 1744, he served with Marshal Wade; and, in 1745, fought and was wounded at the battle of Fontenoy. In 1746, he commanded the right wing of the royal army, at the battle of Culloden; and was soon afterwards appointed general and commander-in-chief of his majesty's forces in Scotland.

In 1747, he commanded the British infantry, at Vall, and continued to serve under the Duke of Cumberland until the termination of hostilities, when he proceeded to the French court as British ambassador and plenipotentiary. On the 12th of July, 1750, he was installed, by proxy, a knight of the Garter; in the following year, he became groom of the stole, and a member of the privy-council; and acted as one of the lords justices of the kingdom, during the king's visit to Hanover, in 1752. On the 22nd of December, 1754, he died suddenly at Paris; whither he had been despatched to demand the liberation of some British subjects, who had been unwarrantably detained by the French government. His remains were brought

over to England, and privately interred at South Audley street chapel, near Grosvenor square. He appears to have been held in great estimation by George the Second, (to whom, as well before as after his accession, he was a lord of the bedchamber,) for integrity, courage, and talent.

By his wife, Anne, daughter of Charles, the first Duke of Richmond, to whom he was united in 1723, he had eight sons and seven daughters.

CHARLES SPENCER, DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH.

THIS nobleman was born on the 22nd of November, 1706. In 1729, he succeeded his elder brother in the earldom of Sunderland; and, in 1733, became Duke of Marlborough, as heir to his mother, the daughter and co-heiress of John Churchill, the first duke. In 1740, he was made captain and colonel of the second troop of horse-guards, and was soon after installed a knight of the Garter. In 1743, he accompanied the king to Germany; and, at the battle of Dettingen, where he commanded the brigade of foot-guards, he particularly distinguished himself.

Disgusted by the political animosities which soon afterwards prevailed, he resigned his regiment; yet, in 1745, he was one of the first to raise a military force, for the support of government against the insurgent Jacobites. He subsequently became a lieutenant-general, steward of the king's household, member of the privy-council, and a lord justice during the king's absence on the continent. In 1755, he was keeper of the privy seal; and, in 1757, president of the board of general officers, convened to inquire into the conduct of the commander of the troops in the unsuccessful expedition against Rochefort.

On the 29th of November, 1757, the duke received a letter, from an unknown hand, signed Felton, which contained the following extraordinary passages:—"It has employed my invention, for some time, to find out a method of destroying another, without exposing my own life: this I have accomplished, and defy the law. Now for the application of it: I am desperate, and must be provided for. You have it in your power—it is my business to make it your inclination, to serve me; which you must comply with, by procuring me a genteel support; otherwise, my life, or your own, will be at a period before this session of parliament is over. I have more motives than one for singling you out first upon this occasion; and I give you this fair warning, because the means I shall make use of are too fatal to be eluded by the power of physic. If you think this of any consequence, you will not fail to meet the author on Sunday next, at ten in the morning, (or on Monday, if the weather should prove rainy on Sunday) near the first tree beyond the stile, in the foot-walk to Kensington."

The duke punctually attended this appointment, and within about twenty yards of the tree mentioned in the letter, he saw a man, whom he thus addressed:—"I believe you have something to say to me." "No," replied the man, "I don't know you." "I am the Duke of Marlborough," said his grace; "now that you know me, I imagine you have something to say." The man briefly answered that he had not, and the duke, who was on horseback, then rode away. It appears, that, on this occasion, he wore his star, carried pistols in his holsters, and had posted a friend at some distance from the appointed place of meeting. Two or three days afterwards, he received a second letter, signed F., in which the writer acknowledged the duke's punctuality, and added, "it was owing to you that it answered no purpose. The pageantry of being armed, and the ensign of your order, were useless, and too conspicuous. You needed no attendant; the place not being calculated for mischief, nor was there any intended. If you walk in the west aisle of Westminster abbey, towards eleven o'clock, on Sunday next, your sagacity will point out



the person, whom you will address, by asking his company, to take a turn or two with you."

On the following Sunday, the duke accordingly went to Westminster abbey, about the appointed hour, and after he had been there a few minutes, saw the same person whom he had met in the park, looking at the monuments. "I asked him," observes the duke, in his account of the transaction, "if he had any thing to say to, or any commands for me. He replied, 'No, my lord, I have not.' I said, 'Surely you have.' He said, 'No, my lord.' He walked up and down one side of the aisle, and I the other, to give him a little more time; but he did not speak. I then went out at the great door, and left him in the abbey. There were two or three people placed in disguise, ready, if I had given them the signal, to have taken him up."

Soon afterwards, the duke received a third letter from his mysterious correspondent, who, after stating his conviction that the duke had had a companion with him in the abbey, proceeded thus:—"You will see me again soon; as it were, by accident, and may easily find where I go to, in consequence of which, by being sent to, I shall wait on your grace, but expect to be quite alone, and to converse in whispers." "The family of the Bloods," added he, "is not extinct, though they are not in my scheme." Subsequently, a fourth letter was sent to the duke, in which the writer stated, that the son of one Barnard, a surveyor, in Abingdon buildings, was acquainted with some secrets that nearly concerned his grace's safety. In consequence of this, the duke sent a message to young Mr. Barnard, requesting him to call at Marlborough house. Barnard replied, that he would wait on his grace, at half-past ten o'clock in the morning of the following Friday. He faithfully kept his appointment; and immediately, on entering the duke's room, his grace knew him, as he states, to be the same person to whom he had spoken in the park and the abbey. The duke then mentioned the various threatening letters he had received; of which Barnard denied all previous knowledge.

He was, however, soon afterwards apprehended, and, on his trial, which took place at the Old Bailey, in May, 1758, all the preceding circumstances were given in evidence against him. For his defence, he called several witnesses, who gave him an excellent character. They also proved that he was in a very respectable station in life, above pecuniary wants, and the presumptive successor to his father's business, which was very extensive. He had, as it appeared, accurately related to many individuals, the particulars of his interviews with the duke, whose conduct he had designated as being excessively odd. It was proved, that, when the prosecutor saw him in the park, he was on his way to Kensington; whither his father had sent him with a message to a person named Calcut, to whom, as well as to his uncle, with whom he dined, he related the circumstance of his having been accosted by the duke.

In order to account for the singular coincidence, of his being in the abbey at the precise hour appointed for a meeting there, by the second letter to the duke, a brewer, named Greenwood, was called, of whose evidence, the following is an abridgment:—"I breakfasted at the prisoner's father's, on the Sunday in question, and, with great difficulty, prevailed on young Barnard to dress himself, and walk with me to the park. When we reached Henry the Eighth's chapel, I took him by the sleeve, and said, 'Barnard, you shall go through the abbey.' After we had looked for some time at the monuments, I saw the Duke of Marlborough, and having been previously informed of what had taken place between my companion and his grace, in the park, and noticing the particular behaviour of the duke, I observed to Barnard, 'He certainly has something to say to you; I will go into the choir, but do you walk up and down, and possibly he will speak.' Soon after, I saw the duke and the prisoner conversing together, and as soon as his grace departed, I returned to Barnard, who told me what had passed." On this and the previous evidence Barnard was acquitted.

The duke never discovered the mysterious disturber of his peace; whose object, as an historian suggests, was, perhaps, nothing more than to gratify

a petulance and peculiarity of humour, by alarming the duke, excitiug the curiosity of the public, puzzling the multitude, and giving rise to a thousand ridiculous conjectures.

In 1758, the British government resolved to attack the French on their own soil, and the Duke of Marlborough was constituted commander-in-chief of the land forces destined for that service. His troops disembarked on the 5th of June, in Cancalle bay, two leagues distant from St. Maloes, against which they marched, in two columns; but discovering, on their approach, the impossibility of carrying it by a coup-de-main, they contented themselves with setting fire to the shipping, and such magazines as they found accessible; in defence of which, although they were under the cannon of the town, the enemy did not fire a single shot. No descent was ever attended with less licentiousness in the invaders, or with less injury to the poor inhabitants of the country invaded. A small storehouse was spared, because it could not be set on fire without endangering the whole district; and the French houses, which their inhabitants had abandoned, were left untouched.

Having reimbarked his troops without opposition, the duke proceeded to reconnoitre the town of Grandeville, on the coast of Normandy; but, learning that a large body of the enemy's forces had encamped in the neighbourhood, he directed his course towards Cherbourg, and had already made some preparations to attack that place, when a hard gale setting in towards the shore, the transports ran foul of each other, and it was deemed imprudent to hazard an attempt at landing. Provisions having, by this time, become scarce, and much sickness prevailing among the troops, the duke thought proper to return to St. Helen's, where he arrived on the 29th of June.

Although the success of the armament had fallen far short of public expectation, the duke, soon after his return, was appointed commander-in-chief of all the British forces intended to serve in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. He did not, however, live long enough to distinguish himself on the plains of Minden, his death occurring on the 28th of October, 1758, at Munster, in Westphalia; whence his remains were conveyed to England, and interred at Blenheim. By his wife, a daughter of Lord Trevor, he left several children; the eldest of whom succeeded to his title and estate. At the time of his decease he was lord-lieutenant of Bucks and Oxfordshire, master of the ordnance, colonel of the royal regiment of artillery, general of foot, ranger of Whitney forest, a governor of the charter house, a privy-counsellor, LL. D. and F. R. S.

"Never," says one of his cotemporaries, speaking of the duke, "did the nation lose, in one man, a temper more candid and benevolent, manners more amiable and open, a more primitive integrity, a more exalted generosity, a more warm and feeling heart." Smollett describes him as having been a nobleman, who, although he did not inherit all the military genius of his grandfather, yet far excelled him in the amiable and social qualities of the heart,—who was brave beyond all question, generous to profusion, and good-natured to excess. "It is surprising," observes the same historian, "that the death of the duke was never attributed to the secret practices of the incendiary correspondent, who had given him to understand, that his vengeance, though slow, would not be the less certain."

SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON.

THIS officer was born in Ireland, about the year 1715. Early in life he went to America, with his uncle, Sir Peter Warren; and, after hesitating for some time as to what profession he should adopt, at length, entered the army; in which he gradually rose to the rank of major-general. In 1755, he was placed at the head of an expedition against Crown Point; which,

however, he did not succeed in capturing, although he obtained a brilliant victory over the French, under General Dieskau, whom he took prisoner. Parliament testified its approbation of Johnson's conduct on this occasion, by voting him £5,000. In 1759, he commanded the provincials of New York, and acted under Prideaux, at the siege of Niagara, until that general was killed in the trenches by the bursting of a cohorn, when Johnson took the chief command. With a view to relieve the place, a body of regular troops, provincials and savages, amounting to one thousand seven hundred men, attacked the British, with great impetuosity, on the morning of the 24th of July. Johnson, however, having received information of their approach, made a most skilful disposition of part of his troops to receive them on their route; posting the residue in such a manner as to secure his trenches from any attempt that might be made by the garrison. The engagement commenced about nine o'clock, and before ten, the French were completely routed. During the battle, and the subsequent pursuit, which was kept up for more than five miles, seventeen of the enemy's officers were taken, including their first and second in command. The garrison of Niagara, who had witnessed the defeat of their friends, surrendered in the course of the day; and Johnson, in addition to the stores in the fort, recovered about £8,000 in specie, which had been buried by the French in a neighbouring island.

He now devoted his attention to the establishment of a more permanent and extensive communion, than had previously existed, between the British and the Indians; and effected several advantageous treaties with the Senacas, and other tribes. In June, 1760, he induced one thousand of the Iroquois to join General Amherst, at Oswego; and, subsequently, encouraged the colonists to intermarry with the aboriginal inhabitants. He was, at length, chosen colonel of the Six Nations, as well as superintendent of Indian affairs for the northern parts of America; and, settling on the banks of the Mohawk river, he soon became well acquainted with the manners and language of the Indians; relative to which he sent an interesting communication to the Royal Society, in November, 1772. He died about two years afterwards, leaving a son, who succeeded to the baronetage.

Brave, energetic, and enterprising, Johnson was particularly well qualified for the services on which he was employed. He is described as having possessed such a genius for acquiring popularity among all kinds of men, that the regular troops respected, the provincials loved, and the Indians almost adored him. It is added, that he was a man of perfect integrity, and employed his talents solely for the benefit of his country. The victory which he obtained over Dieskau, although it did not lead to the result that had been expected, infused confidence into the British, who appear to have been greatly disheartened by the recent defeat, by the French and Indians, of General Braddock's forces, near Fort du Quesne. The capture of Niagara effectually broke off, according to the Annual Register of the period, "that communication so much talked of, and so much dreaded, between Canada and Louisiana; and, by this stroke, one of the capital political designs of the French, which gave occasion to the war, was defeated in its direct and immediate object."

GEORGE, VISCOUNT SACKVILLE.

THIS nobleman, third son of the first Duke of Dorset, was born in 1716, and christened after his godfather, George the First. He commenced his education at Westminster school, and concluded it at Trinity college, Dublin, where he took an honorary degree. After passing some time at Paris, with his father, he entered the army; and, joining the British forces in Flanders, was present at the battles of Fontenoy and Dettingen; in the former of which



he received a ball in his breast; and, within a month after the latter took place, was made aid-de-camp to the king. He had previously obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy of the twenty-eighth regiment of foot, and had been elected member of parliament for Dover.

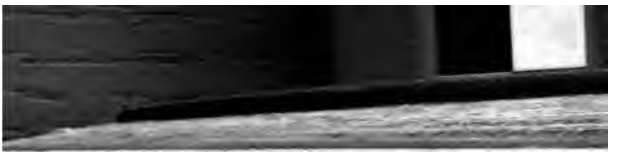
In 1745, he acted under the Duke of Cumberland against the Scotch insurgents; and, afterwards, served in Germany with his royal highness; who, in 1748, employed him to effect a negotiation with Marshal Saxe. On the 1st of November, 1749, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the twelfth regiment of dragoons; and, in the following January, obtained the command of the king's horse carbineers in Ireland; of which kingdom he was appointed secretary of state, in 1751. He became a major-general in 1755; colonel of the second regiment of dragoon guards, and lieutenant-general of the ordnance, in 1757; and, soon afterwards, a lieutenant-general in the army, and one of the members of the privy-council. For some time, he commanded a division of the army encamped near Chatham; and, while there, on being solicited to permit Whitfield to address the soldiers, replied, "Tell the gentleman from me, that he may preach anything he pleases to them, that is not against the articles of war."

In June, 1758, he served in the expedition against the coast of France; and, in the following October, succeeded the Duke of Marlborough, as commander of the British forces in the army of Prince Ferdinand. At the battle of Minden, which took place on the 1st of August, 1759, he was at the head of all the British and German horse. The enemy being thrown into disorder, by the allied infantry, Prince Ferdinand, the commander-in-chief, despatched an aid-de-camp with orders for Lord George Sackville to advance. "But," says an historian of the war, "the orders were not sufficiently precise, or they were not sufficiently understood by the English commander; so that there was some delay in waiting for an explanation: the critical minute passed away; the British cavalry lost their share in the glory of the action; and the French retreated in some order." Had Lord George obeyed the command of Prince Ferdinand, the enemy, it was supposed, would have been left without an army in Germany; but, being unmolested in their flight by the cavalry of the allies, they had an opportunity of regaining their former advantageous post.

In the general orders issued by Prince Ferdinand, on the following day, he stated, that if the Marquess of Granby, Lord George Sackville's subordinate, had been at the head of the cavalry, he felt persuaded the success of the day would have been more complete and brilliant; and, in a very emphatic and pointed manner, required, that the generals of the army should, upon all occasions, punctually, and without delay, act in obedience to such orders as might be brought to them by his aid-de-camps. In consequence of the severe insinuations thus thrown out against him, Lord George immediately requested leave to return to England. On his arrival in London, he was deprived of all his military employments; upbraided by the public with cowardice; and, on the 26th of January, in the following year, declared, by a court-martial, which he had solicited, guilty of a disobedience to orders, and, therefore, unfit to remain in his majesty's service. The king confirmed this sentence, and soon after struck out his name from the list of privy-counsellors.

In 1761, he was returned to parliament for East Grinstead, in Sussex, as well as for Hythe, in Kent; but took his seat for the latter. In 1765, he obtained the joint vice-treasurership of Ireland; which, however, he resigned in the following year. In 1768, he was again elected for East Grinstead; and continued to represent that place, until his elevation to the peerage. In 1770, an act of parliament was passed, enabling him to take the name of Germaine, in accordance with the will of his aunt, Lady Elizabeth Germaine, the friend and correspondent of Pope and Swift, who had left him a large fortune.

On the accession of George the Third, he was restored to favour; and, in 1775, obtained the office of first lord of trade and plantations, which he



resigned in 1779; and that of secretary of state for the colonies, which he retained up to the conclusion of the disastrous American war. All the rigorous measures adopted against the colonists, met with his most zealous support; he sternly opposed every attempt that was made to effect a termination of hostilities; and, at length, became so unpopular, that, dreading the indignation of the people, during the riots in 1780, he barricadoed his house; upon which, however, no attack was made.

On receiving intelligence of the surrender of the British army at York town, he got into a hackney coach, and, after taking up Lord Stormont and the lord chancellor, at their respective residences, proceeded with them, in the same humble vehicle, to Lord North. The premier received the disastrous news which they brought, according to Lord George's account, "as he would have taken a ball in his breast,"—throwing up his arms, pacing wildly up and down the room, and exclaiming, many times, with deep emotion, "O God! it is all over!"

Lord George soon afterwards resigned his office; and, at an interview with the king, who expressed his inclination, in some manner, to reward him for his services, solicited the honour of being created a peer. The king consented to do so; and Lord George then requested to be made a viscount; because, as he submitted, if he were called to the house of lords merely as a baron, his secretary, his lawyer, and his father's page, would all take precedence of him: the first, at that time, being Lord Walsingham; the second, Lord Loughborough; and the third, Lord Amherst; who, as Sackville stated, had often rode on the braces of the coach, in which his father, when viceroy, was conveyed to the Irish house of lords.

The king, soon afterwards, created him Viscount Sackville; but, before he took his seat, the Marquess of Carmarthen moved an address to the crown, that, as Lord George Germaine was still under sentence of a court-martial, he ought not to be raised to the peerage. This motion was lost; and another, to the same effect, which was brought forward on the day when the new viscount took his seat, met with a similar fate. Lord Sackville did not long enjoy his elevation; his death occurring on the 26th of April, 1785; at which time he was a privy-counsellor, one of the keepers of Phœnix park, near Dublin, and clerk of the council in Ireland. By his wife, Diana, the daughter of John Sambroke, Esq. he had two sons and three daughters.

He was tall, robust, and active: the expression of his features was intellectual; but his acquirements were far from extensive. In public, he was haughty and reserved; in private, quite the reverse. "No man," says Wraxall, "who saw him at table, or in his drawing-room, would have suspected, from his deportment or conversation, that the responsibility of the American war reposed principally on his shoulders." Though clear, as well as rapid, in business, according to the same author, his style, even in official despatches, was frequently careless. He displayed considerable powers of eloquence, but was so irritable, that the opposition often obtained from him precocious information of ministers' intentions, by artfully exciting his feelings during the heat of debate.

His conduct at the battle of Minden has occasioned some controversy. Wraxall endeavours to make it appear that he was a hero; and other writers hint that his disobedience of Ferdinand's orders was, perhaps, intentional; because, at that time, he happened to be on bad terms with the prince: but they who thus attempt to vindicate him against the charge of cowardice, blacken his reputation more than the most virulent of his enemies have done, by attributing to him a detestable and traitorous dereliction of his duty, on account of a private misunderstanding. The first Earl Grey, according to Perceval Stockdale, acquitted Lord Sackville of the least misconduct at the battle of Minden; and a writer in the Annual Register, published in 1763, pities him, as a commander of admirable talents, "who, by the error or misfortune of a moment, lost an opportunity that would have ranked him for ever among the Marlboroughs and Brunswicks!" On a calm investigation of his conduct, it does not, however, appear that he possessed much military talent; but, on



the other hand, although deservedly dismissed from the service for his disobedience, it is not at all probable, judging from his behaviour at Fontenoy, Dettingen, Cherbourg, and in a duel, which he fought with Governor Johnstone, that his culpable neglect of Prince Ferdinand's orders, *to pursue a retreating enemy*, arose from cowardice. During the investigation of his conduct, it is said, that he absurdly exhibited the coat he had worn at Fontenoy, (which appeared to have been penetrated by several bullets,) as a proof of his habitual bravery.

His conduct, while colonial secretary, was rash and impolitic, but so consonant to the views of George the Third, that he became a great favourite at court. Among many other proofs of his influence, it is stated, that, at his solicitation, Dr. Eliot, whom the king disliked, was created a baronet. "Well, my lord," observed his majesty, on this occasion, "since you desire it, the doctor shall be a baronet; but he sha'n't be my physician, though, for all that." "No," replied Lord George, "he shall be my physician, and your majesty's baronet."

He was suspected of having written the letters of Junius, and a work has recently been published, in which his supposed authorship of those celebrated compositions is gravely and elaborately investigated. It throws, however, but little additional light on the subject; and, certainly, by no means proves that Sackville and Junius were identical. Although, in political opinions, they, on many subjects, agreed, yet, the abilities of Sackville were decidedly unequal to the production of the worst of the letters. His mind was comparatively uncultivated; his reading limited; and, although Stockdale ventures to term him an elegant classic, other writers, who knew him better, state, that he had "but little acquaintance with Horace, Tacitus, or Cicero;" and that, during his retreat at Drayton, where he had a fine library, he rarely opened a book. The productions of Junius were beautifully polished: but Sackville's style, according to his apologist, Wraxall, (who describes him as passing little time either at his desk or in his closet) was negligent and unstudied. "I should be proud," said he, on one occasion, to a friend, "to be capable of writing as Junius has done: but there are many passages in his letters I should be very sorry to have written." It is also worthy of especial notice, that Junius broadly imputes to him a gross deficiency of personal courage; a fact, which should, perhaps, be deemed quite conclusive against Sackville's supposed authorship of the letters.

JEFFERY, LORD AMHERST.

JEFFERY, the son of Jeffery Amherst, of Riverhead, in Kent, was born on the 29th of January, 1717, and, at an early age, became page to the Duke of Dorset, while lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He entered the army in 1731; and, proceeding to Germany, acted as aid-de-camp to Lord Ligonier, at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, and Roucoux, and served in the same capacity to the Duke of Cumberland, at Laffeldt and Hastenbech. He became a major-general, and colonel of the fifteenth regiment of foot, in 1756; and, in 1758, was appointed to the chief command of the land forces, amounting to fourteen thousand men, in the expedition against Louisburgh; in sight of which, the fleet, consisting of one hundred and fifty-one sail, under the conduct of Boscawen, in which they had embarked, arrived on the 2nd of June, in that year. Several days elapsed before a landing could be effected, in consequence of the prodigious surf; but, at length, on the 8th of June, although the weather was still terrifically boisterous, and the enemy had protected the coast by numerous batteries, a division of the troops, supported by several frigates, moved towards the shore, under the command of Wolfe, who subsequently fell on the heights above Quebec. Many of the boats were destroyed or overset

by the enemy's fire, and a number of the men were drowned; but the residue, inspirited by their gallant leader, effected a landing, and, with little loss, dislodged the French from their posts. A few days afterwards, the main body of the troops having landed in the interim, a light-house, that commanded several men of war in the harbour, and some batteries on the other side of it, which had severely harassed the British in their approaches, was gallantly stormed; and, on the 26th of July, a lodgment having been effected in the covered way, the garrison, amounting to nearly six thousand men, surrendered themselves as prisoners of war. St. John's, and some other of the enemy's neighbouring stations, followed the example of Louisburg; which, previously to its capture, had afforded a capital harbour for the French privateers; an excellent station for carrying on the cod fishery; and a convenient post for the temporary reception of such reinforcements as were sent out to act against the British in Canada.

Amherst was soon afterwards appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in America, and vigorous operations against the French were speedily commenced. Wolfe attacked Quebec, and Prideaux, the fort of Niagara; both of which, the original commanders being killed, eventually surrendered to their respective successors, Townshend and Johnson; while Amherst himself, at the head of about twelve thousand regulars and provincials, marched against Crown Point and Ticonderago. The French abandoned the former to the British troops, on the 26th of July, and the latter, on the 4th of August, 1759. By great exertions, Amherst now obtained a naval superiority on Lake Champlain; and, Fort Nevis being carried, the enemy shortly afterwards evacuated Isle aux Noix. Amherst then conducted his forces against Montreal, "the second place in Canada for extent, building, traffic, and strength;" in sight of which they arrived, after a dangerous and fatiguing voyage, on the same day with two other bodies of troops, the one under Murray, and the other under Haviland, which had been ordered to approach from remote stations, and combine with the army commanded by Amherst, in its investment. The garrison perceiving that they were about to be surrounded by a superior force, capitulated without delay; and thus the whole of Canada fell into the possession of the British.

In 1762, pending the negotiations for a treaty of peace, the French fitted out an expedition against Newfoundland, which captured, without difficulty, St. John's, and some other forts. Intelligence of this unexpected event had no sooner reached England, than an armament was despatched to retake the island; which, however, had, in the mean time, surrendered to a detachment of Amherst's forces, under the command of his brother, and a small squadron under that of Lord Colville.

As a reward for his important services, Amherst received the thanks of the house of commons, and the insignia of the Bath. He returned to England in 1763; and, in 1770, obtained the government of Guernsey. Two years afterwards, he was appointed a member of the privy-council, colonel in the horse-guards, and lieutenant-general of the ordnance. He also officiated, for some time, as commander-in-chief of the British forces; and in 1776, was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Amherst, of Holmesdale, in Kent. On the dismissal of Lord North, he ceased to act as commander-in-chief, and was deprived of his post in the ordnance: but, after having received a second patent of peerage, as Baron Amherst, of Montreal, with reversion to his nephew, he was again appointed, in 1793, to the chief command of the forces, which he resigned to the Duke of York, in 1795; on which occasion, he was offered an earldom, and the rank of field-marshal; both of which he declined, but accepted the latter, on its being again tendered to him, in 1796. His death took place on the 3rd of August, in the following year, at Montreal, near Riverhead; and his remains were interred, on the 10th of the same month, at Sevenoaks.

He died without issue, but was twice married: first, to Jane, only daughter of Thomas Dalyson, Esq., of Hampton; and, secondly, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the Honourable George Carey, a son of Lucius Henry, fifth Viscount Falkland. In addition to his other employments, he acted, for

some time, as gold stick in waiting to George the Third.

Like Wolfe, Amherst was selected by Chatham, to aid in the execution of that eminent statesman's great military designs; and his success proved that the minister had formed a just estimate of his courage and ability. The services which he rendered to Great Britain in America, fully entitled him to the honours with which he was afterwards rewarded. He is described as having been "a thorough good soldier;" cautious, but enterprising; temperate and collected in the greatest difficulties; strict in the enforcement of discipline, yet averse to mere military parade, and particularly kind to the men under his command. He erected a column, near his residence at Riverhead, commemorating the escape of himself and his two brothers, Lieutenant-General and Admiral Amherst, from the perils of war; and recording those successes of the British forces in Canada, to which he had materially contributed, by his bravery and skill.

He is said to have looked upon the atrocities committed by his Indian auxiliaries with the utmost abhorrence; and when, on the surrender of Fort Nevis, the savages expressed their displeasure at being prevented from putting the whole garrison to death, he thus addressed Sir William Johnson, who had informed him of the fact: "I believe I have sufficient force for the service I am going on without their assistance; I wish to preserve their friendship, but will not purchase it at the expense of countenancing so horrid a barbarity!" "If," added he, "they wish to quit the army, let them take care not to commit any act of cruelty on their way home; for, if they do, I will most certainly chastise them."

GEORGE AUGUSTUS ELIOTT, LORD HEATHFIELD.

THIS gallant commander, the eighth and youngest son of Sir Gilbert Eliott, a poor Scotch baronet, was born about the year 1718, in the parish of Hobkirk, in the county of Roxburgh. Having acquired the rudiments of education, under a domestic tutor, he was sent to the university of Leyden; whence, being destined for the profession of arms, he was removed, at an early age, to the Ecole Royale, at La Fère, in Picardy, where he studied military tactics with much assiduity and success.

After serving, for a short time, as a volunteer in the Prussian army, he returned to England; and, when only seventeen, joined the twenty-third regiment of foot. In 1736, he went into the engineer corps; and, at length, was presented by his uncle, Colonel Eliott, with the adjutancy of the second troop of horse grenadiers; with whom, soon after his appointment, he embarked for Germany, and fought at the battle of Dettingen, in which he received a wound. In 1756, having passed through the subordinate gradations of rank, he was raised to the colonelcy of his corps, and appointed aid-de-camp to George the Second. In 1758, he served, as brigadier-general, in the expedition against the coast of France. In the following year he quitted the horse grenadiers, for the purpose of disciplining a regiment raised by himself, and which was subsequently distinguished by the name of Eliott's Light Horse. With this corps he proceeded to Germany; where, in 1761, he was raised, for his services, to the rank of lieutenant-general. In the following year, he acted as second in command in the arduous, protracted, but, eventually, successful attack on Havannah; and, at the termination of the war, in 1763, his regiment was reviewed by the king, who, in token of his approbation of its conduct, directed it to be called the King's Royal Regiment of Light Dragoons.

In 1775, General Eliott acted, for a short time, as commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland; and, in the following year, he was appointed governor of Gibraltar, his subsequent defence of which, in the language of one of his cotemporaries, was, perhaps, the most



honourable to the valour of this country, of all the glorious achievements in war that have immortalized the British name.

On the 16th of July, 1779, the port was blockaded by an enemy's squadron, and on the 26th of the same month, a large body of Spanish troops began to encamp on the plain below St. Roch, within three miles of the garrison. Eliott foreseeing a scarcity of provisions, now ordered all the horses in Gibraltar, (except those belonging to field and staff officers,) whose owners could not produce one thousand pounds of fodder for each, to be turned out; and, to set his subordinates a good example, as it is stated, he ordered one of his own chargers to be shot. Towards the middle of August, the blockade became more severe; and some probability appeared of the garrison being eventually forced to surrender by famine. Only forty head of cattle at length remained in the place; and, at the close of the year, provisions were so dreadfully scarce, that mutton fetched three shillings and sixpence per pound; ducks, from fourteen to eighteen shillings a couple; and other articles of food a proportionate price. At this time, the governor, who was habitually abstemious, seldom eating anything but vegetables, simple puddings, and water, endeavoured to ascertain the smallest quantity of food, on which a man could exist, and actually lived for above a week on only four ounces of rice per day. But this small portion of nutriment, as Drinkwater, the intelligent historian of the siege, justly remarks, would be far from sufficient for a man in active employment, and in such a climate as that of Gibraltar.

The distress of the garrison rapidly increased: at length, milk and water was sold at one shilling and threepence per pint; an egg cost sixpence; a small cabbage, eighteenpence; and a bunch of the outer leaves, fivepence. Thistles and dandelions, were, for some time, the sole food of numbers: and, notwithstanding the accidental capture of a polacre, laden with barley, which had been driven under the guns of the fortress, a surrender, at no distant period, appeared inevitable; when, fortunately, in the beginning of 1780, Sir George Rodney's squadron arrived with a supply of men, money, ammunition, and provisions.

In the following September, chains of small cruisers were stationed across the bay, and at every side of the rock, so that, the trifling assistance which had occasionally been received from the coast of Barbary, was completely cut off. The stores were again almost exhausted; and the scurvy had already made dreadful ravages among the troops, when a dogger, laden with oranges and lemons, from Malaga, got near the rock, during a fog, and General Eliott immediately purchased her cargo; by a judicious use of which, the most fatal consequences were averted; many of the soldiers, who were previously seen tottering on crutches to their posts, and others, who had been deemed irrecoverable, experiencing such salutary effects from eating the fruit, as to be able, within a few days, efficiently to discharge their military duties.

In April, 1781, the garrison was seasonably relieved by the arrival of the fleet under Admiral Derby. On the same day, the enemy on the land side opened a fire upon the fortress, from one hundred and fourteen pieces of artillery. During the cannonade, which appears to have been very effective, although many of the enemy's shells fell blind, in consequence of a quantity of sand having fraudulently been mixed with the powder, several of the merchants' stores in the town were unfortunately burst open, by the enemy's shells; and the troops, seizing on the liquors which they contained, became so horribly intoxicated, that many of them died, and the survivors, regardless of punishment, committed the most daring and wanton excesses. "Among other instances of their caprice and extravagance," says Drinkwater, "I recollect that of roasting a pig at a fire made of cinnamon." By the adoption of rigorous measures, subordination was, however, soon restored.

On the 23rd of May, the Spanish gun and mortar-boats made a most formidable attack on the fortress, against which the batteries on the land side continued to play, until nearly the end of November, when a sally against them was made from the garrison, the success of which far exceeded

Eliott's most sanguine expectations. The enemy, panic-struck, at so daring and unexpected an assault, gave way on all sides, and their stupendous works, which had been erected at an expense of three millions sterling, were set on fire in several places, and speedily consumed.

The Spanish government being, however, resolved, if possible, no matter at what sacrifice, to reduce the fortress, soon recommenced operations. The Duc de Crillon, who had recently captured Fort St. Philip, in Minorca, was placed in command of the besieging forces; and, by the ensuing autumn, new batteries were erected, mounting, in the whole, two hundred pieces of cannon, and which were protected by forty thousand men, whose operations were destined to be seconded from the bay, by a combined French and Spanish armament, consisting of forty-seven sail of the line, ten battering ships, (deemed indestructible, and carrying two hundred and twelve guns,) several frigates, and a vast number of xebeques, cutters, bomb-ketches, &c.

The garrison, including marines, amounted to no more than seven thousand men; but they beheld the mighty preparations of the foe, without betraying the least symptom of despondency or alarm. Their confidence in the skill of the governor was unlimited; they had, recently, ascertained, by experiment, the efficacy of red-hot shot, and had some reason to expect the early arrival of a British squadron to their assistance. On one occasion, something being seen to wave on a distant flag-staff, from which the approach of a fleet from England had previously been announced, the troops broke out into a tumult of joy, believing that the naval succour which they expected was in sight: but, in a few moments, it appeared, that the supposed signal had merely been the flapping of the wings of a large eagle, that had alighted on the staff. Although disappointed, the men looked upon the appearance of the bird, in such a situation, as a most inspiriting omen.

On the morning after the arrival of the combined armament in the bay, the ten battering ships wore down to within twelve hundred yards of the fortress. As soon as the first of them had dropped anchor, the garrison commenced firing, and the cannonade, on both sides, soon became terrific. The enemy's land-batteries ably seconded the attack of the ships, "from the tops of which," it is said, "the heaviest shells rebounded, while the thirty-two pound shot seemed incapable of making any visible impression upon their hulls." The efficacy even of red-hot shot against them, appeared to be, for some time, doubtful; but, towards the evening, symptoms of confusion and distress became visible on board; and, during the night, nearly the whole of them were discovered to be on fire. General Eliott, with a humanity equal to his courage, now directed his attention towards the pitiable situation of the crews, of whom, between three and four hundred were rescued from certain destruction, by the gun-boats, which, during the contest, had been most ably commanded by the intrepid Curtis. In the following month, Lord Howe arrived with a British squadron off the fortress: the combined fleet, which, since its signal repulse, had been inactive, immediately retired, and the siege, from the land side, was soon afterwards terminated by a treaty of peace.

General Eliott now received the thanks of both houses of parliament, for his eminent services, together with a pension of £1,500 per annum, and the insignia of the Bath. He retained his command until 1787, when, on his arrival in England, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Heathfield and Gibraltar. On the 6th of July, 1790, while preparing to set out from Aix-la-Chapelle, for the scene of his former exploits, where he felt exceedingly anxious to end his days, he was attacked by a paralytic stroke, which proved fatal. His remains were brought to England, and interred at Heathfield, in Sussex. A monument was erected to his memory, in Westminster abbey, at the public expense; and the corporation of London decorated the walls of the common-council chamber with a fine picture, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, of the siege of Gibraltar, in which the figure of its able defender occupies the most conspicuous place.

By his wife, Anne, daughter of Sir Francis Drake, of Devonshire, he had

one son, Francis Augustus, on whose death, in 1813, the title became extinct; and one daughter, who married John Drayton Fuller, Esq., of Sussex.

Lord Heathfield appears to have possessed, in an exalted degree, most, if not all, of the qualities necessary to constitute a great commander. As a military exploit, his memorable defence of Gibraltar has, perhaps, rarely, if ever, been excelled. He was an able tactitian, and a strict, though not a severe disciplinarian; at once bold and cautious; neither too much exalted by success, nor in the least dismayed by defeat; but, under every circumstance, equally brave, calm, and energetic. He had many trifling eccentricities, the most singular of which, considering his character in other respects, was an extraordinary fondness for cats: numbers of these animals, young and old, it is said, gambolled about him, even when he was most actively engaged on the bastions of Gibraltar.

MARSHAL CONWAY.

HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, the second son of the first Lord Conway, and next brother of the first Marquess of Hertford, was born in 1720. He travelled through France, with his cousin, Horace Walpole, and the poet, Gray, in 1739; and, in the following year, obtained the appointment of captain-lieutenant in the first regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1741, he was returned to the Irish parliament, for the county of Antrim; during the same year he took his seat for Higham Ferrers, in the British house of commons, and represented six different close boroughs in the six succeeding parliaments. He performed great feats of valour at Fontenoy, where he was engaged with two grenadiers at once, both of whom he cut down. He also served as aid-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, at the battle of Culloden; and, subsequently, obtained the command of the forty-eighth regiment of foot. In 1757, he was employed as second in command of the land forces, in the fruitless expedition against Rochefort, which he advised Sir John Mordaunt, the commander-in-chief to attack; but as he declined to take the entire responsibility of the enterprise upon himself, Mordaunt did not think proper to attempt it. In 1759, he was sent to Sluys, to settle an exchange of prisoners with the French. On the accession of George the Third, he was continued in the post of groom of the bedchamber, to which he had been appointed at the latter part of the preceding reign; and, in 1761, being then a lieutenant-general, he commanded the British forces in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, during the Marquess of Granby's absence; but, voting against the ministry, in 1764, on the question of general warrants, he was dismissed from all his military commands. The Duke of Devonshire, to whom he had been secretary, for a short time, when his grace was viceroy of Ireland, died about this time, and, admiring his sacrifice of interest to honesty, bequeathed him a legacy of £5,000.

On the formation of the Rockingham ministry, he was sworn in a member of the privy-council, and appointed, jointly with the Duke of Grafton, to the office of secretary of state, which he held until 1768. When the Marquess of Granby was dismissed from all his employments, the king proposed to place Conway, then lieutenant-general of the ordnance, at the head of that department; but the latter replied, that having lived in friendship with Lord Granby, he would not profit by his spoils; as, however, he thought he could do some essential service in the ordnance, he would, if his majesty thought fit, do the business of the office without being elevated to the master-generalship. This offer was accepted by the king, who, in 1772, made Conway a general in the army, and governor of Jersey, where he acquired so much esteem, that when the inhabitants discovered a Druids' altar, in the



mountain of St. Helier, they presented it to him, with a poetical inscription, expressive of their gratitude for his mild and paternal government.

In 1774, he made a tour on the continent, during which he was received with distinguished notice at the French and Prussian courts. In 1782, he became commander-in-chief of the forces, and brought forward a motion, in parliament, for an address to the king, praying that his majesty would terminate the American war, which, however, was lost by one vote; but, on moving the address a second time, during the same year, he carried it against Lord North, by a majority of nineteen.

Resigning his military command in the following year, he retired to his seat, near Henley-upon-Thames, where he died suddenly, from cramp in the stomach, on the 9th of July, 1795. By his wife, the Dowager Countess of Aylesbury, he left an only child, who was married to the Honourable Dawson Damer, eldest son of the first Earl of Dorchester. At the time of his death he was the oldest general officer in the army, and premier field-marshal of Great Britain.

In his military capacity he obtained much reputation. As a statesman, he was conscientious, though not very efficient. Burke, however, has pronounced a glowing eulogy on his attempt to procure a cessation of hostilities with America. "All England," said the orator, "all America, joined in his applause. Nor did he seem insensible to the love and admiration of his fellow citizens. Hope elevated, and joy brightened his crest. I stood near him, and 'his face,' to use the expression of the scripture of the first martyr, 'his face was as if it had been the face of an angel.' I do not know what others feel; but if I had stood in that situation, I never would have exchanged it for all that kings, in their profusion, could bestow."

He is said to have disarmed the political asperity of his opponents, by the fascinating amenity of his manners, and the blameless tenour of his life. He cultivated polite literature, and was the reputed author of some pamphlets on public affairs, as well as a play, partly taken from the French, entitled, False Appearances, which did not meet with much success. He was an admirer of the fine arts; and the bridge over the Thames, near his residence, at Henley, owes, it is supposed, many of its beauties to his refined and accurate taste. In that neighbourhood he planted, with his own hand, a cutting from the poplar, brought from Lombardy, by the Earl of Rochford, which became the first tree of its species ever reared in this country. He procured a patent for the invention of an oven, by which lime might, as he stated, be most advantageously burned in breweries and distilleries.

SIR WILLIAM DRAPER.

WILLIAM, the son of Ingleby Draper, an officer of the customs, was born at Bristol, in 1721. He acquired the rudiments of education at the cathedral grammar school of his native city; whence he proceeded to Eton, and, subsequently, prosecuted his studies at King's college, Cambridge, of which he became a fellow. After having proceeded to the degree of B. A. in 1744, and to that of M. A. in 1749, he quitted the university, and, joining the British troops in the East Indies, signalized himself, in 1758, at the capture of Fort St. George, subsequently called Madras. He returned to England, with the rank of colonel, in 1760; soon afterwards, he was made governor of Yarmouth; and, in the following year, he acted as brigadier-general in the expedition against Belleisle.

In August, 1762, he embarked, at the head of about two thousand three hundred men, on board a squadron, commanded by Admiral Cornish, against Manilla; in sight of which the armament arrived on the 23rd of the following month. Precautions had been taken to prevent the Spaniards from receiving intelligence of its approach; so that, on

anchoring in Manilla bay, the British commanders found the enemy unprepared to make any formidable resistance. A landing was effected without much difficulty; and, after repulsing part of the garrison in a sally, the British carried the city by storm, on the 6th of October. The captors agreed, in lieu of plunder, to accept bills on Madrid for one million sterling, which, however, never were honoured, the Spanish government peremptorily refusing to abide by the treaty.

On his return to England, Draper, then a member of the house of commons, strongly urged ministers to insist on payment of the ransom, of which he was personally entitled to £25,000; and wrote a pamphlet, in refutation of the objections set up by the court of Madrid against the claim; but his complaints soon ceased; his silence, as many suspected, having been purchased by government, with a red ribbon, and the colonelcy of the sixteenth foot.

Some time afterwards, on his attempting to vindicate Granby from the aspersions of Junius, the latter, in a reply, after stating that, on his return to Europe, Draper had remonstrated, threatened, and even appealed to the public, in print, on behalf of that gallant army, by whose bravery at Manilla his own fortune had been established, asked him the following questions:—"By what accident did it happen, that in the midst of all this bustle, and all these clamours for justice to your injured troops, the name of the Manilla ransom was buried in a profound, and, since that time, an uninterrupted silence? Did the ministers suggest any motive to you strong enough to tempt a man of honour to desert and betray the cause of his fellow-soldiers? Was it that blushing ribbon, which is now the perpetual ornament of your person? Or, was it that regiment, which you afterwards (a thing unprecedented among soldiers) sold to Colonel Gisborne? Or, was it that government, the full pay of which you are contented to hold with the half-pay of an Irish colonel?"

Draper, in reply, asserted, that he had recently, with Admiral Cornish, presented a memorial to Lord Shelburne, in behalf of his injured companions; and that ministers had been compelled, temporarily, to submit to the breach of faith committed by the Spaniards, with regard to the ransom, on account of the critical situation of the country. "His majesty," continued Sir William, "was pleased to give me my government for my services at Madras. I had my first regiment in 1757. Upon my return from Manilla, his majesty, by Lord Egremont, informed me, that I should have the first vacant red ribbon, as a reward for my services, in an enterprise which I had planned and executed. The Duke of Bedford and Mr. Grenville confirmed those assurances many months before the Spaniards had protested the ransom bills. To accommodate Lord Clive, then going upon a most important service to Bengal, I waived my claim to the vacancy which then happened. As there was no other until the Duke of Grafton and Lord Rockingham were joint ministers, I was then honoured with the order; and it is, surely, no small honour to me, that in such a succession of ministers, they were all pleased to think that I had deserved it: in my favour they were all united. Upon the reduction of the seventy-ninth regiment, which had served so gloriously in the East Indies, his majesty, unsolicited by me, gave me the sixteenth of foot as an equivalent. My motives for retiring afterwards are foreign to the purpose: let it suffice, that his majesty was pleased to approve of them. They are such as no man can think indecent, who knows the shocks that repeated vicissitudes of heat and cold, of dangerous and sickly climates will give to the best constitutions, in a pretty long course of service. I resigned my regiment to Colonel Gisborne, a very good officer, for his half-pay, £200 Irish annuities; so that, according to Junius, I have been bribed to say nothing more of the Manilla ransom, and to sacrifice those brave men, by the strange avarice of accepting £380 per annum, and giving up £800!"

Junius then insisted, that, in exchange for his regiment, Draper had not only taken Colonel Gisborne's half-pay, but an annuity of £200 for the joint lives of himself and his wife. "Before you were appointed to the sixteenth regiment," added he, "your complaints were a distress to government;—from that moment you were



silent. The conclusion is inevitable. You insinuate to us, that your ill state of health obliged you to quit the service. The retirement necessary to repair a broken constitution would have been as good a reason for not accepting, as for resigning the command of a regiment." The concealed writer then proceeded to ask if Sir William Draper did not, on receiving his half-pay, take a solemn oath, or sign a declaration, upon his honour, that he did not actually hold any place of profit, civil or military, under his majesty. "The charge," said Junius, in conclusion, "which the question plainly conveys against you, is of so shocking a complexion, that I sincerely wish you may be able to answer it well, not merely for the colour of your reputation, but for your own peace of mind."

To repel this insinuation, Draper stated, that he did not either take an oath, or declare, upon honour, that he had no *place* of profit, civil or military, when he received his half-pay as an Irish colonel. "My most gracious sovereign," added he, "gives it me as a pension; he was pleased to think I deserved it. The annuity of £200 Irish, and the equivalent for the half-pay, together produce no more than £380 per annum, clear of fees and perquisites of office. I receive £167 from my government of Yarmouth:—Total, £547 per annum. My conscience is much at ease in these particulars; my friends need not blush for me."

The correspondence was terminated, for a time, by another letter from Junius, in which he stated, that Draper had cleared himself from a crime, at the expense of the highest indiscretion, and called upon the latter to justify his declaration, wherein he had charged his sovereign with having acted illegally. "The half-pay," said he, "both in England and Ireland is appropriated by parliament, and if it be given to persons who, like you, are incapable of holding it, it is a breach of the law." "What sense," added Junius, "must government have had of your services, when the rewards they have given you only serve to disgrace you!"

On a republication of the letters of Junius, the controversy, if so it may be termed, was renewed by Draper, who flatly denied the imputations of his antagonist, which the latter as plainly repeated. Sir William also defended the Duke of Bedford against the accusations of Junius; and, as it is supposed, under the signature of Modestus, animadverted upon his observations relative to the rescue, by a party of soldiers, of General Gansell, from some bailiffs who had arrested him.

For some time, Sir William Draper was indefatigable in his exertions, which, however, it is scarcely necessary to observe, were fruitless, to discover the author of the letters. Soon after they had been published collectively, he is reported to have said, at the Tennis Court, "That although Junius had treated him with extreme severity, he now looked upon him as a very honest fellow; that he freely forgave him for the bitterness of his censures; and that there was no man with whom he would more gladly drink a bottle of old Burgundy."

About the year 1770, he proceeded to America; and, being then a widower, married a daughter of De Lancy, chief justice of New York, by whom he had a daughter, in 1773. Having become a lieutenant-general, in May, 1779, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Minorca; on the surrender of which, in 1782, he exhibited twenty-nine charges against General Murray, his superior in command; for which, although Murray received a reprimand on account of two of them, his accuser was ordered to make an apology. In the following year he printed some observations on Murray's defence, and retired to Bath, where he died on the 8th of January, 1787. His remains were interred in the abbey church, and Christipher Anstey, author of the New Bath Guide, wrote a Latin inscription for his monument.

However ably he may have vindicated himself against some of the charges brought against him by Junius, the cessation of his clamours relative to the Manilla ransom, on obtaining the sixteenth foot, and the insignia of the Bath, was certainly suspicious. He does not appear to have been destitute of bravery, skill, or any of the qualities necessary for a commander. Junius speaks of his having received an academical education, and suggests that, in attempting to extenuate the Marquess of Granby,

he was not quite indifferent to the display of his own literary qualifications. He evidently possessed respectable powers as a writer, but erred egregiously, in entering into a contest with so mighty an antagonist as Junius. His defence of the marquess was well meant, and undertaken, perhaps, "with all the unpremeditated gallantry of a soldier;" but it proved most unfortunate in its consequences; provoking, as it did, a reiteration of many of those charges which he endeavoured to repel, and a most severe attack upon himself. Granby, the commander-in-chief, had been assailed with several other men in office, but as Junius pertinently remarked, through the amicable assistance of Sir William Draper, he became the principal figure of a piece in which he might have otherwise passed without particular notice or distinction.

JOHN MANNERS, MARQUESS OF GRANBY.

JOHN, the eldest son of the third Duke of Rutland, was born on the 2nd of January, 1721. He was educated at Eton, and at Trinity College, Cambridge. After having travelled for some time on the continent with Dr. Ewer, subsequently Bishop of Landaff, he entered the army, and raised a regiment during the rebellion of 1745. In 1759, at which period he had obtained the colonelcy of the blues, he was sent out, with the rank of lieutenant-general, as second in command of the British and Hanoverian horse, serving with Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in Germany. At the battle of Minden, his troops took no part in the contest, owing to the conduct of Lord George Sackville, his superior officer; who, a few days afterwards, in consequence of an indirect reflection upon his behaviour, contained in Prince Ferdinand's general orders, returned to England; and Granby succeeded to his command. In the same year he was appointed lieutenant-general of the ordnance, and nominated first plenipotentiary to invest Prince Ferdinand with the insignia of the Garter. He distinguished himself in most of the subsequent manœuvres and actions of the allied forces, particularly at the battle of Warbourg; he led the cavalry several times to the charge with impetuous courage, and, according to Prince Ferdinand's despatches, "contributed extremely to the success of the day."

In 1763, having previously been sworn in of the privy-council, he was constituted master-general of the ordnance; in 1764, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the county of Derby; and in 1766, commander-in-chief of the forces in Great Britain. He sat for Grantham, in three parliaments, and was subsequently returned for Cambridgeshire, which he represented until his death. In 1770, he made a public recantation, in the house of commons, of an opinion which he had formerly given on the Middlesex election; and stated that he should always lament his vote on that occasion, as the greatest misfortune of his life. He shortly after resigned all his employments, and retired to Scarborough, where, being suddenly seized with the gout in the stomach, he died on the 19th of October, 1770, and was buried at Bottesford. He left several children, by his wife, a daughter of the Duke of Somerset, the eldest of whom succeeded to the dukedom of Rutland, and died lord-lieutenant of Ireland, in 1787; and the second, Lord Robert Manners, was mortally wounded in an engagement with the French, in 1782.

The high reputation of the Marquess of Granby considerably exceeds his actual merits. It is true, that those who loved him least, made no question of his courage; but so far was he from meriting the title of a great military commander, which has generally been accorded to him, that he never even had an opportunity of distinguishing himself, except as a subordinate. Horace Walpole, who admits his possession of many good qualities, describes him as a man of no capacity, whose ductile disposition and love of drinking recommended him to Prince Ferdinand. His great popularity

is more easily accounted for than his posthumous renown. The daring conduct which he displayed in the field, was, doubtless, compared, much to his advantage, with the behaviour of his predecessor, Lord George Sackville; and he won golden opinions, from those who served under his command, by the generosity of his disposition, and the joyous heartiness of his manners. He procured provisions for his men, and kept an open table for his officers when they were in bad quarters. The sick and wounded among the former, and those among the latter, whose income was unequal to their rank or necessities, in him, it is said, found a never-failing resource; and whatever, it is added, could be done to animate the soldiery, to make them cheerful in the service, to alleviate the hardships of war, was exerted beyond what could be thought possible in the limits of a private fortune. His benevolence, in fact, was not bounded by his legitimate means; an enormous load of debt being the consequence of the profuse liberality in which he indulged. The unsuspicious openness of his character has been highly eulogized; but while it endeared him to his friends, it proved of great detriment to the public service, exposing him, as it did, when employed abroad, to the most barefaced peculations on the part of the German contractors. On the whole, after giving him full credit for his gallantry and zeal, it is impossible to come to any other conclusion, than that he has obtained, in popular estimation, a higher rank among the great military commanders of this country, than he deserved.

Junius severely remarks, that he was as brave as a total absence of all feeling or reflection could make him; but whatever may have been the quality of his courage, no doubt can exist that it rendered him eminently useful to his commander-in-chief, and the cause of the allies. "Towards the end of the war," as one of his cotemporaries relates, "when the army was so situated, that if a rising ground on the left had been taken possession of by the French, it might have been attended with the worst results, and when the generals destined to lead a corps to occupy it, declared the service impracticable, Lord Granby arose from a sick bed, in the middle of the night, assumed the command of the troops, marched, with a fever upon him, in an inclement season, took possession of the post, and secured the army."

His conduct, as commander-in-chief, was severely attacked, in one of the letters of Junius. "If," said the anonymous writer, "it be generosity to accumulate in his own person and family a number of lucrative employments,—to provide, at the public expense, for every creature that bears the name of Manners,—and, neglecting the merit and services of the rest of the army, to heap promotions on his favorites and dependants, the present commander-in-chief is the most generous man alive." And again, "if the discipline of the army be in any degree preserved, what thanks are due to a man whose cares, notoriously confined to filling up vacancies, have degraded the office of commander-in-chief into a broker of commissions?" Of this the marquess himself took no notice, but shortly afterwards, Sir William Draper addressed a letter to the printer of the Public Advertiser, in his lordship's defence, which, however, had the unfortunate effect of drawing Junius forward to say more than he had originally intended. He insisted that the army had been grossly neglected; and though he now acquitted the marquess of the baseness of selling commissions, again asserted, that his military cares had never extended beyond the disposal of vacancies; adding that, in his distribution of them, he had consulted nothing but parliamentary interest, or the gratification of his immediate dependants. "Without disputing Lord Granby's courage," observed the anonymous writer, in this second attack, which was addressed to Sir William Draper, "we are yet to learn in what article of military knowledge, nature has been so very liberal to his mind. If you have served with him, you ought to have pointed out some instances of able disposition and well-concerted enterprise, which might fairly be attributed to his capacity as a general. You say that he has acquired nothing but honour in the field. Is the ordnance nothing? Are the Blues nothing? Is the command of the army, with all the patronage annexed to it, nothing? Where he got these nothings I know not; but you, at least, ought to

have told us where he deserved them." After one or two other letters had been published by each party on the subject, "it was signified," as Junius believed, "to Sir William Draper, at the request of Lord Granby, that he should desist from writing in his lordship's defence." This observation formed part of a note to a collection of the letters published after Lord Granby's decease, which, it is added, "was lamented by Junius. He (the marquess) undoubtedly, owed some compensations to the public, and he seemed determined to acquit himself of them. In private life, he was unquestionably that good man, who, for the interest of the country, ought to have been a great one. *Bonum virum facile dixeris: magnum libenter.* I speak of him now without partiality:—I never spoke of him with resentment. His mistakes in public conduct did not arise either from want of sentiment or judgment; but, in general, to the difficulty of saying 'No,' to the bad people who surrounded him."

THOMAS GAGE.

THOMAS, second son of the first Viscount Gage, was born about the year 1721, and entered the army at an early age. After having served under various distinguished commanders, with considerable credit, he became a lieutenant-general; and, in April, 1774, succeeded Mr. Hutchinson, as governor of Massachusetts Bay. In the following month, pursuant to orders from the secretary for the colonies, he proceeded, with four regiments, to Boston, where alarming riots had recently taken place, on account of the duty imposed upon tea. Contrary to his expectations, he was remarkably well received, notwithstanding the unpopular enactment, by which the port was closed against trading vessels, had been put in force previously to his arrival.

On the 24th of June, he issued a proclamation against the Solemn League and Covenant, which he termed a traitorous and hostile combination; and charged the magistrates to apprehend all such persons as should aid or abet it. On the 4th of August, he issued another proclamation, recommending the encouragement of virtue and the prevention of vice; which, according to Gordon, the author of A History of the Revolution, gave great offence, on account of his having classed hypocrisy among the immoralities. On the 15th of the same month, he chose the new council for Massachusetts Bay; and, on the 23rd, forbade town meetings to be held, except by special leave.

In September, the people committed some riotous acts, in consequence of his having seized the powder magazines, at Cambridge, and other places. On the 18th of March, 1775, he obtained possession of a large quantity of musket-cartridges which had been collected by the provincials; and, on the 19th of April, sent a detachment, from Boston, to destroy the cannon and ammunition at Concord. On their return from this service, his troops were fired upon, at Lexington, by the provincials, and a skirmish ensued, in which several men were killed and wounded. This trifling affair may be considered as the commencement of the American war: it was followed, on the 5th of May, by a resolution of the provincial congress, assembled at Watertown, not to obey General Gage as their governor. On the 25th of the same month, he received a reinforcement, under Generals Howe, Clinton, and Burgoyne, "who were so assured," says Gordon, "there would be no occasion to draw the sword in support of ministerial measures, that they had prepared to amuse themselves in fishing, and other diversions." Prior, however, to their arrival, active operations had commenced; the Americans, under Allen and Arnold, having seized upon Ticonderago, and some other places indifferently garrisoned.

On the 12th of June, General Gage issued a proclamation establishing martial law, and offering pardon to all who would avail themselves of it, except the celebrated Samuel Adams and John Hancock. On the 16th, a body of

Americans received orders to take possession of Bunker's Hill, for the purpose of preventing the British from penetrating to the interior of the country; but, by some mistake, they proceeded to Breed's Hill, where, after having thrown up entrenchments during the night, they were attacked, on the morning of the 17th, by the British, who, to conceal their approach, set fire to Charleston, but, it is said, on account of a sudden change of wind, they derived no advantage from the smoke. The Americans reserved their fire until their antagonists had approached within ten or twelve rods of the redoubt, when, most of them being excellent marksmen, they did such terrific execution, that the British troops soon retreated in great disorder. In a second attempt the latter were again repulsed; but on being brought up a third time to the attack, some cannon having, in the interim, been so planted as to rake the inside of the enemy's breast-work from end to end, they drove their opponents from the post. Instead, however, of following up their success by a movement upon Cambridge, the head quarters of the Americans, about two miles distant, as it was expected they would have done, that place not being in a state of defence, they proceeded no further than Bunker's Hill, where they threw up some works for their security, while their antagonists did the same on an opposite eminence. The loss of the British in this affair was upwards of one thousand; and that of the Americans, as Gordon states, only four hundred and fifty-three. Among these, was Major-general Warren, whose death, the author just quoted observes, was thought cheaply purchased, at the sacrifice of five hundred men.

The Americans, with great alacrity, now secured the most exposed parts of their lines with strong redoubts, and the British soon found themselves completely shut up in Boston, without provisions enough for their subsistence, several thousands of the inhabitants suffering, at the same time, according to Gordon, from "want of bread, and every necessary of life."

On the 10th of October, Gage resigned his command to Sir William Howe, and departed for England. At the time of his death, which took place on the 2nd of April, 1788, he was a general in the army, and colonel of the second regiment of foot. By his wife, Margaret, daughter of Peter Kemble, Esq., president of the council of New Jersey, he had six sons and five daughters. His talents for command are said to have been respectable; and had his force been more efficient in number, and properly supplied, he might, perhaps, have followed up his defeat of the Americans, at Bunker's Hill, by some more brilliant achievement.

WILLIAM VISCOUNT HOWE.

WILLIAM, son of the second Viscount Howe, and younger brother of the celebrated admiral, Richard, Earl Howe, after having passed some time at Eton, became a cornet, in the Duke of Cumberland's regiment of dragoons; and, during the seven years' war, distinguished himself in America, particularly under General Wolfe, at Quebec. In 1764, he obtained the command of the fourth regiment of foot; in 1772, he became a major-general; and, in 1775, having previously been appointed colonel of the Welsh Fusileers, commanded one division of the army under General Gage, at the battle of Bunker's fought immediately after. On the departure of General Gage for England, he assumed the chief command of the British forces in America; and evacuating Boston, which was then besieged by Washington, proceeded to Halifax, whence he proceeded, in August, 1776, to Long Island, where, on the 27th of that month, he defeated the American general, Sullivan; two thousand of whose troops were either killed or wounded, and upwards of one thousand made prisoners, besides himself and twelve other field officers; although the British returns amounted to only three hundred and fifty men killed and wounded. On the 15th of September, he took possession

of New York; and, on the 28th of the same month, defeated General Washington, at White Plains. He soon after retired into winter quarters, and while the enemy were preparing for an active campaign, passed his time, as it is alleged, in culpable indolence.

On the 12th of June, 1777, he attempted, by a stratagem, to bring Washington to an engagement, but without success. On the 7th of the following month, he was made a major-general, and received a red riband for his previous services. Shortly afterwards, he encountered and defeated the Americans, on the heights of Brandy Wine; he next took possession of Philadelphia, and closed the campaign by repulsing the enemy in an attack which they made on his encampment, at German Town. He passed the winter, it is said, as he had the preceding one, "in more ease than diligence;" and shortly after he had opened the next campaign, was superseded in his command by Sir Henry Clinton. "The British officers," says Gordon, in his History of the American Revolution, "to express their esteem for Sir William Howe, prepared a magnificent entertainment, with which to grace his departure for Great Britain. It consisted of a variety of parts, on land and water; was called the Mischianza; and was given on Monday, the 18th of May, 1778. It was, indeed, magnificent; began at four in the afternoon, and ended at four the next morning. There was a grand and beautiful exhibition of fire-works; towards the conclusion of which, a triumphal arch appeared gloriously illuminated, with Fame blowing from her trumpet, in letters of light; — 'Thy laurels shall never fade.'"

On a parliamentary investigation of his conduct, which took place in 1779, it appeared that in the opinion of Sir Charles Grey, Lord Cornwallis, and other military men, he had done all that could be expected, considering the paucity of his force, which, according to the evidence taken, was totally inadequate to the subjugation of the colonies. In 1782, he was made lieutenant-general of the ordnance; in 1786, colonel of the nineteenth dragoons; and shortly afterwards, a full general. In 1795, he became governor of Berwick; in 1799, he succeeded to the Irish viscounty of his distinguished brother, Admiral Howe; in 1804, he resigned his office of lieutenant-general of the ordnance; and died without issue, on the 12th of July, 1814; at which time, he was a privy-counsellor and governor of Plymouth. He had represented Nottingham in several parliaments; but does not appear to have taken any conspicuous part in political affairs.

Although this officer had obtained the applause of his superiors, while at the head of a regiment, as well as of a division, it is quite clear that he had neither acquired experience nor evinced ability enough to warrant his appointment to so important a command, as that to which he was injudiciously raised. With his comparatively inefficient force, government expected him not merely to beat his indefatigable and well-supported antagonist, but completely to subdue the revolted colonies; which, notwithstanding his occasional successes, were in a situation to defy a general of more genius, with much greater means. Of his intrepidity, he had, before he succeeded General Gage, given sufficient proof. While serving under Wolfe, with whom he seems to have been a favourite, he led the body, as Bisset states, which first seized the heights of Abraham; and at Bunker's Hill, his conduct merited and obtained considerable eulogy; but in diligence, energy, and military talent, as a commander, he was far inferior to the great Washington. He might, perhaps, have been more enterprising as a general, had he not also been appointed to act as one of the commissioners for effecting a reconciliation with the colonies. His employment in this capacity is, with some truth, said to have been inconsistent with his duties as commander-in-chief; and it was insinuated, that instead of prosecuting hostilities with proper zeal and activity, he had gone to the utmost verge of his instructions, to effect an amicable arrangement with the Americans. This, however, it is proper to state, he solemnly denies, in a narrative of his proceedings; protesting that he had, in conjunction with his brother, carried on the war, with as much vigour as the force in their hands would permit.



ROBERT MONCKTON.

ROBERT MONCKTON, the second son of Viscount Gallway, entered the army at an early age; and, after having seen considerable service, obtained, in 1755, the rank of lieutenant-colonel, and the governorship of Nova Scotia, in which employment he rendered himself conspicuous, by his successes against the French and their Indian allies. In 1759, he was appointed colonel of the seventeenth foot, and employed, with the rank of brigadier-general, as second in command of the forces sent out against Quebec. On the death of Wolfe, in the celebrated battle with Montcalm, the chief command devolved upon Monckton; by whom it had scarcely been assumed, when he was shot through the lungs by a ball, which, two days after the victory, was cut out from under the blade bone of his shoulder. He shortly afterwards became a major-general; and, towards the close of the year 1761, was appointed to the chief command of the land forces sent out, on board Admiral Rodney's squadron, against Martinico; off which the armament arrived on the 7th of January, 1762.

After having effected a landing, without loss, at Cas Navire, the troops, assisted by a body of seamen, attacked and took a strongly fortified eminence, called Morne Tartenson; from which, to adopt the language of General Monckton's despatches, "the enemy retired, in the greatest confusion, to the town of Fort Royal, and to Morne Garnier, (a still higher hill than Morne Tortenson, and separated from it by a deep ravine, covered with a very thick brush, and a rivulet at the bottom,) from whence they thought they were never to be dislodged, both from its natural strength, and the works and batteries they had on it." Three days after, "the enemy, under cover of their batteries, and with the greatest part of their force, had the temerity," continued Monckton, "to attack the two corps of light infantry, and Brigadier Haviland's brigade, in the posts they occupied; but were received with such steadiness, that they were immediately repulsed; and such was the ardour of the troops, that they passed the ravine with the enemy, seized their batteries, and took post there." Possession of Morne Garnier having thus been unexpectedly obtained, its guns were at once turned against the citadel; which capitulated on the 4th of February, and in a few days the whole island was reduced.

"The surrender of Martinico," says the author of A History of the War, "which was the seat of the superior government, the principal mart of trade, and the centre of all the French force in the Caribbees, naturally drew on that of all the dependent islands. Granada, a fertile island, and possessed of some good harbours, was given up without opposition; St. Lucia and St. Vincent, the right to which had so long been objects of contention between the two nations, followed its example; and the English were now sole and undisturbed possessors of all the Caribbees."

At the time of his death, which occurred on the 21st of May, 1782, General Monckton was governor of Portsmouth, and colonel of the seventeenth regiment of foot. During the early part of his career, he had displayed considerable gallantry; his conduct in the expedition against Quebec, is said to have elicited the applause of Wolfe; and his conquest of Martinico, in conjunction with Rodney, may, on account of "the almost insurmountable difficulties," according to the despatches of the latter, "which the troops had to struggle with, and the surprising strength of the country, improved by all that art could add," be deemed a brilliant achievement. He was, it is said, much beloved in the army, particularly by the subalterns: while at Martinico, he kept an open table, of forty covers, principally for their entertainment, and severely reprimanded his aide-de-camp when he found a vacant place at the table. He also, in order to make up for the loss they sustained,

by being deprived of forage-money, ordered a number of negroes to be sold for their benefit; and, on being informed that the proceed would not amount to what had been expected, supplied the deficiency, by a liberal contribution of £500 from his private purse.

GUY CARLETON, LORD DORCHESTER.

GUY CARLETON was born at Strabane, in Ireland, in the year 1722, and, at an early age, entered the guards, in which he continued until 1748, when he became lieutenant-colonel of the seventy-second regiment. In 1758, he served under Amherst, at the siege of Louisburg; in the following year under Wolfe, at that of Quebec; and, subsequently, under Hodgson, at that of Belleisle, where he acted as brigadier-general. In each of these expeditions his bravery and skill procured him the flattering notice of his superior officers; and, in February, 1762, he was promoted to the rank of colonel in the army. Shortly afterwards, he embarked in the expedition against Havannah, where he displayed great spirit, and received a wound, at the successful storming of a Spanish redoubt, on the Moro Hill.

On the recal of Murray, he became lieutenant-governor, and, ultimately, governor of Quebec. In 1772, he was made a major-general in the army, and colonel of the forty-seventh regiment of foot. Previously to the passing of the Quebec bill he was examined, at the bar of the house of commons, as to the expediency of the proposed measure, which, it is said, had been suggested by himself. Returning to his government, he endeavoured to retake Ticonderago and Crown Point, (recently surprised and captured by the Americans) but the paucity of his forces rendered the design abortive. He was not only defeated, but found great difficulty in making his escape to Quebec; where, being now almost destitute of regular troops, and in expectation of an attack from the enemy, he judiciously trained the inhabitants to the use of arms, and put the place into so effective a state of defence, that the Americans, on attempting, soon afterwards, to carry it by storm, were repulsed.

Having received a reinforcement from England, he soon after marched against the enemy; drove them from the province, and prepared to act still more decidedly on the offensive. To forward his views, he engaged some of the Indian tribes to act with the British; but their savage enormities, when not under his personal restraint, made him, ultimately, regret that he had ever solicited their aid. As soon as his arrangements were completed, he advanced with his army towards the lakes, where he attacked and totally defeated the American flotilla, under the command of Arnold. He was soon afterwards superseded in his command, partly in compliance, it is supposed, with his own desire, and received a red riband for his exploits.

While at home, he acted as one of the commissioners of public accounts; and so high did he rank in the estimation of government, that, in 1781, he was appointed to the chief command of the forces in America. His conduct in this important office, which he retained until the termination of hostilities, appears to have been disinterested, conciliatory, and, in all respects, judicious.

In 1790, he was promoted to the colonelcy of the fifteenth dragoons, and, having previously been created Baron Dorchester, for several years acted as governor of all the British possessions, except Newfoundland, in North America. The close of his life was passed in retirement. He died in 1808, and was succeeded in his title and estate by his eldest son, Thomas, a general in the army.

As a soldier, Lord Dorchester appears to have deservedly obtained a high reputation for courage and skill. Misfortune animated him to redoubled exertion; he always made the utmost of his resources; and had the valuable quality of adapting small means to the achievement of great results.



GEORGE, MARQUESS TOWNSHEND.

GEORGE, the fourth Viscount and first Marquess Townshend, was born on the 28th of February, 1723, and named after his godfather, George the First. After having distinguished himself at the battles of Dettingen, Fontenoy, Culloden, and Laffeldt, he was employed, in 1759, being then a brigadier-general, as third in command of the expedition against Quebec. In the decisive battle fought on the heights above the town, he was actively engaged at the head of the left wing, until informed that the chief command had devolved on him; Wolfe being killed, and Monckton severely wounded. The French had already given way, and Townshend, on repairing to the centre, found that part of his forces had been thrown into disorder by their eagerness to pursue the retreating enemy. At this critical moment, a French corps of two hundred men, who had not been engaged, appeared in the rear of the British. Townshend immediately checked the ardour of his troops, and, forming a new line, prepared for another engagement: but, on his advancing towards them with two battalions, the French thought proper to retire.

On the day after the battle, which took place on the 13th of September, Townshend began to employ his troops in redoubting their camp, in making a road up the precipice for cannon, and in cutting off all communication between Quebec and the surrounding country. On the 17th, at noon, the garrison proposed to surrender, and early the next morning, capitulated on honourable terms; the inhabitants being guaranteed the free exercise of their religion, and a full possession of their civil rights, until a general peace should decide their future condition.

Townshend was subsequently engaged at Fellinghausen, and served a campaign in Portugal, under Count de la Lippe Buckbourg. From 1747, until his accession to the peerage, on the death of his father, in 1764, he represented his native county, Norfolk, in parliament, of which he was a particularly active and distinguished member. In 1767, he obtained the vicegerency of Ireland, in which, however, he was superseded by Lord Harcourt, who, it is said, on arriving at the castle, about three o'clock in the morning, found his predecessor carousing with a few jovial companions, "Well, my lord," said Townshend, after congratulating his successor, "though you did come upon us very unexpectedly, you must do us the justice to admit that you have not found us napping." In 1772, he was promoted from the post of lieutenant-general of the ordnance, to the head of that department; and, in 1787, the king raised him to a marquisate. At the time of his death, which occurred on the 14th of September, 1807, he was a field-marshal, colonel of the second regiment of dragoon-guards, governor of Jersey, lord-lieutenant of Norfolk, high-steward of Tamworth, Yarmouth, and Norwich, and D. C. L. He had been twice married: first, to a daughter of the Earl of Northampton; and secondly, to a daughter of Sir William Montgomery, by both of whom he had children.

The Marquess Townshend, although he performed no brilliant exploits, appears to have been inferior to few of his cotemporaries in courage and military skill. As an orator he was powerful, especially in humorous sarcasm. At one time he attached himself to the party of the Duke of Cumberland, which, however, he soon quitted for that of the Prince of Wales; and retiring, temporarily, from the army, gratified his spleen, and amused his friends, by ridiculing the duke in caricatures; which, although gross, are represented to have been particularly clever. Soon after his secession from military employment, one of the duke's military spies is said to have thus accosted him, at a review: "How is it that you honour us with your presence to-day? I suppose you are merely a spectator." "And why," replied Townshend, "may not one come here as a *Spectator*, sir, as well as a *Tatler?*"

GEORGE KEPPEL, EARL OF ALBEMARLE.

GEORGE, eldest son of William-Anne Keppel, second Earl of Albemarle, was born on the 8th of April, 1724; and after receiving a suitable education, entered the army. On the 17th of April, 1743, he became captain-lieutenant in the second regiment of foot-guards, with the rank of a lieutenant-colonel of infantry; and obtained the command of a company in the same regiment, with the rank of colonel, on the 4th of June, 1745. He served as aid-de-camp to the Duke of Cumberland, at Fontenoy; and, as a subordinate, contributed to the victory at Culloden; with intelligence of which he was despatched, express, to the king; who received him most graciously, made him a handsome present, and appointed him his aid-de-camp. In the same year, he was chosen member for Chichester, which he continued to represent until called up to the house of peers, on the death of his father.

About this time he was appointed lord of the bedchamber to the Duke of Cumberland; and, on the 1st of November, 1749, obtained the command of the twentieth regiment of foot. In 1754, he succeeded to his father's earldom and estate, and was soon after appointed colonel of the third regiment of dragoons. He became a major-general on the 1st of February, 1756; a lieutenant-general on the 1st of April, 1759; and a privy-counsellor, as well as governor of the island of Jersey, early in 1761.

On the 5th of March, 1762, he embarked on board Admiral Pocock's fleet, as commander-in-chief of the land forces, amounting to ten thousand men, destined for the reduction of Havannah; in sight of which they arrived early in June, and soon effected a landing without difficulty. One division of the forces, under Eliott, afterwards celebrated for his defence of Gibraltar, encamped on the south-east of the harbour, for the purpose of covering the siege, while another, under Keppel, was employed in attacking fort Moro, which commanded the town as well as the entrance to the bason. "The hardships," says a writer, in 1763, "which the English army sustained in carrying on the siege are almost inexpressible; the earth was everywhere so thin, that it was with great difficulty they could cover themselves in their approaches. There was no spring or river near them: it was necessary to bring water from a great distance; and so precarious and scanty was the supply, that they were compelled to have recourse to water from the ships. Roads for communication were to be cut through thick woods, and the artillery was to be dragged, for a vast way, over a rough rocky shore. Several dropped down dead with heat, thirst, and fatigue. But such was the resolution of our people,—such the happy and perfect unanimity which subsisted between the land and sea services, that no difficulties, no hardships, slackened, for a moment, the operations against this strong, important and well-defended place."

Batteries were, at length, erected against the Moro; and the besieged were repulsed with some loss, in a sally: but the fort successfully resisted the combined efforts of the army and a part of the fleet, on the 1st of July; and though the firing was kept up, for several days afterwards, with unremitting vigour from the batteries, no material advantage was obtained. A portion of the works erected by the besiegers, which had cost six hundred men seventeen days' labour, unfortunately caught fire, and, being made of wood, was consumed in a few minutes. Disease, by disabling nearly one half of the forces, doubled the fatigue of those who continued efficient, and the want of provisions and water was felt daily with increased severity; still, the steadiness of the commanders, it is said, infused life and activity into their troops, and roused them to incredible exertions. A vigorous sally was made from the town, with a view to relieve the Moro, in which, however, the enemy were repulsed with a loss of four hundred of their men. At length, the guns of the



fort having been silenced, the assailants effected a lodgment in the covered way: but, "just at the seeming accomplishment of their work, an immense ditch yawned before them, for the greater part cut in the solid rock, eighty feet deep and forty feet wide." Fortunately, a thin ridge had been left for the purpose of covering it towards the sea; across this the miners passed, and soon blew up enough of the wall to fill part of the ditch, effecting, at the same time, a considerable breach, by which the troops entered, and, after a spirited struggle, became masters of the fort.

This important event took place on the 30th of July: only two days before, a reinforcement of British troops had arrived from New York; and, with their assistance, not only was the fire of the fort directed against the town, but, in order to command its entire eastern side, a line of batteries, mounting forty-three pieces of cannon and twelve mortars, was erected on the hill of the Cavannos. Preparations were also made for attacking the city from the west. Another reinforcement from North America soon afterwards arrived, and Lord Albemarle proposed, as his position now rendered the force he commanded irresistible, that, to save a further effusion of blood, the Spaniards should capitulate. The governor, however, replied that he would defend the place to the last extremity, and a vigorous cannonading on both sides immediately commenced; but it had not continued above six hours when flags of truce appeared from every quarter of the town; and on the 14th of August, the British forces took possession of Havannah, with a territory of one hundred and eighty miles westward of the harbour, nine ships of the line, four frigates, an immense quantity of stores, nearly four hundred pieces of ordnance, and three millions sterling in money and merchandize.

Lord Albemarle returned to England in February, 1763; in December, 1764, he was invested with the insignia of the Bath; and, in July, 1771, with those of the Garter. His death took place on the 13th of October, 1772, and his remains were interred at Quidenham, Suffolk. By his wife, Anne, the daughter of Sir John Miller, of Chichester, Baronet, he had a son, William Charles, who succeeded to the earldom.

In his parliamentary career, the earl (whose political opinions were exceedingly liberal) distinguished himself by his opposition to, and protests against, the royal marriage act, and the rescinding of the East India dividends; also, by solemnly pledging himself, in 1770, with forty-seven other peers, against any future infringement on the rights of the people at elections. He displayed great prudence, talent, and indomitable resolution as a commander. The conquest of Havannah, which he achieved in spite of difficulties that appeared to be almost insurmountable, was, according to one of the earl's cotemporaries, "a military advantage of the highest class; it was equal to the greatest naval victory, by its effect on the enemy's marine; and, in the plunder, it equalled the produce of a national subsidy." His conduct as a conqueror is, however, represented as having been somewhat harsh; he exiled the bishop to Florida, chiefly for instituting clergymen to benefices without his permission; and exacted contributions from the merchants, which, government refusing to receive, or even to support him in any actions that might be instituted for their recovery, he was compelled to refund.

ROBERT, LORD CLIVE.

ROBERT, the second son of Richard Clive, a lawyer, was born in Shropshire, on the 24th of February, 1725. He was sent, first, to a school at Lostock, in Cheshire; thence, to another at Market Drayton; thirdly, to Merchant Tailors'; and, finally, to a private academy, at Hemel Hempsted. In his boyhood and youth, he appears to have displayed a daring, turbulent disposition, and an unconquerable aversion to study. In 1743, he obtained an

appointment as writer to the East India Company; and, in the following year, proceeded to Madras; where he applied himself with some diligence to the acquirement of Latin, but still evinced a haughty recklessness of spirit, which frequently exposed him to censure and disgrace. On one occasion, he was compelled, by the governor, to apologise, for some contumelious behaviour to a secretary; who, to shew, perhaps, that the offence was entirely forgotten, invited the young cadet to his table. "No, sir," replied Clive, "I was not commanded to dine with you."

In 1746, Madras surrendered to the French; but circumstances soon occurred which justified the English, it is said, in breaking their parole; and Clive, disguised as a Moor, escaped to St. David's. At this place, he gave a strong proof of his inflexible resolution. Two ensigns having been detected in a combination to cheat Clive and some other persons, at a card party, the losers, for some time, objected to hand over the stakes; but at length, all of them were bullied into compliance, with the exception of Clive, who, persisting in his refusal, was challenged by one of the gamblers. He cheerfully gave his antagonist a meeting; at which it was agreed that both parties should discharge together. Clive, accordingly, fired on the signal being given; but the reprobate ensign, treacherously reserved his shot, and quitting his ground, presented the pistol to Clive's head, and commanded him to ask for his life. After some hesitation, Clive complied; but the ensign still threatened to blow out his brains, if he did not immediately recant what he had said at the card table, and promise to pay his share of the loss. "Fire, and be d—d, then!" said Clive; "I said you cheated, I say so still, and I never will pay you." The ensign called him a madman, and threw away his pistol. When subsequently complimented for his behaviour on this occasion, Clive said, "The man has given me my life, and I have no right, in future, to mention his behaviour at the card table; but I never will pay him, or keep him company."

Disgusted with the inactivity of the civil service, Clive, in 1747, obtained an ensigncy, and distinguished himself at the siege of Pondicherry. An officer having, about this time, cast some reflections on his courage, Clive demanded an explanation; but, in return, received a blow on the ear. The officer refused to accept a challenge, and on patiently submitting to the insult of having Clive's cane laid on his head, was dismissed the service. At Devi Cotah, a fort of the Rajah of Tanjore, Clive, then a lieutenant, obtained permission (though it was not his turn) to lead the forlorn hope, of which, only three individuals besides himself, escaped with life, and the reduction of the fort was in a great measure attributed to his valour.

At the close of the war, he was admitted to the same rank in the civil service that he would have attained had he not abandoned it; and, through the friendship of Major Lawrence, who had commanded at Devi Cotah, he received the lucrative appointment of commissary-general. The fatigues he had suffered brought on a nervous fever; which, however, his strong constitution enabled him to overcome; and when war broke out again, in 1751, he proceeded, with the rank of captain, to the attack of Arcot. The garrison, panic-struck with an account they had received of the British army being seen marching with great unconcern, through a violent storm of thunder and lightning, surrendered the fort without resistance. By his humanity, and honourable treatment of their property, he conciliated the natives, and gained from them important intelligence of the enemy's designs.

The French attempted to retake the fort. It was a mile in circumference: the works were in ruin; two breaches, (one thirty yards in extent,) were made in the wall; the garrison was reduced from five hundred to two hundred men; three serjeants, and his lieutenant, were killed by the side of Clive; who, however, at the end of seven weeks, compelled the French to abandon the siege; and, on receiving a reinforcement, gallantly engaged, and totally defeated them. After assisting to raise the siege of Trinchinopoly, he returned to England, in 1753; when, as an acknowledgment of his meritorious services, an elegant diamond-hilted sword, of the value of £700, was voted to him by the East India Company; which,



however, he would not accept, until a similar honour had been conferred on his friend, Major Lawrence, on whom he subsequently settled £500 a year.

Being appointed governor of Fort St. David's, he soon embarked again for India; and, in conjunction with Admiral Watson, took the stronghold of the pirate Angria. He increased his reputation, in 1756, at the capture of Calcutta; and, in the following year, attacked the Nabob of Bengal, with only seven hundred Europeans, and compelled him to enter into a treaty that was highly advantageous to the company. He soon afterwards took the French settlement of Chandenagore, notwithstanding the interposition of Surajah Dowlah; who, threatening to re-enact the atrocities of which he had been guilty at Calcutta, where he had suffocated many of his prisoners in the notorious black hole, and evincing, in other respects, a virulent animosity against the British, Clive, feeling that the company's power in India could never be secure, until this barbarous potentate was rendered harmless, either by force or stratagem, determined on deposing him. With this view, he opened a communication with Meer Jaffier, one of the nabob's officers, who having been deeply offended by his master, cheerfully agreed to assist in dethroning the nabob, with whose dignities it was agreed, that he should, in return for his services, be invested. A Gentoo merchant, named Omichund, was employed to conduct the correspondence: his recompense had already been stipulated; but, when the negotiation was so far advanced, that Watts, the British resident at the nabob's capital, who had borne a share in it, as well as Meer Jaffier, were completely in his power, the rapacious traitor insisted on an enormous additional sum being effectually secured to him. He, however, had to deal with a man, who, in such a transaction, felt no scruples at defeating villany by fraud. Clive caused two treaties to be drawn up between Meer Jaffier and the English agents, in one of which the exorbitant demand of Omichund was guaranteed, while, in the other, it was totally omitted. The former only being shown to Omichund, he duly performed the part that was allotted to him in this iniquitous scheme, which being discountenanced by Admiral Watson, his signature to the fictitious treaty, was, it is said, forged.

Meanwhile, the nabob having obtained information of the plot, frustrated it, for a time, by compelling Meer Jaffier to swear fidelity to him, and join his army against the British. Clive, being ignorant of this proceeding, marched towards the nabob's capital, expecting, hourly, to be joined by the traitor. The battle of Plassey ensued; in which, partly by Clive's skill, and the bravery of his troops, but materially on account of the terror with which the enemy regarded the British, and principally, perhaps, through the villany of Meer Jaffier, the nabob's enormous army was routed with great slaughter, and his power effectually crushed.

Meer Jaffier now became nabob, and presented Clive with £210,000, for originating, and carrying into effect, the conspiracy against Surajah Dowlah. The merchant Omichund, then confidently applied for his expected reward, but was informed that he had nothing to receive, the treaty which he had seen having been framed expressly to cheat him. This information drove him mad, and he continued in a state of idiocy up to the day of his death, which took place about eighteen months afterwards. Clive suppressed two rebellions against the new nabob, but artfully made terms with a third competitor for Surajah Dowlah's dignity, with a view to prevent his own puppet, Meer Jaffier, from growing too independent of the British.

For his valuable services to the company, Clive was appointed governor of Calcutta; and, after having forced the great mogul's son to raise the siege of Patna, attacked and defeated a Dutch force, which had reached Bengal, for the purpose, as it was alleged, of reinforcing the garrisons of the Dutch company in India; but, as Clive suspected, by the invitation of the nabob, to emancipate him from the yoke of the English. On this occasion, the Dutch were so utterly discomfited, that they agreed to defray the expenses of the contest; and the attack was no less honourable to the disinterestedness, than to the acuteness, of Clive; for he had, but a short time before,

remitted to Europe two-thirds of his fortune through the Dutch company; England being, at that time, and even when the action took place, at peace with Holland.

The Emperor of Delhi now conferred upon him the dignity of omrah; Meer Jaffier granted him a revenue of £28,000 per annum; and, on his return to England, he was created Baron Clive, of Plassey, in Ireland, and returned to parliament as member for Shrewsbury, which place he represented during the remainder of his life. The public were too much dazzled with his success to investigate the means by which it had been produced; and, for a considerable period, few men enjoyed more popularity than "the hero of Plassey."

He was offered, but refused, on account of ill health, the chief command in the American war: in July, 1764, he, however, accepted the governor-generalship of India, whither he immediately proceeded. Before his arrival, Meer Jaffier had been deposed and again restored; and the Nabob of Oude, having succoured Cossum Aly Khan, the temporary possessor of his dignity, had also been defeated by the British forces under Major Adams; so that Lord Clive had merely to settle the terms of an arrangement, which he did, materially to the company's advantage.

On returning to England, in 1769, he was made a knight of the Bath; but he did not enjoy his honours and riches in peace. A charge, supported by the minister, was brought forward in the house of commons against him, in 1773, for having, in the acquisition of his wealth, abused the powers with which he had been intrusted. With the assistance of Wedderburne, he made a capital defence, which he concluded in the following terms:—"If the resolution proposed should receive the assent of the house, I shall have nothing left that I can call my own, except my paternal income of £500 a year, which has been in the family for ages past. But upon this I am content to live; and, perhaps, I shall find more real content of mind and happiness, than in the trembling affluence of an unsettled fortune. But to be called, after sixteen years have elapsed, to account for my conduct in this manner; and, after an uninterrupted enjoyment of my property, to be questioned, and considered as obtaining it unwarrantably, is hard indeed, and a treatment of which I should not think the British senate capable. Yet, if this should be the case, I have a conscious innocence within me, that tells me my conduct is irreproachable. Frangas, non flectes:—they may take from me what I have; they may, as they think, make me poor; but I will be happy. Before I sit down, I have one request to make to the house;—that, when they come to decide upon my honour, they will not forget their own." The accusation against him was neither refuted nor declared to be groundless; the house having concluded the debate on the subject, with a vote that Lord Clive had rendered great and meritorious services to his country.

His constitution had never recovered from the effects of the nervous fever, produced by fatigue during the early part of his military career; and his health being now completely broken, and his high spirit irritated by the proceedings against him in parliament, he became morbidly depressed; and, at length, on the 22nd of November, 1774, put an end to his existence. He was, at that time, lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of the counties of Salop and Montgomery, doctor of laws, and fellow of the royal society. By his wife, a sister of Dr. Maskelyne, astronomer royal, he had three daughters and two sons.

As a father, a husband, and a friend, the conduct of Lord Clive is said to have been irreproachable. His manners were reserved among strangers; but, with his intimates, he was lively, frank, and agreeable. He seldom spoke in the house of commons, although it is clear, from his few speeches, that he possessed considerable powers of eloquence. In person, he was rather above the middle size; and his brow, naturally heavy on account of a fulness above the eyelid, is described as having imparted a sullen and disagreeable expression to his countenance.

As a soldier, his intrepidity has rarely been equalled; and his skill as a commander, was, evidently, on a par with his courage. He raised himself to eminence by talents, on which he relied

implicitly to support it. He never called but one council of war, (on the eve of the battle of Pliassey,) and then acted in direct opposition to its advice. Utterly careless of life, his presence of mind never forsook him; and his energy invariably rose in proportion to the difficulty and distress of his situation. The East India Company never had a more zealous, gifted, and efficient commander. He found its power dreadfully depressed, its forts in the hands of the enemy, its revenues diminished, and its very existence threatened with destruction; he left it in peaceful possession of immense revenues, and dominant over fifteen millions of people. Nor was this all: for he contributed materially to the annihilation of its rivals, the French and Dutch, and laid the foundation of future victories, and further acquirements of territory, riches, and influence. He seems to have been actuated by one strong leading principle,—the aggrandizement of the company; to which, even the advancement of his own fortunes was evidently secondary. His plot with Meer Jaffier, against the Nabob Surajah Dowlah, notwithstanding the previous atrocities of the latter, and however advantageous it may have been to the company and himself, was grossly unjustifiable; his trick upon Omichund, though successful, was mean and contemptible; and his acceptance of Meer Jaffier's enormous donation, was, under the circumstances, derogatory to the character of a soldier and a man of honour. To his credit, it is stated, that he was a liberal supporter of benevolent institutions, and presented, to the invalids of the East India Company, the immense sum of £70,000.

GENERAL WOLFE.

JAMES, the son of Lieutenant-General Edward Wolfe, was born at Westerham, in Kent, in 1726. He entered very early into the army, and devoted himself, with ardour, not only to the acquisition of professional, but of general knowledge. During a visit to a professor, at the university of Glasgow, he felt so mortified at finding the conversation turn on subjects with which he was totally unacquainted, that, on the following day, he waited again on the professor, and earnestly besought the latter to put him in the way of acquiring that information, of which he had found himself so deficient. His desire being complied with, he forthwith entered upon a course of study prescribed by the professor, which he continued to pursue with extraordinary zeal during the residue of his stay at Glasgow, where his regiment was then quartered.

In the German war, during which he obtained the lieutenancy of the twentieth regiment of foot, then commanded by Kingsley, he acquired great reputation for his courage and military skill, particularly at the battle of Laffeldt, although it took place when he was not above twenty years of age. In 1757, he accompanied the inglorious expedition against Rochefort as quarter-master-general, and vainly recommended an attempt at landing. Pitt, afterwards Earl of Chatham, who was then premier, felt much dissatisfied at the conduct of those who had been intrusted with the chief command on this occasion; Wolfe, on the contrary, was applauded and promoted; and, after having acquired an increase of reputation as a soldier, at the capture of Louisburg, he was judiciously placed, with the rank of major-general, at the head of the forces destined to act against Quebec.

He accordingly embarked, with about eight thousand men, on board the fleet, commanded by Admiral Saunders, and arrived, at the latter end of June, 1759, in the river St. Lawrence. Montcalm, an experienced French general, at the head of ten thousand men, having posted himself in a strong situation, on what was deemed the only accessible side of Quebec, Wolfe, by a variety of manœuvres, attempted to decoy him into an engagement: but Montcalm resolved to risk nothing; wisely relying on the

natural strength of the country, and his numerous troops of the wary natives, which were so posted, that to surprise him appeared impossible. At length, Wolfe determined on attacking the French in their entrenchments; but, notwithstanding his prudence and skill, the attempt was altogether unsuccessful, and he brought off his troops with some difficulty, after they had suffered a considerable loss.

The failure of some operations that he subsequently attempted, the rapid advance of the season, the inflexible resolution of Montcalm to act only on the defensive, produced a most serious effect on his spirits; and his constitution, naturally delicate, became materially impaired by anxiety and fatigue. But, having partially recovered, he renewed his attempts, to bring Montcalm to an engagement, with increased energy. After amusing and deceiving the enemy by several feints, he embarked with his forces about one in the morning of the 13th of September, 1759, and drifted with the tide, unobserved by the enemy's sentinels, who were posted along the shore, with a view to gain the heights at the back of the town; but, unfortunately, the current carried the boats beyond the spot where he had intended to land; and when the troops were put on shore, they found a steep hill in front of them, having only one path, which was so narrow, that not even two men could ascend it abreast.

"Even the path," says an historian of the war, "was entrenched, and a captain's guard defended it; but these difficulties did not abate the hopes of the general, nor the ardour of the troops. The light infantry, under Colonel Howe, taking hold of stumps and boughs of trees, pulled themselves up, dislodged the guards, and cleared the path; then, all the troops, surmounting every obstacle, gained the top of the hill; and, as fast as they ascended, formed themselves, so that they were all in order of battle by daybreak. Montcalm, when he heard that the English had ascended the hill, and were formed on the high ground at the back of the town, scarcely credited the intelligence, and still believed it to be a feint to induce him to abandon that strong post, which had been the object of all the real attempts that had been made since the beginning of the campaign. But he was soon, and, fatally for him, undeceived. He saw clearly, that the English fleet was in such a situation, that the upper and lower town of Quebec might be at once attacked, and that nothing but a battle could possibly save it."

Quitting his entrenchments, Montcalm rapidly crossed the river St. Charles, and formed his troops opposite the British, with admirable skill. In pursuance of the orders issued by Wolfe, his men reserved their fire until the French had approached within forty yards of them. Their first discharge, consequently, produced great havock in the enemy's lines: "but," says the author before quoted, "just at the moment when the fortune of the field began to declare itself, General Wolfe, in whom every thing seemed included, fell." He first received a ball in the wrist, but silently tied a handkerchief about the wound, and again cheered his troops to the attack: soon afterwards, another struck him in the abdomen; of which, however, he said nothing, but continued to exert himself as before: in a few moments, a third took place in his breast; and he then suffered himself, though somewhat reluctantly, to be carried behind the ranks.

Notwithstanding his wounds, he still appeared acutely solicitous as to the event of the battle, and requested an attendant to take him to a spot where he might have a nearer view of the field; but, on being carried thither, the near approach of death had so dimmed his sight, that he could not distinctly perceive what was going forward. He, therefore, applied for information to an officer who stood near him; and the latter, to the expiring hero's intense delight, acquainted him that the French lines seemed to be broken. In a few minutes, a cry of "They run!—They run!" was heard. "Who run?" inquired Wolfe, with trembling eagerness. On being told, in reply, that the French ran, and were utterly routed, he said, in a faint, but composed tone, "Thank God! I die contented!" and immediately expired.

The remains of the gallant general, who had thus expired at the moment of victory, were deposited in a vault



at Greenwich, which had, but a few months before, received those of his father. A monument was erected to his memory at Westerham, and another, at the public expense, in Westminster abbey. He was never married, but had, it is said, been betrothed to a lady, with whom his nuptials would have been solemnized, had it been his fortune to have returned from the scene of his glory. It is related, that the people of the village where his widowed mother resided, forbore, with admirable good feeling, to join in the illumination with which the public in general celebrated his victory.

The career of Wolfe was brief, but splendid. It has been truly said of him, that, "unindebted to family or connexions, unsupported by intrigue or faction, he had accomplished the whole business of life at a time when others are only beginning to appear." His powers were great, and his confidence in them daring, but still not rash. He was brave in the most unqualified acceptation of the term; his zeal for the service enabled him to bear up for a long time against excessive fatigue, notwithstanding the weakness of his constitution; and an intense anxiety not to discourage his troops at a critical moment, rendered him heedless to the anguish which his wounds must have occasioned him. Though young, he was an adept in military tactics; and those operations by which he eventually forced the experienced Montcalm to quit his entrenchments, have, as it appears, with propriety, been termed "so many master-pieces in the art of war."

SIR EYRE COOTE.

EYRE, the son of Childley Coote, D. D. was born in Ireland, in 1726. At an early age he entered the army, and served against the rebels, in 1745. Having embarked for the East Indies, in 1754, he was present at the bombardment of Calcutta; of which, on its surrender, he landed and took possession, but was almost immediately superseded, as its governor, by his superior officer, Colonel Clive. He subsequently assisted at the captures of Hughley and Chandenagore; and, at the battle of Plassey, materially contributed to the success of the British, by his valour and conduct. When the French general, Lally, threatened to besiege Trinchinopoly, Coote, then a colonel, hastily collected his forces, with which, in three days, he reduced Wandewash; and, on Lally attempting to retake it, completely routed, and drove him for refuge to Pondicherry, which the British soon afterwards invested. Apparently by some mistake, Major Monson was appointed to supersede Coote in the conduct of the siege; but that officer, having soon after received a severe wound, Coote resumed his command, and subdued the garrison.

On returning to England, in 1762, he was presented, by the court of directors, with a diamond-hilted sword, worth £700; and also received the thanks of the house of commons, for his important services. In 1770, he went to Madras, as commander-in-chief of the company's forces; but, having had a dispute with the governor, he soon came back, overland, to England. In 1771, he was made a knight of the Bath, colonel of the seventh regiment of foot, and governor of fort St. George.

In 1780, he became a member of the supreme council, and commander-in-chief of the British forces at Bengal. Hyder Ally having invaded the Carnatic, Sir Eyre Coote sailed, with a strong body of troops, and a supply of money, to the coast of Coromandel; where, after having made an unsuccessful attack upon the fortified pagoda of Chillumbrum, he was attacked, in 1780, at Porto Novo, by Hyder Ally, at the head of one hundred and fifty thousand men; whom, however, although the British army was in a wretched condition, and vastly inferior to the enemy in numbers, Coote, by his consummate military skill, utterly defeated, with

prodigious slaughter. From a want of supplies, the British were incapable of following up their splendid success; and Coote, overwhelmed with chagrin, and shattered in health, proceeded, in the hope of repairing his exhausted energies, to Calcutta; whence, in 1783, although then almost in a dying state, he embarked to put himself at the head of the army in Madras. During the voyage, he was chased, for several days, by French cruizers, and the anxiety of his mind, while thus situated, so completely wore out his emaciated frame, that he died on the 26th of April, 1783, two or three days only after he had landed. His body was conveyed to England, and interred at Rockwood, in Hants; and a monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey. Having left no issue, his brother, the Dean of Kilfenora, inherited the whole of his immense property.

The exploits of Sir Eyre Coote, doubtless, contributed much towards the security of the British empire in India. His character has been thus vividly depicted by Wilks, the historian of Mysore, but with a pencil rather too flattering in some of its touches. "Nature had given to him all that Nature can confer in the formation of a soldier; and the regular study of every branch of his profession, and experience in most of them, had formed an accomplished officer. A bodily frame of unusual vigour and activity, and mental energy, always awake, were restrained from excessive action, by a patience and temper which never allowed the spirit of enterprise to outmarch the dictates of prudence. Daring valour and cool reflection strove for the mastery in the composition of this great man. The conception and execution of his designs equally commanded the confidence of his officers; and, a master, at once, of human nature and of the science of war, his rigid discipline was tempered with an unaffected kindness, and consideration for the wants, and even the prejudices, of those whom he commanded, which won the affections of European soldiers, and rendered him the idol of the native troops." No sepoy, it is said, who had served under him, ever entered the Exchange, at Madras, without making an obeisance to the portrait of Coote, which decorated one of the walls.

In common with many other commanders, he has been accused of amassing a fortune in the East Indies, by means which were rather disreputable to the character of a soldier; but it has not been satisfactorily shewn, that his wealth was, in any respect, dishonourably gained. His temper, naturally hasty, became, towards the close of his career, aggravated into a state of dreadful irritability, by the disappointments he experienced with regard to supplies while in the Carnatic; on returning from whence, he appears to have displayed a pitiable testiness towards the civil governor, Lord Maccartney, who observes of him, in a letter to a friend: "I court him like a mistress, and humour him like a child; but with all this, I have a most sincere regard for him, and honour him highly; but I am truly grieved to see a man of his military reputation, at his time of life, made miserable by those who ought to make him happy; and, from a great public character, worked into the little instrument of private malignity and disappointed avarice."

CHARLES, EARL GREY.

CHARLES GREY, the first earl of that name, was born in 1729, and entered, as a subaltern, in Kingsley's regiment, then serving on the continent, at the age of nineteen. In 1755, he obtained leave to raise an independent company; and, on the 21st of January, 1761, was promoted to the rank of a field-officer. He commanded the ninety-eighth regiment at the capture of Belleisle: during the peace that ensued he became a colonel, and aid-de-camp to the king. On the breaking out of the American war, he was sent to Boston, under Earl Howe, who appointed him to a separate command,

with the local rank of major-general. He was soon afterwards detached against an American force, under Wayne, whom he surprised in the night, and drove from his position, with great slaughter, entirely at the point of the bayonet; the British soldiers, in this difficult but successful enterprise, in which they only lost eight men, having, in order to prevent the alarm which a single shot would occasion, taken the flints from their muskets. In the autumn of 1778, he was engaged in the destruction of the shipping, stores, and magazines, at Bedford and Martha's Vineyard; on his return from whence, he surprised and nearly destroyed a regiment of American light dragoons, who were stationed in a barn, near Taapan. For these, and other important services in America, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general.

Returning to England, at the termination of the war, he became a member of the house of commons, and, in 1783, was invested with the order of the Bath. In 1787, on resigning the command of the twenty-eighth regiment of foot, he obtained the colonelcy of the eighth light dragoons; which, two years afterwards, he exchanged for the seventh dragoon guards. In 1793, he was appointed to conduct a small body of troops into Maritime Flanders, and succeeded in securing the possession of Nieuport.

He was next employed, with the local rank of general, as commander-in-chief of the forces destined to attack the French West India islands, and proceeded with a fleet, under Earl St. Vincent, against Martinique, early in 1794. Three separate landings were effected, and, in a few weeks, the island was captured. St. Lucie soon afterwards surrendered to the British troops; who, on the 21st of April, after having met with a vigorous resistance, obtained possession of Guadaloupe, which, however, was speedily retaken by a French armament that had eluded the English fleet. Sir Charles Grey, who had embarked for England when he received intelligence of this event, immediately returned, and again attacked the island, but without success. As a reward for his services, he obtained, on his arrival in this country, the governorship of Guernsey. In 1795, he became colonel of the twentieth light dragoons, and, in the following year, he was made a general in the army.

During the mutiny at the Nore, in 1797, he was selected to direct a meditated attack on the fleet from the works at Sheerness; which, however, fortunately, did not take place. In 1799, he succeeded General Lascelles in the colonelcy of the third dragoon guards; and, towards the close of the war, he commanded in the southern districts. In 1801, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Grey de Howick, in Northumberland; and, in 1806, he became an earl. His death occurred on the 14th of November, 1807, at Fallowden, near Alnwick.

Earl Grey was evidently an able commander, and fully merited the confidence reposed in him by the public, and the honours with which he was rewarded by his sovereign. By his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of George Grey, Esq. of Southwick, in the county of Durham, whom he married in 1762, he had several children; the eldest of whom, who succeeded to his earldom, has eminently distinguished himself as a statesman.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL BURGOYNE.

JOHN BURGOYNE, the natural son of Lord Bingley, entered the army at an early age; and, while quartered with his regiment at Preston, married Lady Charlotte Stanley, whose father, the Earl of Derby, was so incensed at the match, that he threatened utterly to discard her; but a reconciliation at length took place, and the earl allowed her £300 a year during his life, and, by his will, bequeathed her a legacy of £25,000. The influence of the family to which Burgoyne had thus become allied, tended materially to accelerate

his professional advance. In 1762, he acted as brigadier-general of the British forces which were sent out for the defence of Portugal against France and Spain. An advanced body of the enemy's troops being stationed at Valentia de Alcantara, a town situate on the frontiers, where it was supposed they had collected a quantity of warlike stores, Burgoyne was despatched with orders, if possible, to surprise and storm the place. In this important enterprise, he was completely successful: one of the best regiments in the Spanish service was destroyed, and twenty of the enemy's officers were taken, besides the general who was to have commanded in the meditated invasion of Portugal. Soon afterwards, while posted near a camp at Villa Velha, composed of a considerable body of the French and Spanish cavalry, perceiving, it is said, "that they kept no very soldierly guard," he detached Colonel Lee, with a small force, to fall upon their rear during the night; Burgoyne himself, at the same time, made a feint attack upon another quarter, which prevented them from being relieved by any of their adjacent posts. The whole operation appears to have been conducted with considerable skill; numbers of the enemy being slaughtered, and the remainder completely dispersed, with but a trifling loss on the part of the British. This advantage, obtained at a critical moment, compelled the Spaniards to fall back on their own frontiers, and terminated the campaign.

In 1775, Burgoyne was appointed to a command in America; whence he returned in the following year, and held a long conference with the king on colonial affairs. Resuming his post, in 1777, he addressed a proclamation to the native Indians, in which he invited them to his standard, but deprecated with due severity the cruel practice of scalping. The pompous turgidity of style in which this address was couched, excited the ridicule of the Americans, and procured for General Burgoyne the soubriquet of Chrononhotonthologos. His first operations were successful: he dislodged the enemy from Ticonderago and Mount Independence, and took one hundred and twenty-eight pieces of cannon, all their armed vessels and batteries, as well as a considerable part of their baggage, ammunition, provisions, and military stores. But his subsequent career was truly disastrous: his troops suffered much from bad roads, inclement weather, and a scarcity of provisions; the Indians, who had previously assisted him, deserted; and the Americans, under General Gates, surrounded him with a superior force, to which, although victorious in two engagements, he was, at length, compelled to capitulate, at Saratoga, with the whole of his army. This event, which rendered him equally odious to ministers and the people, was, for some time, the leading topic of the press; and numberless lampoons appeared, in which the general's conduct was most severely satirised. The punsters of the day, taking advantage of the American general's name, amused themselves unmercifully at Burgoyne's expense; but of all their effusions, which, for the most part, were virulent rather than pointed, the following harmless epigram, poor as it is, appears to have been one of the best:—

Burgoyne, unconscious of impending fates,
Could cut his way thro' woods, but not thro' *Gates*.

Returning to this country on his parole, in May, 1778, the opposition, fearing that he would take part with ministers, and accuse those politicians, who were violently adverse to the American war, of having contributed, by their speeches in parliament, if not, as it is added, by other modes of encouragement, to the success of the enemy at Saratoga, Fox was despatched to meet him on his road to town, for the purpose of inducing him to attribute his disaster to the misconduct of those in office. A long interview accordingly took place between them at Hounslow; and Fox is said to have achieved his object by insisting, that ministers could not support the general without inculpating themselves; that the king was strongly prejudiced against him; that the party in power would not be able to retain office for more than twelve months; and by promising Burgoyne the protection of his party against government, and honourable employment whenever the opposition should return to power.



On his arrival in London, the prediction of Fox was so far verified, that the king refused to see him; and he in vain solicited a court-martial. An unsuccessful attempt was soon afterwards made by some of his friends to obtain a parliamentary investigation of his conduct. On this occasion, ministers took advantage of some disturbance in the gallery, which was excessively crowded, to move that strangers should withdraw. Burgoyne, who was member for Preston, strongly objected to such a proceeding, as it might, perhaps, defeat the object of his friends; who, as well as himself, were desirous of exposing every particular, bearing on his capitulation at Saratoga, to the people. The motion was, however, carried; and the order for excluding strangers was so rigidly enforced, that the speaker sent his own son out of the house; but Garrick, by consent of all parties, obtained permission to remain!

The surrender of Burgoyne was brought in different shapes under the notice of parliament, on many subsequent occasions; but the general never could obtain the inquiry which he most ardently and pertinaciously sought to procure. In 1779, he was dismissed the service, for refusing to return to America, pursuant to the terms of his convention; by which, in this particular, it seems, he did not think himself bound in honour to abide. Three years afterwards, he was, however, restored to his rank in the army, appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, and sworn in of the privy-council of that kingdom. He died suddenly, of a fit of the gout, at his house in Hertford street, on the 4th of August, 1792; and his remains were interred in the cloisters of Westminster abbey.

It would, perhaps, be rash to pronounce a positive opinion on the merits of Burgoyne, as a commander. He boldly courted a scrutiny into the causes which led to his surrender at Saratoga, which ministers refused, because, as it has been insinuated, such a proceeding might expose the absurd imprudence and inefficiency of their own measures with regard to the American war. Prior to the capitulation, his military career, as well in America as Portugal, had been rather brilliant: his misfortune was precisely similar to that which befel Cornwallis; but, unlike the latter, Burgoyne was not allowed an opportunity of redeeming his reputation.

In parliament, he was a frequent and fluent, but neither a sound nor an impressive speaker. While in employment, he appears to have been a staunch advocate for the American war; which, however, he severely reprobated, from the time that he ceased to hold a command. At the present day, he is better known as a dramatist than as a senator or a military man. His comic opera, entitled The Lord of the Manor, partly taken from the French, has become a stock-piece; and a noble and fastidious critic describes his comedy of The Heiress, as being the most genteel production, of its class, in the English language. Both works undoubtedly possess considerable merit. Besides some fugitive pieces, and two or three pamphlets in defence of his public conduct, he was also the author of Richard Cœur de Lion, a musical romance; and The Maid of the Oaks, an occasional vaudeville, composed, and performed at the Oaks, in honour of Lord Derby's marriage with Lady Elizabeth Hamilton.

By Junius he is described (it does not appear whether truly or otherwise) as sitting down, for the remainder of his life, infamous, and contented with the money received from the Duke of Grafton, for the sale of a patent place in the customs; as drawing a regular and splendid subsistence from play; as taking his stand at a gaming table, and watching, with the soberest attention, for a fair opportunity of engaging a drunken young nobleman at picquet.

SIR RALPH ABERCROMBY.

RALPH ABERCROMBY, the descendant of an old and respectable Scottish family, was born at Tullibody, in Clackmannanshire, in 1738. He received his education at a neighbouring school, and, at the age of eighteen,

obtained a cornetcy in the dragoon guards. Having ascended through the intermediate gradations of rank, he was appointed colonel of the hundred-and-third regiment in 1781, and promoted to the rank of major-general in 1787.

On the commencement of the war with France, in 1792, he acted against the enemy in Holland with the local rank of lieutenant-colonel. In the affair on the heights of Cateau, he commanded the advanced guard: he received a wound at Nimeguen; and, during the retreat of the British army, conducted the march of the guards from Deventer to Oldenfaal. In 1795, he was invested with the red ribbon, and succeeded Sir Charles Grey as commander-in-chief of the British forces in the West Indies; where he took Demerara and Essequibo, and the islands of Grenada, St. Lucie, St. Vincent, and Trinidad. On his return, he was placed at the head of the forces in Ireland, a station which he soon abandoned for the chief command in Scotland. In 1799, he served under the Duke of York, in Holland; and, notwithstanding the disasters of the campaign, obtained such an increase of reputation, as to be intrusted with the command of an army of seventeen thousand men, destined to act against the French forces in Egypt.

He landed his troops, in spite of a most desperate resistance, at Aboukir, on the 8th of March, 1801: on the 13th, he defeated the enemy at Alexandria; and, on the 21st, obtained a second victory, which decided the fate of the campaign, but, unfortunately, at the loss of his own valuable life. The French, it appears, having, on this occasion, attempted to surprise the British forces during the night, Abercromby, on the alarm being given, mounted his horse, and rode towards the right wing of his army, which was already engaged. In the course of his progress, he had despatched the whole of his aid-de-camps, with orders, to different brigades; and, while alone, he was attacked by a party of French dragoons, thrown from his horse, and wounded in the thigh. He, however, contrived to disarm his immediate assailant, who, in an instant after, was bayoneted by an English soldier. At first, he did not seem to be aware of his wound; but complained of a contusion in the breast, which he had probably received from the hilt of his antagonist's sword, during their scuffle. Although he soon began to suffer great agony, he refused to quit the field, and behaved with extraordinary fortitude and calmness throughout the battle: during which he several times narrowly escaped destruction from the enemy's artillery. At ten o'clock in the morning, the British had completely routed their antagonists; and their brave commander was then carried, faint and exhausted, to Lord Keith's ship; on board of which, after having submitted to an ineffectual operation, he expired on the evening of the 28th. His body was buried under the castle of St. Elmo, at Malta: parliament voted him a monument in St. Paul's cathedral, and his widow was created a baroness, with a pension of £2,000 per annum. He left four sons, one of whom was a barrister, and another a major-general in the army.

The death of Abercromby was equal in glory to that of Wolfe or Epaminondas. "His memory," says Hutchinson, who succeeded him in command, "will be recorded in the annals of his country,—will be sacred to every British soldier, and embalmed in the recollection of a grateful posterity." Heroic patience, calm valour, modesty, and mildness, were the prominent features of his character. He enforced discipline, yet conciliated affection. To him, "the pomp and circumstance" of war afforded but little delight; and so revolting was carnage to his humane and amiable spirit, that when congratulated on his successes, he exclaimed, "These victories make me melancholy!"

SIR WILLIAM MEDOWS.

WILLIAM MEDOWS was born on the 31st of December, 1738; and, having entered the army in 1756, acted as aid-de-camp to Lord Ancram, on the coast of France, and served in Germany, under Prince Ferdinand and the Marquess of Granby. In 1765, he repaired with his regiment to America, and was appointed to command the first brigade of grenadiers. Throughout the campaign, and particularly at Brandywine, where he was wounded, he signalized himself equally by his courage and skill. From America he was despatched to assist General Grant in an attack upon the island of St. Lucie, which, from its commodious harbour, had been of great service to the French during the war. His brigade having landed at the Cul de Sac, carried the Vigie, a most important post, and repulsed the French troops under Count d'Estaing, who attempted to relieve the island, with prodigious slaughter. Medows received a severe wound in the right arm on this occasion, but refused to quit the field. Observing that part of his troops had been thrown into disorder by the desperate attack of the French, he waved his sword in his left hand, and, pointing to the standard, exclaimed, "Soldiers, as long as you have a bayonet left to point against your enemies, defend these colours."

The expedition was completely successful, and Medows obtained the colonelcy of the eighty-ninth regiment, as a reward for his services. In 1791, he was despatched, with Commodore Johnstone, with orders to attack the Cape of Good Hope, if they should, on their arrival, deem the enterprise practicable; their alternative being a voyage to the East Indies with a part of the troops. A difference of opinion arising between the two commanders, as to the probable issue of an attempt on the Cape, Medows, who considered that it would be altogether hopeless, having received intelligence of the defeat of the British army in India, by Hyder Ally, proceeded under convoy of part of the squadron, to Madras. On his arrival, he was nominated governor of that presidency, and commander of the forces, with the rank of major-general. He instantly proceeded to organise the troops; and, by his alacrity, so revived their courage, that Tippoo Sultaun, the successor of Hyder, wrote him a pacific letter; to which the general replied in the following terms:—"I received yours, and understand its contents. You are a great prince, and, but for your cruelty to your prisoners, I should add, an enlightened one. The English, equally incapable of offering an insult as of submitting to one, have always looked upon war as declared from the moment you attacked their ally, the King of Travancore. God does not always give the race to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; but, generally, success to those whose cause is just. On this we depend."

After having gained several advantages over the enemy, he joined Lord Cornwallis, who had taken the command of the army. At the siege of Bangalore, Lieutenant Ayres, of the thirty-eighth regiment, having made his way through a small aperture in the walls, Medows, who was present, exclaimed, "Well done, little gentleman! And now, Whiskers," continued he, addressing the grenadiers, "try if you can follow and support him." Bangalore having surrendered, he was sent to attack the almost inaccessible fortress of Nunnydroog. Just before the assault took place, a report prevailed that there was a mine near the breach. "If there be a mine," said Medows, "it is a mine of gold!" This pleasantry restored the confidence of his men, who, soon afterwards, gallantly carried the fort.

In 1792, he commanded the right wing of the army, which, under Cornwallis, invested Seringapatam. It is related that, at this period, his sensitive spirit was severely wounded by an accident which prevented him from arriving, as soon as he had been expected, to the relief of the commander-in-chief's division, when severely

pressed by the enemy. No blame, however, appears to have been attached to him on this occasion; and he continued to display his usual gallantry, until the war was terminated by an advantageous treaty with Tippoo Saib, when Medows returned to England. On his arrival, he was made a general, governor of the isle of Wight, a knight of the Bath, and received the freedom of the city of London. He, subsequently, became governor of Hull, a privy-counsellor, and commander of the forces in Ireland; but resigned the latter employment some time before his death, which took place at Bath, on the 14th of November, 1813.

Sir William Medows possessed great presence of mind, bravery, and professional skill. Like Cornwallis, he nobly abandoned his share of the prize-money at Seringapatam to the army. By his cheerful, generous, and gallant disposition, he was particularly well adapted for a military life. Although very humane, war, to him, was apparently an amusing pastime: he was invariably cheerful during an engagement; and his troops, by whom he was much beloved, are said, on more than one occasion, to have mounted the breach, laughing at their general's last joke. His hilarity scarcely ever deserted him: one day, while on a reconnoitring party, he observed a twenty-four pound shot strike the ground, on his right, in such a direction, that, had he proceeded, it would, in all probability, have destroyed him; he, therefore, stopped his horse, and, as the ball dashed across the road in front of him, gracefully took off his hat, and said, "I beg, sir, that you will continue your promenade; I never take precedence of any gentleman of your family."

CHARLES, MARQUESS CORNWALLIS.

CHARLES, the eldest son of the fifth Lord and first Earl Cornwallis, was born on the 31st of December, 1738. He commenced his education at Eton, and completed it at St. John's college, Cambridge. Little is recorded of his early years, except that having, while intoxicated, told Rigby, secretary to the Earl of Sandwich, in the pit of the opera-house, that his noble employer was a pickpocket, he was compelled to atone for his offence, by making an apology in Hyde park the next morning.

Inheriting the martial propensity of his royalist ancestors, he entered the army; and, at the age of twenty, obtained a captaincy. He attended the Marquess of Granby, as aid-de-camp, during the German campaign in 1761; and, on the death of his father, in the following year, took his seat in the house of lords, having previously been member for Eye, in two successive parliaments. In 1765, he became a lord of the bedchamber, and aid-de-camp to the king, with the rank of colonel of foot. In 1770, he, and three other young peers, having protested, with Lord Camden, against the taxation of America, Mansfield, the chief justice, is said to have sneeringly observed, "Poor Camden could only get four boys to join him!"

Although he had opposed the measures of government, with regard to the disaffected colonies, yet, when hostilities commenced, he did not scruple to accept of active employment against the Americans. In 1777, he displayed much gallantry at the battle of Brandywine, and at the siege of Charlestown. Having been appointed to the command of South Carolina, he defeated General Gates with an inferior force; first at Camden, and again at Guildford; where, however, the British, although victorious, suffered severely. Emboldened by success, he now attempted the invasion of Virginia; but, being either deserted by his usual prudence and good fortune, or out-generalled by Washington, he was compelled to surrender, with the whole of his army, amounting to four thousand men. He endeavoured to throw the blame of his



capture on Sir Henry Clinton; who, however, repelled the imputation, and a pamphlet war ensued, which considerably prolonged the memory of their inglorious surrender.

In 1782, Lord Cornwallis was removed from the governorship of the Tower of London, which he had held since 1770; but resumed it in 1784, and retained it for the remainder of his life. His failure in America had not impaired his reputation; and, in 1786, having been previously honoured with the order of the Garter, he was sent to Calcutta, in the double capacity of governor-general and commander-in-chief. War being declared against the Sultan of Mysore, who had attacked the Rajah of Travancore, an ally of the English, Cornwallis, after an indecisive campaign, in 1790, invaded Mysore in the following year, and penetrated to Seringapatam; but was prevented from investing it by the floods of Cavery. In 1792, offensive operations were resumed; and, Seringapatam being attacked, Tippoo Saib, dreading utter ruin, consented to cede a portion of his territories,—to pay down a considerable sum of money,—to promise a still larger contribution at a subsequent period, and to place two of his sons under the governor-general's care, as hostages for the fulfilment of the treaty. On this occasion, Cornwallis abandoned his share of prize-money to the troops.

The war being thus successfully terminated, Lord Cornwallis returned to England; and, in requital of his eminent services, was made a privy-counsellor, created a marquess, and appointed master-general of the ordnance. In 1798, he became lord-lieutenant of Ireland; where, by his policy and vigour, he subdued the insurrection, defeated the French, who had been landed to support the rebels, and restored comparative tranquillity. Soon after the expiration of his vicegerency, he was sent to France, as plenipotentiary for Great Britain, in which capacity he signed the treaty of Amiens. In 1804, he succeeded the Marquess Wellesley as governor-general of India. On his arrival at Calcutta, he proceeded, by water, to take the command in the upper provinces. The confinement of the boat, the want of exercise, and the heat of the weather, had a most serious effect on his health. Feeling, soon after he had landed, that his dissolution was at hand, he prepared some valuable instructions for his successor; and the last hours of his life were passed in taking measures to lessen the difficulties which his decease would produce. He expired at Ghazepoore, in Benares, on the 5th of October, 1805.

A statue of Cornwallis, displaying, with much accuracy, the benevolent character of his countenance, and the dignity of his figure, had been erected at Madras during his life; and, after his decease, subscriptions for another were entered into, by the inhabitants of Bombay; while those of Calcutta honoured his memory with a mausoleum; and the house of commons voted him a monument in St. Paul's cathedral. By his wife, Jemima, the daughter of James Jones, Esq., whose death is said to have been accelerated through his long absence in America, he left a son, who succeeded to the marquisate.

Lord Cornwallis was not endowed with any brilliancy of talent. He had to contend with no difficulties on his entrance into life: high birth procured him a military station, which his connexions enabled him to retain, after he had committed an error, or, at least, met with a mischance, that would have utterly ruined a less influential commander. Although ambitious, he appears to have possessed but little ardour. He manifested no extraordinary spirit of enterprise; he hazarded no untried manœuvres; and yet few of his cotemporaries passed through life with more personal credit, or public advantage. He had the wisdom never to depute to others what he could perform himself. His perseverance, alacrity, and caution, procured him success as a general; while his strong common sense rendered him eminent as a governor. He always evinced a most anxious desire to promote the welfare of those who were placed under his administration: Ireland and Hindostan still venerate his memory. His honour was unimpeachable, his manners devoid of ostentation, and his private character altogether amiable.

Napoleon Buonaparte, in his conversations with Barry O'Meara, declared that Lord Cornwallis, by his integrity,

fidelity, frankness, and the nobility of his sentiments, was the first who had impressed upon him a favourable opinion of Englishmen. "I do not believe," said the ex-emperor, "that he was a man of first-rate abilities; but he had talent, great probity, sincerity, and never broke his word. Something having prevented him from attending at the Hôtel de Dieu, to sign the treaty of Amiens, pursuant to appointment, he sent word to the French ministers that they might consider it completed, and that he would, certainly, execute it the next morning. During the night, he received instructions to object to some of the articles; disregarding which, he signed the treaty as it stood, observing that his government, if dissatisfied, might refuse to ratify it; but that having once pledged his word, he felt bound to abide by it.—'There was a man of honour!' added Napoleon, 'a true Englishman.'"

SIR DAVID DUNDAS.

THIS officer, a native of Edinburgh, and the son of a merchant, is said to have been originally destined for the medical profession, which, however, he thought fit to abandon; and, after having been two years a student at the Woolwich military academy, was sent, in 1752, to assist in a survey of his native country, then in progress under the direction of his uncle, Colonel Watson. In 1754, he became lieutenant fire-worker in a regiment of artillery; practitioner engineer, in 1755; and, in the following year, lieutenant in the fifty-sixth regiment of foot. In 1758, after having been employed as quarter-master-general on the expeditions to Cherburg, St. Malo, and St. Cas, on the French coast, he was appointed assistant quarter-master-general to the allied army, under Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick, in Germany; acting, at the same time, as engineer and lieutenant of infantry. In the next year, he was promoted to a captaincy in the fifteenth light dragoons; on which occasion he resigned all his other employments, and returned to England.

In 1760, he revisited Germany, where he served as aide-de-camp to Major-general Eliott, at the battles of Warburgh, Closter-Camp, Fellinghausen and Eimbeck; the advance from Westphalia, and the sieges of Wesel and Cassel. In 1762, he participated in the reduction of Havannah; and, after the peace of 1763, proceeded to France, in order to improve himself in military knowledge. In 1770, he became major of the fifteenth dragoons, by purchase; and, in 1774, went to Flanders to attend the French and Austrian military exercises. On the breaking out of the war between Great Britain and her colonies, it is said, he was anxious to have obtained employment in America; but, having purchased the lieutenant-colonelcy of the twelfth light dragoons, he was sent with that regiment to Ireland, where, in 1778, he became quarter-master-general. In 1781, he was made colonel, by brevet; and, in the following year, lieutenant-colonel of the second regiment of horse. In 1785, for his further improvement in military tactics, he attended the Prussian exercises at Berlin and Magdeburgh; and, in 1787, again visited Germany, for the same purpose.

In 1788, he was made adjutant-general in Ireland; and, soon after, published his Principles of Military Movements, on which the general regulations of 1792 were founded. In 1790, he attained the rank of major-general; in the following year, he obtained the colonelcy of the twenty-second regiment of foot; and, resigning his adjutant-generalship, was placed on the Irish staff, which he quitted, in 1792. In 1793, he was sent to the island of Jersey, for the purpose of ascertaining the practicability of an attempt on St. Malo, which however, did not take place. He then proceeded on a mission to the Duke of York, in Flanders; whence he departed, in October of the same year, for the purpose of acting as second in command at Toulon, under

General O'Hara, to whose post he succeeded on the 30th of the following month, when that officer fell into the hands of the enemy. In December, after having destroyed the docks and arsenal, he was compelled to evacuate Toulon, whence he proceeded to the Isle of Elba.

In January, 1793, he made a descent on Corsica, and took the town of San Fiorenzo. Shortly afterwards, he joined the British army, in Flanders; and distinguished himself, at the head of a brigade of cavalry, at the battle of Tournay. He also commanded, after the Duke of York had returned to England, in two successful actions, fought near Geldermalsen; and, on the evacuation of Holland, in January, 1795, took charge of the right wing of the British army. He was next employed, for a short time, on the river Ems, in East Friesland; and, in the month of April, on the departure of General Harcourt, assumed the command of twenty-four squadrons of British cavalry, and the emigrant corps, amounting to about ten thousand men. In the following December, he became colonel of the seventh light dragoons; and, in 1796, conducted the embarkation of the whole of the British cavalry on the Elbe and Weser.

During the last-mentioned year, he became quarter-master-general of the army on the home staff; composed his cavalry regulations of exercise and movement; and superintended the exercises and instructions of the infantry and cavalry in the corps at Weymouth and in Windsor forest, under the king's own inspection. In 1797, he was appointed governor of Languard fort; and, in 1799, proceeded to Holland, as lieutenant-general, with the Duke of York, under whom he commanded the centre column at the two battles of Bergen.

In 1801, he became colonel of the North-British dragoons, and succeeded Sir Ralph Abercromby, as governor of Fort St. George. In 1802, he attained the rank of general; and, in 1803, resigned his quarter-master-generalship of the army, on being nominated to the chief command of the southern districts, including Kent and Sussex; which, however, he was compelled, by ill health, to resign, in 1805; having, in the interim, been installed a knight grand cross of the Bath, and appointed governor of Chelsea hospital. In 1809, he became a member of the privy-council, colonel of the ninety-fifth rifle brigade, and succeeded, on the resignation of the Duke of York, to the important office of commander-in-chief, which he held until 1811. In 1813, he obtained the colonelcy of the first or king's regiment of dragoon guards, but thenceforth took little share in military affairs during the remainder of his life, which terminated on the 18th of February, 1820.

Although by no means deficient in the other endowments necessary to constitute a superior military officer, the reputation of Sir David Dundas rests principally, on his great abilities as a tactician. He was much respected by the army, and highly esteemed in private life.

SIR HENRY CLINTON.

THIS celebrated commander, the grandson of Francis, sixth Earl of Lincoln, and son of George, second son of that nobleman, who died, in 1761, governor of Newfoundland, and senior admiral of the white, was born about the year 1738. After having received a liberal education, he entered the army, and served for some time in Hanover. He became a captain in the first regiment of guards in 1758, and, in 1775, obtained the rank of major-general, having, in the interim, distinguished himself by his skill and intrepidity during the early part of the American war. He participated in the battle of Bunker's Hill; commanded the troops who carried the enemy's entrenchments at the taking of Boston; and, after having assisted at the attack on New York, bore a share in the capture of Long Island, of which he was appointed commandant; but held it only for a short period, being compelled by the American

general, Gates, to capitulate, having, however, previously carried Fort Montgomery at the point of the bayonet.

In 1777, he was made a knight of the Bath; and, in January, 1778, commander-in-chief of the British forces in America. On the 8th of May he arrived at Philadelphia, whence, on the approach of General Washington, about the middle of June, in obedience to orders which had previously arrived from England, he commenced his retreat to New York. At Monmouth Comb House, he engaged, and compelled the Americans, part of whom were commanded by La Fayette, to retreat, with considerable loss: on the 30th of June he arrived in the neighbourhood of Sandy Hook, to which place, he conducted his troops, by means of a bridge of boats, on the 5th of July, a few days previously to the arrival of D'Estaing's squadron off the coast of Virginia; and, shortly after, the forces under his command arrived in safety at New York.

In 1779, he became colonel of the seventh or king's own regiment, and, in the course of the year, undertook an expedition against the enemy, in the province of New Jersey; where, according to French writers, his troops behaved with great barbarity. He also, in conjunction with General Prevost, who commanded in East Florida, concerted and carried into effect an invasion of Georgia, which proved completely successful. A victory was obtained over the Americans at Savannah, in consequence of which the capital of the province, with a quantity of stores, ammunition, and shipping, fell into the hands of the British. Some minor advantages were subsequently obtained, and, on the whole, the loss of the enemy during this expedition is said to have been prodigious. In January, 1780, he arrived with a body of troops in South Carolina, and shortly afterwards invested Charleston, which surrendered on the 11th of the following May. For his services on this occasion he was honoured with the thanks of parliament. He subsequently captured West Point and Stoney Point; and meditated an attack on the French forces on Rhode Island, which, however, the approach of Washington compelled him to abandon.

Shortly afterwards, he seduced General Arnold to deliver up an American fort, with the command of which the latter had been intrusted, and employed emissaries to go among the American troops, and guarantee them full payment of all arrears of pay due to them by congress, on condition of their deserting. He is also said to have offered protection to the American forces stationed at Morris Town, when they revolted, in January, 1781; but, they speedily returned to their duty, and the British emissaries were delivered up to the congress. After having made an ineffectual attempt to succour Lord Cornwallis, who, with the whole of his troops, was compelled to capitulate, he commenced preparations, in 1782, for attacking the French settlements in the Antilles, but was superseded in his command before he could carry the project into effect.

On his return to England, a pamphlet war took place between him and Cornwallis, as to the surrender of the latter, the entire blame of which, each party attributed to the other. In 1784, he published a letter in defence of his conduct, which had been censured by Stedman, in his Observations on the History of the War with America. He subsequently obtained the governorship of Limerick, and, in 1793, that of Gibraltar, in possession of which he died on the 23rd of December, 1795. He had for some time been a member of parliament; first, for Newark, and afterwards for Launceston.

The merits of Sir Henry Clinton, as a commander, have been variously estimated; and, as is usually the case, the truth seems to lie intermediate between the panegyric of his friends and the censure of his enemies. That he was endowed with bravery, and possessed a considerable share of military skill, cannot, in fairness, be denied; but he was decidedly unequal to the great difficulties of his situation; and unfit to contend against so lofty a genius as Washington, supported by a people resolved on obtaining their independence, and fighting on their native soil. His failure to achieve success under such circumstances, is no great disgrace; for it is doubtful, if any cotemporary commander in the British service could, with no greater force than that under his command, have brought the struggle in which he was engaged to a triumphant issue on the part of the

mother country. His attempts to tamper with the American troops were undignified, but, it is said, in some measure excusable, on account of the peculiar nature of the contest. To animadvert upon him for the alleged barbarities of his troops in New Jersey, would scarcely be just, as no unexceptionable authority appears to have been adduced in support of the accusation made against him on this point by the French writers.

GERARD, VISCOUNT LAKE.

GERARD LAKE was born on the 27th of July, 1744; and, obtaining an ensigncy, in the first regiment of foot guards, when only fourteen years of age, he went, in 1760, with the second battalion of that corps, to Germany, where he served throughout the war. On one occasion, when the allied army was surprised by the unexpected appearance of a body of French troops, and the men were giving way, Ensign Lake, who carried the colours of his regiment, made a vigorous stand with a few troops, and maintained his ground, until the others rallied, and came to their relief. For some time, he acted as aide-de-camp to General Pearson; and, having returned to England, was attached, in 1776, to the household of the Prince of Wales. In 1781, he proceeded to America; and, joining the brigade of guards, under Lord Cornwallis, distinguished himself, at the siege of York Town, by storming one of the enemy's batteries; for which he received the thanks of the commander-in-chief.

In 1793, on war breaking out with France, he disembarked, at the head of the first brigade of guards, at Helvoetsluys; and, by his seasonable arrival, prevented Williamstadt from falling into the hands of the enemy. He was present at the siege of Valenciennes, and bore a conspicuous part in most of the actions fought during the remainder of the campaign. In 1798, he was employed, in Ireland, against the rebels: at Vinegar Hill, where they were defeated, with great loss, he headed the attack, and had a horse killed under him. Humbert, the commander of a body of French forces, then acting with the insurgents, gained a slight advantage over him at Castlebar; but Lake, reinforced by fresh troops, after a severe and fatiguing pursuit, came up with the French again at Ballinamuck; where, after an hour's conflict, the latter surrendered at discretion. By his prompt execution of the vigorous measures of the lord-lieutenant, he was greatly instrumental in restoring tranquillity to the disturbed districts; and returned to England, with an increase of reputation for prudence, humanity, and courage.

Being appointed commander-in-chief of the British forces in India, and second member of the supreme council at Bengal, he went to Calcutta, in 1801; and, after having greatly improved the Bengal army, proceeded to organize the native cavalry, which, by dint of unwearied exertion, he rendered a most efficient force. The Earl of Mornington, then governor-general, having formed some extensive plans for the expulsion of the French from India, Lake, with a view to the execution, in part, of the earl's design, was despatched, at the head of a small but well-appointed army, against General Perron; after dislodging whom, from a strong position at Coel, he took the fort of Alyghur, which, had it been regularly besieged, might have held out for six weeks; but its immediate capture being necessary, to prevent a junction of the enemy's forces, Lake had attacked and carried it, after a gallant resistance, by an immediate assault. Proceeding thence in pursuit of the French and Mahratta forces, he came up with them on the plain of Delhi; and, although his troops were dreadfully fatigued by marching twenty-three miles under a burning sun, they achieved a brilliant victory over the enemy, against whom Lake led the attack, at the head of the seventy-sixth regiment. On entering Delhi, he was received with boundless

delight by the blind and aged Emperor Shah Alum, who had long been held in a state of captivity, by the French and their allies.

Having provided for the unfortunate monarch's future safety, and secured his capital, Lake proceeded to invest Agra, the key of Hindoostan, of which, although garrisoned with five thousand men, he obtained possession in eight days. Perron, who had hung upon his rear during the siege, he soon afterwards attacked; and, after a spirited conflict, totally defeated, near the village of Lassawarree. At one time, during this engagement, his troops wavered; but, stimulated by the gallantry of their general, who headed every charge, and had a horse killed under him, they renewed the contest with irresistible impetuosity. For these eminent services, he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and was created a peer, in 1804, by the title of Baron Lake, of Delhi and Lassawarree in India, and of Aston Clinton, in the county of Buckingham.

By a combination of disastrous circumstances, the British arms shortly afterwards suffered a temporary reverse; but the skill and energy of Lake soon changed the aspect of affairs; and, after obtaining a succession of splendid advantages, he compelled the enemy to accept a peace, on terms highly advantageous to the company's interests. On his return to England, in 1807, he was created a viscount. Early in the following year, he became suddenly indisposed, while attending the court-martial on General Whitelock, and shortly afterwards expired. Parliament voted a pension of £2,000 per annum to his son, and the two next successors to the title. This grant, doubtless, proved exceedingly acceptable; for Lake's embarrassments had so absorbed his pay and prize money, that he was only enabled to give his daughters the slender portion of £1,500 each. At the time of his death, which took place on the 20th of February, 1808, he was a general in the army; colonel of the sixtieth regiment of foot; governor of Plymouth; and receiver-general to the duchy of Cornwall.

The services rendered by Lake to the British empire in India, were of the utmost value and importance. As a general, his merit was quite equal to his success. In personal gallantry, he had no superior: always the first to encounter danger, he hazarded the life of no man under his command so much as he did his own. No perils could intimidate,—no difficulties could dishearten,—no circumstances whatever could confuse him: even in the heat of battle, he was invariably collected. All his plans were laid down with consummate skill, and executed with cool intrepidity; misfortune never rendered him desponding or desperate; success never lulled him into careless security; —on the contrary, in every event of his life, he appears to have displayed a calm energy, which nothing could ruffle, and an indefatigable vigilance that effectually protected him from surprise.

GEORGE, LORD HARRIS.

GEORGE HARRIS, the son of a curate, at Brasted, in Kent, was born on the 18th of March, 1746, and received his education at Westminster school. In 1759, he procured a cadetship, through the interest of Lord George Sackville, his father's classfellow, at Cambridge. His commissions as lieutenant and captain were purchased by his excellent mother, who, although having six other children, had contrived to save sufficient for the purpose, out of her own limited income: Harris, however, by prudence and economy, enabled himself to set apart a large portion of his pay, and, in a comparatively short period, amassed the sum of £1,500, out of which, he most gratefully and honourably liquidated the debt. Having joined the fifth regiment of foot, at Bedford, he had the satisfaction of rescuing a brother officer from being drowned in the river Ouse, but at the imminent hazard of his own

life. In 1768, he went abroad, to study tactics and acquire a knowledge of the French tongue. In 1774, he embarked with his regiment for America. At Lexington, he covered the retreat with great skill; and, at the battle of Bunker's Hill, received a wound on the head, which, it was supposed, would have been fatal; but the regimental surgeon trepanned him with such success, that, in six weeks, he became sufficiently well to quit his bed.

Having re-established his health by a visit to England, he rejoined his regiment, in America, in 1776, and was present at all the actions of the ensuing campaign. In the attack on Iron Hill, he was shot through the leg; but, notwithstanding the severity of his wound, he mounted a horse, and went in pursuit of the enemy. On the evacuation of Philadelphia, Harris, who, by this time, was a major, left America, with a melancholy presentiment of the unfortunate termination of the war. In 1778, he commanded the battalion of grenadiers, at the landing of the British troops, on the island of St. Lucia; and displayed the greatest gallantry and coolness in repulsing the attacks of Count D'Estaing. During his stay at Vigie, it fell to his lot again to save the life of a brother officer, Brigade Major Ross, who had imprudently attempted to swim in the surf. In 1779, while on his voyage to England, under a neutral flag, he was captured by a French privateer, and put on shore near St. Malo; but, through the kindness of the Count D'Ossun, then commandant of that place, he obtained permission to return to England on his parol; and, landing at Dover, had the satisfaction of learning that officers taken on board neutral vessels, were not to be considered as prisoners of war.

At length, by the interest of his friends, the Duke of Northumberland, Lord Percy, and Sir William Medows, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the fifth regiment. Being ordered to Ireland, he embarked with his wife and child, at Portsmouth, but narrowly escaped shipwreck during the voyage. The vessel in which he sailed, was driven ashore in a violent storm, which raged so furiously, that for several hours no relief could be procured from the coast. In this dreadful situation the crew mutinied. A boat, at length, came off to their assistance, but she could not be brought along-side, so great a danger existed of her being dashed to pieces against the ship. Nor was she large enough to carry more than a very few persons, in addition to those who had worked her from the shore. Under these circumstances, Harris determined that an exclusive preference should be given to the women and children; all of whom, he caused to be slung from the yard-arm into the boat. He subsequently quelled the mutiny; and, principally through his intrepidity, coolness, and exertions, the ship, the crew, and passengers were saved.

In 1788, he sailed for Bombay, as one of General Medows' suite, and, soon after his arrival at that place, was appointed military auditor-general. For his conduct in this situation, he received the thanks of the court of directors, although they removed him from it, on account of his not belonging to the company's service. In 1790, he joined the army of Trinchinopoly, as secretary to his friend, Sir William Medows, whom he attended throughout the campaign; and was present at the storming parties of Bangalore, Nundydroog, and Severndroog. In 1791, when Lord Cornwallis invested Seringapatam, Harris evinced his usual judgment in the command of the second line of the army. On the termination of the war, being exceedingly anxious to see his family, he sacrificed some apparently splendid prospects in Bengal, and embarked for England, where he arrived, in time to soothe, by his presence, the last hours of his affectionate and venerable mother.

Accompanied by Mrs. Harris and her eldest daughter, he again sailed for India, in 1794; and, landing at Calcutta, became commandant of Fort William, where he remained until 1797, when he was called to Madras, as commander-in-chief, with the rank of lieutenant-general. In this capacity he became involved in a dispute with the governor, who wished to engross the military patronage. Harris, however, would not submit to an undue assumption of his own privileges, and forwarded a representation of the facts to the directors, who decreed that all military recommendations to the Madras government,

should, for the future, be made exclusively by the commander-in-chief.

In 1798, he succeeded Lord Hobart, as governor of Madras, and was selected, by the Marquess Wellesley, to conduct the war against Tippoo Sultaun. The forces under his command exceeded fifty thousand men, and with these he advanced to the siege of Seringapatam, in 1799. The walls having been destroyed by the fire of the English batteries, the troops moved from the trenches in the heat of the day, and crossed the rocky bed of the Cavery, under an extremely heavy fire. The fort was strong, both in its natural position, and the stupendous works by which it was surrounded: but no resistance could check the impetuosity of the assailants, who ascended the ramparts in spite of every obstacle. Tippoo, who had fought like a common soldier, was found, with much difficulty, buried beneath a heap of slain; his sons, on receiving an assurance of safety, surrendered themselves to the victors; and the British standard was triumphantly raised on the walls of Seringapatam. For this brilliant exploit, Harris received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and of the court of directors. He was also promoted to the colonelcy of the seventy-third regiment, and offered an Irish title, which, however, he declined.

In 1815, he was created Baron Harris, of Seringapatam and Mysore, in India, and of Belmont, in Kent. He had, for some years previously, resided at his country seat, where he passed the remainder of his life. At the time of his decease, which took place in May, 1829, he was a knight grand cross of the Bath, a general in the army, and governor of Dumbarton castle.

The character of Lord Harris was decidedly admirable: wherever he went, he gained friends; and whatever he did, was marked with spirit and propriety. A well sustained and unfailing energy pervaded all his actions; and he proceeded onwards, steadily and surely in his path, until he attained the highest honours of his profession. His incessant vigilance, unwearied zeal, and promptitude of action, his respectful, yet firm demeanour, and spotless integrity, obtained for him the favourable notice of his superiors; while, by his cool intrepidity, and personal exposure, he inspired those under his command with confidence and courage. He was always economical, yet never parsimonious: he even lent his own share of prize money to the government of Madras, then much in want of cash, at a very considerable loss to himself. The profits arising from the Bazaar fund during the campaign, he presented to different charitable institutions, and munificently assisted an asylum for the male children of European soldiers. But, though liberal in his charity, he died possessed of great wealth. To each of his grandchildren he left a ring, in order that they should, "at odd times, bring their grandfather to memory, and recollect that, under Providence, he imputed his rise from nothing to his affluent fortune, to his economy, and willing privation from self-indulgence through a long life."

SIR HEW WHITEFOORD DALRYMPLE.

THIS officer was born on the 3rd of December, 1750, in Scotland, and became an ensign of the thirty-first foot, in 1763. In 1779, he was knighted; in 1790, he obtained a colonelcy, and served with the grenadier battalion of guards, during the Duke of York's campaign, in 1793. In 1794, he was made a major-general, and was placed, in the following year, on the staff, in the northern district. He became lieutenant-governor of Guernsey, in 1796; and, in 1801, a general in the army. During the next year, having resigned his post at Guernsey, he returned to the staff in the north; whence he was removed, in 1806, to the government of Gibraltar, where he remained until the 7th of August, 1808, when he was placed in command of the British army in Portugal, as it was emphatically stated, "for the present," and on account of "the

zeal and judgment which had marked the whole of his conduct under the late important events which had taken place in Spain."

He reached head-quarters on the day after the battle of Vimiera, in which the French, under Junot, had been defeated by the British. Before his arrival, Sir Arthur Wellesley, the previous commander-in-chief, was superseded by Sir Harry Burrard, who had been at the head of the forces but a few hours, when General Dalrymple displaced him. Wellesley, who knew the country, and had won the battle, wished to follow it up, by a harrassing pursuit, and such manœuvres as would prevent the French from reaching Lisbon. Burrard, however, deemed it more prudent to wait for Sir John Moore's reinforcement, before any further hostile measures were adopted; and Junot, consequently, retired at leisure; but, instead of marching to Lisbon, he thought proper, being in dread of the junction of his conquerors with the forces under Sir John Moore, to propose an armistice, to which Dalrymple, by the advice of Wellesley and Burrard, consented.

The famous convention of Cintra followed, by which it was agreed that the French should evacuate Portugal, with their arms and baggage; that they should be furnished, by England, with the means of conveyance to some port between Rochefort and L'Orient; and that they should be at liberty to serve again, on their arrival in France. It was also arranged, that the Russian fleet should be held, not as a prize, but in deposit; and that the ships, as well as their crews, should be sent to Russia, at the expense of England, within six months after the conclusion of a peace between the two nations. These were the terms of the notorious convention; which, however, was concluded at Torres Vedras, thirty miles distant from Cintra, "with which place," says Napier, "its provisions had not the slightest connexion, political, military, or local." Byron has gravely, but erroneously, stated, that the treaty was signed in the Marquess of Marialva's house, at Cintra, where Matthews, in his amusing Diary of an Invalid, affects to have discovered spots of the ink, spilled by Junot on the occasion.

The announcement of the convention to the people of England, produced a general feeling of indignant abhorrence. The London journalists were unanimous in their reprehensions: many of the country editors surrounded the treaty, in their columns, with broad mourning lines; and others headed their notice of the event with representations of three generals suspended on gibbets. The nation was clamorous for the infliction of punishment on those who had participated in the transaction; which, at length, became the subject of a judicial investigation; and the parties most implicated in the measure returned to England. Four members of the board of inquiry approved, while three disapproved of the convention, which received the censure of parliament, and excited his majesty's severe displeasure. Sir Hew Dalrymple was consequently deprived of his command, and retired into private life with the execrations of the public.

His disgrace was, however, brief: in 1812, after having previously been appointed to the colonelcy of the fifty-seventh, he was made a general in the army; in 1814, he was created a baronet, the charge of his patent being made an item of the public accounts; and in 1818, he was appointed governor of Blackness castle. He died, in the eightieth year of his age, on the 9th of April, 1830. By his wife, the youngest daughter of General Leighton, he had four children, three daughters and a son.

For his share in the convention of Cintra, Sir Hew Dalrymple appears to have incurred much more obloquy than he deserved. At the time it was proposed, French troops were in possession of every part of Portugal, except the spot occupied by the British forces: Junot had taken up a strong position, from which, if it became necessary, he had the means of safely retiring to another in front of Lisbon. This advantage on his part, is to be attributed, perhaps, entirely to the frustration of Sir Arthur Wellesley's plan of pursuing the French after the victory at Vimiera, by the disastrous prudence of Sir Harry Burrard. When Dalrymple took the command, it was too late to carry that plan into execution: had it been adopted, Junot, in all probability, would not have been in a situation to

propose such terms as those on which the convention was based; but, under his comparatively advantageous circumstances,—and these are not to be ascribed either to negligence or want of skill on the part of Dalrymple,—it is doubtful whether the treaty ought, on calm consideration, to be deemed so injudicious or disgraceful as it has been represented. Even if it merited severe censure, that censure should have fallen on others rather on Dalrymple. He reached the army when Junot had been allowed to avoid what should have been the consequences of his defeat. He knew nothing of the country, or the real state of his antagonist, but from the report of his predecessors in command; with whose full concurrence he concluded a treaty, the entire odium of which he was unjustly doomed to bear. "All the responsibility," he observes, "was placed on me, and all the direction in others."

JOHN MONEY.

THIS officer was born at Norwich, about the year 1752; and, having entered the army at an early age, served as a volunteer in Eliott's light dragoons, at the battle of Felinghausen. In 1762, he became cornet of the sixth dragoons; and, in 1770, captain in the ninth foot, of which, in 1790, he was made lieutenant-colonel, by brevet; having, in the interim, distinguished himself at the affair of Trois Rivières, and other engagements between the British forces and the Americans, in one of which he was taken prisoner.

Shortly after his last-mentioned promotion, he joined the patriots in the Netherlands against Austria, and for some time commanded a body of their forces, with the rank of major-general. Their attempt proving unsuccessful, he returned to England, and proposed to raise a force of three or four thousand men, from the wreck of their army, for the British service, but his offer was declined; because, it is said, Lord Cornwallis, then commander-in-chief in India, had desired that no more foreigners might be sent out to him; the Hanoverians under his command being unfit for service.

In 1792, the subject of our notice presented a memorial to the king, earnestly recommending the establishment of a corps of riflemen; and, on the 6th of April, in the next year, he addressed a letter to Lord Amherst, then commander-in-chief, in which, after stating that he had just returned from serving in the French army, as Mareschal de Camp, and had declined the rank of lieutenant-general, in the Brabant service, he endeavoured, but without effect, to procure a command in the army then raising to join Prince Cobourg. He is said to have vainly solicited employment in various subsequent expeditions; and on the return of the British troops sent to the Helder, under the Duke of York, whose failure he had confidently predicted, he proposed to raise a regiment of riflemen at his own expense, but his offer was rejected. He now published A Treatise on the Necessity of having Sharpshooters in the British Service; and, the want of such troops having been sensibly felt by the forces in Holland, two regiments of them were shortly after organized.

His next publication, of which only forty copies were printed, was A Military Description of the County of Kent; in which he censured the camp that had been formed at Brighton, and contended that, before the troops there stationed could have an opportunity of intercepting it, an invading force might reach London. He had the satisfaction of seeing his ideas on this subject adopted; and, at the Duke of York's request, he subsequently drew up accounts of the military positions in various other parts of the kingdom, by which, he appears to have materially increased his reputation. On the 21st of August, 1795, he was made full colonel; and, on the 18th of June, 1798, major-general. In the next year, he addressed an important letter to the Right Honourable William Windham, on a re-organization of the British

army, in which he shewed the value of irregulars, as sharp-shooters, in an enclosed country. About the same period, he addressed another letter to Mr. Windham, in which he strongly censured the practice of flogging; for which, he proposed to substitute, in cases of desertion, the milder but more efficient punishment of branding on the shoulder. He also published An Address to the People of Norfolk and Suffolk, on the threatened invasion, which produced such an effect, it is said, that, shortly after, three companies of riflemen were raised in Norwich, twelve battalions of volunteers in Norfolk, and almost as many in Suffolk. In addition to these productions, he wrote a treatise on the use of Martello towers; another on that of portable guns, for the protection of the coast; and, An Account of the Revolutionary War of 1792, in which he censured the conduct of Dumourier, although that celebrated general had, it appears, offered him the command of the army of Brabant.

On the 30th of October, 1805, he was made a lieutenant-general; and, on the 4th of June, a full general. On the return of the Bourbons to France, he received a cross of St. Louis, as a token of gratitude from the restored monarch; having, as it is related, in his History of the Revolution, risen from his bed, on the night of the 9th of August, 1792, and proceeded to the Thuilleries, for the purpose of assisting to protect Louis the Sixteenth, whom, as his aide-de-camp had informed him, the mob of St. Antoine were preparing to massacre. It appears that while he was in Paris, about that turbulent period, he regularly transmitted accounts of every important event that occurred, to General Rainsford, and that his letters were invariably forwarded, through Lord Granville, to George the Third, whom, in one of them, he seems to have grievously offended, by observing that ministers would be either madmen or fools, to engage, under existing circumstances, in a contest with France. At the time of his death, which took place at his estate, called Crown Point, near Norwich, in the month of April, 1817, General Money was colonel of the East Norfolk Yeomanry Cavalry. He was eminently instrumental in establishing the rifle corps; but doubts exist as to his qualifications for command, and it is clear that he never enjoyed the confidence of government. He appears, however, to have possessed considerable talent as a military man; and in animal courage he had but few equals. On one occasion, during a violent thunder-storm, which deterred another person who had previously agreed to accompany him on an aëronautic excursion, he entered the car alone, uttering a brutal defiance to the elements, and ascended. After having been carried a distance of thirty miles, the gas in the balloon, by some accident, rapidly escaped, and it fell into the sea. Money, however, though up to his neck in water, clung to its wreck until rescued by the crew of a vessel, who luckily discovered his perilous situation.

The cause of the sudden death of Broughton, the celebrated pugilist, which had previously been hidden in mystery, was fully revealed, on an inspection of General Money's papers. It appears that Broughton having fallen into difficulties, had resorted to highway robbery, and, unfortunately for himself, stopped the general. "I know you, Broughton," said Money, "and will not be plundered. Go about your business; and I will never discover you." Broughton, however, insisted on having the general's purse. "Well, if you will, you must," said Money, producing a pistol, and instantly lodging its contents in Broughton's body;—"There," added he, "now go home, Broughton, and keep your own secret; I'll never discover you." The pugilist soon died of his wound; and it was not until after General Money's decease, that the secret transpired.

FRANCIS RAWDON, MARQUESS OF HASTINGS.

THIS nobleman, son of Earl Moira, was born on the 7th of December, 1754. Having completed his education at Oxford, where he took an honorary degree, he made a tour on the continent; and, in 1771, entered the army, for which he had entertained a strong predilection from his boyhood, as ensign of the fifteenth regiment of foot. In 1773, he embarked, as lieutenant of the fifth regiment of foot, for America; and, at the battle of Bunker's Hill, while commanding the grenadiers, received two shots in his cap.

In 1775, he obtained a captaincy in the sixty-third, and was soon after appointed aide-de-camp to Sir Henry Clinton. He subsequently distinguished himself at the battles of Brooklyn and White Plains; and, in 1776, was nominated adjutant-general of the British forces in America, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He then served with credit in the hazardous retreat of the British, from Philadelphia to New York; and, about the same time, raised a company, chiefly from the American ranks, which he called the volunteers of Ireland. One of these being caught in the act of going over to the Americans, he ordered the man to be tried by his own comrades, who sentenced him to immediate execution. This example prevented the recurrence of the evil.

At the battle of Monmouth, Lord Rawdon so distinguished himself, that he was intrusted with a small army to proceed to South Carolina, to keep the Americans in check until he should be reinforced by Lord Cornwallis. Though the number of the enemy trebled that of his own men, he disposed of them so advantageously, that he was enabled to keep the American army in check for forty-eight hours; and, indeed, at one time, might have commenced the attack with a probability of victory. He, however, waited the coming up of Lord Cornwallis, and in the battle of Camden, on the 16th of August, 1780, led a division. In February, 1781, he drove Generals Sumpter and Morrison from the disputed district of Provence; and, in the following April, attacked by surprise, and after a bloody contest, completely routed a very superior army to his own, encamped by General Green, near the hill of Hobkirk.

After this victory he conducted the retreat, when the English forces evacuated the province; and after continuing to harass General Green for some time, without effect, he proceeded to Charlestown; where he arrived about the time of the execution of the American colonel, Haynes, who, after having voluntarily sworn allegiance to the British, was found guilty of having tempted a corps to desert to the army of the enemy. Lord Rawdon, though he endeavoured to save him, incurred a degree of undeserved odium, it being supposed that he had acquiesced in the severity of the government. His health had now become impaired by the climate, but he still persevered in his duty, sometimes giving his orders from a cart, which, on account of weakness, he used as a conveyance. Gradually growing worse, he embarked for his native country, and, on his passage, was taken prisoner by the Glorieux, in which he was conveyed to Brest, but soon returned to England on an exchange of prisoners.

On the 5th of March, 1783, he was created a peer by the title of Baron Rawdon, and appointed the king's aide-de-camp. In October, 1789, he succeeded to the title of his uncle, the Earl of Huntingdon, when he assumed the name and arms of Hastings. He now became intimate with George the Fourth, (then Prince of Wales,) and acted as second to the Duke of York, in his duel with Colonel Lennox. He shortly afterwards moved an amendment on the regency question, in favour of the Prince of Wales; and, in 1793, succeeded to the title of Earl Moira, being, about the same time, raised to the rank of major-general. He wrote the address presented to the king, by the grand lodge of freemasons, and afterwards proceeded with a body of troops to join the Duke of York in the Netherlands. He arrived

at Ostend, on the 30th of June, 1794, and by bespeaking quarters for twenty-five thousand men, though he had but ten thousand, completely outgeneralled the celebrated French commander, Pichegru, who was in the neighbourhood, with an army double in number to that of Moira. He advanced rapidly on Bruges, and so effectually checked the French forces, that he covered the retreat of the main body of the British, and joined the Duke of York's division.

Having successfully performed the object of his mission, he returned to England, and held a nominal command at Southampton, until the summer of 1795, when he was appointed to head a body of troops designed to make a descent on the coast of Britanny. He not only refused the acceptance of pay, but expended £30,000 from his private purse for the public benefit on this occasion; and soon afterwards, declined accepting the command of a regiment, on the ground that it might be conferred on older and more deserving officers.

He vigorously opposed the measures of the Tory government, and in 1791, conferred (though no result followed) with some members of the house of commons, on the subject of forming a cabinet, exclusive of the friends of Messrs. Pitt and Fox. In 1803, he was appointed commander-in-chief in Scotland, and in October of the same year, attained the rank of general. On the 12th of July, 1804, he married Flora Muir Campbell, the bride being given away by the Prince of Wales; and in 1806, was made master-general of the ordnance, but held the office only until the Tories again obtained the ascendancy. He took an active part in the prince's behalf during the investigation of the conduct of the Princess of Wales; and in 1808, succeeded, by the death of his mother, to her ancient English baronies.

In June, 1811, he was elected governor of the Charter House, by the Prince of Wales; on whom the choice devolved, in consequence of the equality of votes obtained by the Archbishop of York and Lord Harrowby, who were candidates. In June, 1812, after the assassination of Mr. Perceval, Lord Moira was intrusted, by the Prince of Wales, with the formation of a ministry, but he could not succeed, owing to the refusal of Lords Grey and Grenville to co-operate, unless the cabinet had the appointment of the officers of the royal household. It is said that he had full power to concede this point to those whom he had selected for his colleagues, but that, on the prince declaring himself ready to part with all his domestic officers, Lord Moira replied, "Then you shall not part with one of them." This conduct gave great satisfaction to his royal patron, who conferred on him the order of the Garter, and the governor-generalship of British India; which he held for nine years: during which period he was created Viscount Loudoun, Earl of Rawdon, and Marquess of Hastings; and twice received the thanks of the directors and court of proprietors of the East India House, and of the two houses of parliament. His health, it is said, being affected by the climate, and his great exertions, he requested to be recalled from his government, and, in 1822, returned to England. Too generous to have amassed wealth, his circumstances again made employment desirable, and on the 22nd of March, 1824, he was nominated governor and commander-in-chief of Malta; but after a short stay, he was compelled, by ill-health, to leave his government, and he died on the 22nd of November, 1826, on board the Revenge, then lying in the bay of Baia.

Some weeks before his death, an unfortunate fall from his horse produced very distressing effects on a hernia, from which he had long suffered. Among his papers were found directions, that his right hand might be amputated, preserved till the death of the marchioness, and then buried with her in her coffin.

In manners he was courteous, yet dignified; and in disposition so profuse, that although born to a princely fortune, and after having filled several lucrative offices, he died poor. As a military commander, he displayed considerable skill, and the most exalted intrepidity. While governor-general of India, he brought several measures of great magnitude to a successful issue; and during his parliamentary career, frequently distinguished himself by the zeal and eloquence with which he advocated liberality and toleration.

SIR DAVID BAIRD.

DAVID, the fifth son of William Baird, Esq., of Newbyth, was born about the year 1755, and, in 1772, became an ensign in the second foot. In 1778, he obtained the grenadier company of a regiment raised by Lord Macleod, which, about two years after, was nearly cut to pieces by the troops of Hyder Ali. On this occasion, Baird, after having been wounded in four places, fell into the hands of the enemy, and remained for three years and a half a prisoner.

On obtaining his release, he joined his regiment at Arcot, whence, in 1787, he proceeded, on leave of absence, to England. In 1791, he returned to India, as lieutenant-colonel of his corps, which had previously become the seventy-first, and commanded a brigade of sepoys, under Lord Cornwallis, at the siege of Seringapatam. In 1793, he was intrusted with a brigade of Europeans, at the siege of Pondicherry; and, in 1797, served as brigadier-general at the Cape of Good Hope; whence, in the following year, he was removed, with the rank of major-general, to the staff in India. Early in 1799, he joined the army forming at Vellore. On the 4th of April, he was despatched to scour a *tope*, where it was suspected an advanced guard of the enemy had been posted. This supposition proved, however, to have been erroneous; and Baird led his brigade in what he imagined to be the road back to head quarters. He had not proceeded far, when Lieutenant-colonel Lambton perceived, from the position of the Great Bear—it being a clear night,—that they were evidently marching to the north, right towards the enemy's forces. Baird, on being apprised of this fact, said that he knew well enough what he was about without consulting the stars, and went on. Soon after, he suddenly came up to one of Tippoo's out-posts; after dispersing which, he consulted a pocket compass, and finding that Lambton was right, hastily retraced his steps, and succeeded in reaching the British camp. On the 4th of May, he led the storming party at Seringapatam so gallantly, that he was presented with the state sword of Tippoo Saib.

In 1800, he was removed to the Bengal staff, and, in 1801, became colonel of the fifty-fourth, and joined the forces in Egypt, shortly after the surrender of Alexandria. In the next year he conducted a body of troops across the desert to India; where, in 1803, being then on the Madras staff, he commanded a large division of the army, forming for an attack on the Mahrattas, until Major-general Wellesley was placed at its head, when Baird solicited leave to return to England. On his voyage home, the vessel in which he had embarked, after having been captured by a French privateer, was retaken, while sailing into Corunna.

In 1803, he obtained permission from his sovereign to wear the Turkish order of the Crescent, and, in 1804, received the honour of knighthood. Shortly after, he became a knight companion of the Bath. In 1805, he was made a lieutenant-general; and, in the next year, commanded the expedition which defeated the Dutch army at the Cape of Good Hope, and entirely subjugated the colony. In 1807, he led a division, under Lord Cathcart, at the siege of Copenhagen, where he was slightly wounded. In 1808, he embarked with a considerable reinforcement for Sir John Moore, in Spain, under whom he led the first division at the battle of Corunna, where he had his arm shattered. On the death of Moore, he assumed the chief command, and soon after his arrival in England, was created a baronet. He also received the thanks of parliament for his services, an honour which he had thrice before obtained.

He became a full general in 1814; and subsequently, for some time, held the chief command in Ireland; he was also made governor, in succession, of Kinsale, Fort George, and Inverness. At the time of his death, which occurred on the 18th of August, 1829, he was justly considered one of the most intrepid, skilful, and experienced officers in the British service.

SIR DAVID OCHTERLONY.

THIS officer, was born on the 12th of February, 1758, and went, at the age of eighteen, as a cadet, to India. Early in 1778, he became an ensign on the Bengal establishment; and, on the 17th of September, in the same year, lieutenant of the twenty-fourth native infantry, which went, in 1781, with other regiments, to strengthen Madras against the army of Hyder Ali. He distinguished himself during the arduous campaign that ensued, until wounded and taken prisoner at the siege of Cuddalore.

On obtaining his liberty he was made judge-advocate-general to one division of the army. He became a captain on the 7th of January, 1796; a major on the 21st of April, 1800; and, on the 18th of March, 1803, lieutenant-colonel of the twelfth native infantry, with which he served under Lord Lake, at the taking of some forts in the Dooaub. He also acted as deputy-adjutant-general to the army employed to disconcert the Mahratta confederacy, and was present at the battles of Allyghur and Delhi.

In 1804, he received the warm thanks of the governor-general and the commander-in-chief, for his skill and bravery in repulsing, with a very inferior force, the insurgents who had attempted to retake the city of Delhi, where he was then employed as resident-envoy. Soon after he received the command of the fortress of Allahabad, and in 1809, that of the troops assembled to awe the Seiks on the north-west frontier.

On the 4th of January, 1812, he was promoted to the rank of colonel; and, on the 4th of June, 1814, to that of major-general. On the breaking out of the war with the Rajah of Nepaul, he marched with a division of the army, to attack the enemy's troops under Umar Sing, in the west, and though he had to contend with a country of great difficulty, and a native leader remarkable for his energy and resources, he drove him from post to post, and at length obliged him to surrender in the almost inaccessible fortress of Mallown. After this achievement, the rajah refusing to ratify a treaty agreed to by his deputies on the 2nd of September, 1815, Ochterlony again took the field, and, after having effected the passage of the Great Saul Forest, without the loss of a man, and turned the celebrated Cheeringhantee pass, totally defeated the enemy, in a desperate action, on the heights of Muckwanpore. For this victory, by which the rajah was compelled to ratify the treaty, Ochterlony was made a knight companion of the Bath; created a baronet; voted £1,000 per annum, by the East India Company; and honoured with the thanks of parliament.

During the Pindaring and Mahratta war, he commanded the fifth division of the army, until employed to settle the distracted province of Rajpootana, for effecting which, he was invested with large discretionary powers. In 1817, he concluded a treaty with Ameer Khan, and gained over various petty chiefs to the British interests. In April, 1818, he was appointed resident, with command of the troops, at Rajpootana; and, in the following month of December, he was again nominated to the residentship of Delhi, with Jeypore annexed, and the command of the third division of the grand army. In 1822, he was intrusted with the superintendence of the affairs of central India, as resident and political agent in Malwah and Rajpootana.

Towards the close of the year 1824, on account of the political dissensions in the state of Jeypore, he was compelled to take the field, but soon brought about an amicable adjustment of differences. In June, 1825, he resigned his employment, with the intention of proceeding, by way of Calcutta, to England; but died at Meerut, on the 15th of the following month, leaving a high reputation for ability, both as a military commander and a diplomatist.

SIR HENRY TUCKER MONTRESSOR.

THIS distinguished officer was born in 1760, and became second lieutenant of the twenty-fifth foot, in September, 1779; lieutenant of the one hundred and fourth in March, 1783; and, on the 4th of the ensuing April, was appointed captain of the same regiment. He removed, in 1787, to the eighteenth foot, with which he served, as aide-de-camp, to Sir William Pitt, at Gibraltar. He received the brevet of major, on the 5th of March, 1794; and the majority of the eighteenth, on the 13th of May following. In 1795, he succeeded to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the eighteenth foot; and, on the 12th of March, 1796, removed to the Royal Anglo-Corsican corps, with whom he highly distinguished himself in their native island; and, on its evacuation, induced the whole regiment to embark with him for Elba, of which he was appointed commandant, having previously acted in a similar capacity at Calvi; at the siege of which, as well as at that of Bastia, he had been present.

In 1796, being then under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel Wemyss, he took Piombino; whence he was detached, with five hundred men, to attack Campiglia, where the British arrived, after wading nearly three miles through an inundation. Having despatched a light company to intercept the enemy's picquets, he was enabled, after exchanging a few shots with the outposts, to enter the town at midnight, with a confidential servant, unperceived; and, in person, arrested a French orderly, going to the garrison of Castiglione, with despatches from the commandant of Campiglia, announcing the landing of the British at Piombino. An entrance being effected without difficulty by the Royal Irish Grenadiers, they soon compelled the French to surrender; and the commandant having escaped from his quarters, by dropping over the wall, left his supper behind, which was partaken of by the English officers. The object of the expedition being accomplished, the troops returned to Elba; and Montressor, being subsequently on a military tour through Italy, was cut off from the British army, which had left the Mediterranean, and he regained it, after some difficulty, by a Tuscan passport, through Genoa, Switzerland, and Germany.

In 1801, he commanded the eighteenth, or Royal Irish, when the army landed in Egypt, where he was present at all the memorable actions; and at that of the 13th of March, his regiment was remarkable for the regularity of its firing. After the surrender of Rosetta, he was appointed its commander; and, in that character, refused to account to Lord Keith for any part of the prizes captured in the town, on the ground that no seaman had been employed in taking it, and that the army had not been allowed their share in some money taken on board a French frigate. His determination was, however, overruled, by an order from Lord Hutchinson, and he was compelled to allow the naval force a participation in the prizes. Returning with his regiment to Malta, he was appointed to the command of Porto Ferrajo, which he held until 1802, when a peace was concluded.

On the renewal of war in 1803, he offered to repair to the interior of Corsica, and incite a revolt against the French; but his services were required to organize one thousand five hundred recruits, which were added to the Royal Irish. On the 25th of September, he received the brevet of colonel; in July, 1804, he was appointed brigadier-general; and, shortly after, obtained the command of a brigade of Kentish volunteers. On the prospect of an invasion having ceased, the Royal Irish were ordered abroad, and he offered to accompany them again as their lieutenant-colonel. He was, however, appointed brigadier-general in the Windward and Leeward Islands, and was subsequently nominated to the command of a brigade, forming part of an army despatched, under Sir Eyre Coote, to retake Jamaica. The place, however, was found to be still in possession of



the English, and Montressor, while on his passage thither as one of the general officers on the staff intended to be established in that quarter, was captured by the L'Orient squadron, and landed at the island of St. Jago. On his release, he returned to Jamaica, where he was appointed to the command of the western district, where he conduced, by his liberality, greatly to the health and comfort of his men, and considerably relieved the sick by the salutary regulations he enforced in the hospitals. On the 14th of July, 1806, he sailed on a mission to Honduras; and, having made a survey of the eastern coast, transmitted it to England, with a report relative to the condition and value of the settlement. He returned, in November, to Jamaica; and, soon after, embarked for England.

On his arrival, he was appointed to the Sussex district, from which he removed to the Western and Kentish in succession. Being subsequently ordered to inspect a light corps for actual service, he recommended to them the plan of using an additional running ball in the rifle. In 1808, he was nominated to command a brigade ordered to Portugal; but he did not embark, owing to the raging of the ophthalmia in that country. In 1809, he headed a brigade in the expedition intended for the Scheldt; and, soon after, succeeded General Picton, at Flushing; where, finding the hospitals filled with sick, he advised Sir Eyre Coote to employ natives on the works, and many of the army were saved by the adoption of his proposition. He was himself taken ill in a short time, and returned to England.

In 1810, he became a major-general, and was ordered to inspect the local militia of North Wales and Shropshire. He was next appointed to the Irish staff and the command of the western district; whence he removed, in 1811, to Limerick, and afterwards organized a brigade for Portugal; which, however, on preparing to embark, received orders to remain at home, in consequence of the disturbed state of Ireland. In 1812, he was ordered on the Sicilian staff to command the Messina district; and, in 1814, sailed with seven thousand men for Leghorn, with which, on the 20th of March, he drove the enemy across the Magia river. Having left a corps of observation at Pisa, to watch General Murat's motions, he pursued the enemy so rapidly, as to compel them to leave their field-pieces and powder behind them, and drove them through the town of Spezia, of which he gained possession. Having refreshed his troops, he pushed on to Fort St. Maria, which he attacked without effect, and then gave orders that it should be regularly besieged. On the 7th of April, he returned to Spezia, and advancing towards Genoa, drove the enemy from the strong positions of Monte Fascia, and took up a post at Quinto. On the 13th, a general action ensued, and the enemy were driven to the gates of Genoa; on the surrender of which, he embarked for Corsica, where he had been invited to take the chief command; and on his passage thither, he was solicited, and consented, to assume that of Capraja. On the abdication of Buonaparte, he returned to England, having previously become a lieutenant-general; and, on the 21st of March, 1820, he was made a knight companion of the Bath, as a reward for his numerous and difficult, but less brilliant than useful, military services. He appears, from many of his employments, to have been regarded as a thorough disciplinarian; and, from others, to have enjoyed a high reputation for courage and skill. His attention to the sick at Montego Bay, and, subsequently, at Flushing, deservedly rendered him an object of praise; and it appears evident that his general demeanour to those under his command was eminently conciliatory, from the singular fact of the Corsican regiment, when about to be disbanded, having volunteered, notwithstanding their prejudices against quitting their native island, to embark with him on foreign service.

SIR JOHN STUART.

THIS eminent officer was born in 1761, and in January, 1779, obtained an ensigncy in the third regiment of foot-guards, with which he soon afterwards served, under Lord Cornwallis, in America, where he received a dangerous wound. On the commencement of hostilities with France, in 1793, he was sent to Holland, where he gradually rose to the rank of brevet-colonel. In 1796, he was employed as brigadier-general, with the British forces in Portugal; whence, in 1798, he accompanied the successful expedition against Minorca, where he obtained the command of a corps, which was subsequently called the Queen's German Regiment. With this he proceeded, in 1800, to Egypt, where, during the battle on the plains of Alexandria, he so highly distinguished himself, that his services were specially mentioned in the general orders of his commander-in-chief.

At the close of the campaign he returned to England, whence he was immediately despatched, in a political capacity, to Constantinople. After having effected the object of his mission, he proceeded to take the command of part of the British troops in Alexandria, where his judicious conduct during the war between the Turks and Mamelukes procured him the approbation of his own government, and the order of the Crescent from the Grand Seignior. In 1802, he became a major-general, and, in 1804, during the alarm of an invasion, commanded a brigade on the coast of Kent. In 1805, he accompanied the expedition, under Sir J. Craig, to the Mediterranean; and, on the return of that officer to England, through ill-health, assumed the chief command of the British troops in Sicily; which island being threatened with an attack by General Reignier, he boldly invaded Calabria, and, on the 4th of July, 1806, achieved a splendid victory at Maida. His forces, on this occasion, amounted to about four thousand men; they were opposed by nine thousand of the enemy; of whom, they are said to have killed or wounded nearly two thirds. "Every fort along the coast," it is added; "all the stores, ammunition, and artillery, prepared for the attack upon Sicily, became the prey of the victors; and, what might, perhaps, be considered of still more consequence than these advantages, an indelible impression was left in the country of the superior bravery and discipline of the British troops."

For this memorable exploit, General Stuart obtained the order of the Bath, and a gold medal from his sovereign; the title and feudal honours of Count of Maida, with other distinctions, from the Sicilian king; the thanks of both houses of parliament, and the freedom of the city of London. Soon after his return to England he was made a lieutenant-general, and in 1808, he resumed the chief command in Sicily. In 1809, he prevented Murat from taking part in the war against Austria; and a division of his force, under Brigadier-general Oswald, expelled the French from the Ionian Islands. In 1810, Murat, who had made very formidable preparations for an attack on Sicily, after various unsuccessful attempts, at length succeeded, about the end of September, in landing a body of four thousand troops on the coast; which, however, on the following morning, were attacked by a division of the British forces, assisted by the Sicilian peasantry, and, after a short contest, driven back to their boats, with great loss.

Shortly after this event, the commander-in-chief obtained permission to resign his command, and returned to England. He had previously been made colonel of the twentieth foot; and he was now attached to the home-staff. He subsequently became lieutenant-governor of Grenada, and a knight grand cross of the Bath. His last employment was the chief command of the Western District, in possession of which he died, at Clifton, near Bristol, on the 1st of April, 1815, with the high reputation of having been one of the most gallant, talented, enterprising, and successful officers in the British service.

SIR JOHN MOORE.

THIS gallant soldier, the eldest son of Dr. Moore, author of "Zeluco," was born on the 13th of November, 1761, at Glasgow, where he received the rudiments of learning. His education was completed on the continent, whither, in 1773, he accompanied his father, who was then in the Duke of Hamilton's suite as medical attendant. He entered the army, as ensign of the fifty-first foot, in 1776; soon afterwards, he accompanied the eighty-second, as lieutenant, to Nova Scotia; where he was posted throughout the remainder of the American war, and saw scarcely any active service, except during an expedition, to oppose the landing of the enemy at Penobscot, at which place his party narrowly escaped being cut off by a superior force.

At the peace, in 1783, he was reduced, with his regiment; and, soon after, he went into parliament for a district of Scotch burghs, (Lanark, Linlithgow and Peebles,) through the patronage of the Duke of Hamilton, who obtained for him, in 1787 or 1788, a majority in the sixtieth. He speedily exchanged into his old regiment, the fifty-first, of which, in 1790, he became lieutenant-colonel by purchase.

In 1795, he distinguished himself in Corsica, particularly at the siege of Calvi; where, though severely wounded by the bursting of a shell, he entered the Mozello fort, at the head of the grenadiers, in such gallant style, that General Stuart, who had witnessed his conduct, rushed forward, and embraced him with enthusiasm. After its capture, he was, for a short time, adjutant-general of the island; but returned to England at the close of the year. He next served, as brigadier-general, under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in the West Indies. In the expedition against St. Lucia, he displayed such gallantry at the capture of Morne Fortunée, that Abercromby eulogized it as having been the admiration of the whole army. The island being subdued, Moore was appointed its governor, and soon succeeded in putting down several bands of armed negroes, which, after the surrender, had kept up a kind of Guerilla warfare against his troops.

Several officers having died, or become disabled by sickness, and many others having obtained leave of absence to procure a change of air, there remained scarcely enough to do the duty of the garrison, and Moore was consequently obliged to issue orders, that no one, except in the last necessity, should quit the island. Shortly afterwards, he was attacked with the yellow fever, and on being told, if he did not go on board ship, his life would be in danger, he referred the medical men who attended him to his own orders; and stated, that he was resolved, at all hazards, to remain at his post; nor could they, until he had become insensible, carry the measure, so necessary for his safety, into effect.

Being attacked a second time with the fever, he returned to England, in the summer of 1797, with Sir Ralph Abercromby, under whom he soon afterwards served in Ireland; where he assisted against the rebels at New Ross, defeated them near Wexford, and obtained the rank of major-general. He was next employed in the disastrous campaign of 1799, in Holland; whence he returned, severely wounded in the face and thigh. He had also, previously, about the time when Admiral Mitchell entered the Texel, received some injury in the hand, from a ball, which, had not its direction been fortunately turned, by striking against the spy-glass which he held, would, doubtless, have entered his body.

Early in 1800, he was sent, still under the command of his friend, Abercromby, to Egypt. The French attacked the first division of the troops that landed, with great courage and effect; but Moore, following with the reserve, rushed up an eminence, on which the enemy were posted, and, at the point of the bayonet, compelled them to retire. For this exploit, which Buonaparte termed a master-piece of

generalship, Moore was much and deservedly eulogized. At the battle of Aboukir, he behaved with his usual gallantry; and though severely wounded in the leg, refused to quit the field until the defeat of the enemy was announced. For his services, on these and other occasions during the Egyptian campaign, he was rewarded, on his return to Europe, with the order of the Bath.

At the peace of Amiens, he was placed on the home-staff, and, on the renewal of hostilities, stationed at Sandgate, in Kent; where he put in practice a plan he had previously conceived, and which has since been generally adopted, of qualifying regiments to act either as light troops, or in the usual way; rendering his own regiment, in this particular, a pattern corps. He was next employed, as lieutenant-general, and second in command, under General Fox, of the forces in the Mediterranean. He succeeded the latter officer in 1807; and, early in the following year, was sent, at the head of ten thousand men, to aid the King of Sweden; with whom, however, he had some personal difference, and was consequently placed under arrest; on extricating himself from which, he returned, with his troops, to England.

He was, shortly afterwards, sent to the peninsula, to act under Generals Dalrymple and Burrard. This subordinate rank, as he had already on two occasions been employed as commander-in-chief, was deemed an infringement of military etiquette; but Moore, though rather hurt, on receiving his orders, observed, that while able, he could never refuse to serve his country; and that, if the king commanded him to act as an ensign, he should certainly obey. He reached the head quarters of the British army, soon after the convention of Cintra; his superiors in command were successively recalled; and, at length, he assumed the chief command.

The most important period of his life now commenced; it was brief, brilliant, and disastrous. Our limits preclude the possibility of giving a detailed account of those movements which ended in the battle of Corunna; a rapid sketch of them can alone be afforded. Moore, it appears, advanced into Spain, under an assurance that sixty or seventy thousand Spaniards would cover his entry: but he penetrated to Salamanca, without even a Spanish piquet to protect his front. Frere, the English minister at Madrid, however, urged him to move towards the capital; but, hearing that the corps under Castanos had been defeated, so that his own was the only army in the peninsula opposed to the French, and against which, the whole force of the latter might, therefore, be concentrated, Moore determined on a retreat. His retrograde movement had scarcely commenced, when Frere having informed him, that the cause of patriotism was in a most prosperous state at Madrid, (although Napoleon had, on the day preceding the date of the letter, taken possession of the capital without a blow,) Moore formed a junction, with a reinforcement sent out under Baird, and advanced to attack Soult, at Saldanha.

The two armies were already on the eve of a contest, when intelligence reached the commander-in-chief, that not only had Soult received large reinforcements, but that Napoleon, at the head of a formidable body of troops, had left Madrid, with an intention of getting to the rear of the British forces. Moore, consequently, again retreated. The enemy pursued him closely; and, though the troops under Lord Paget repulsed them at Sahagun, the situation of the British soon became almost desperate. Their line of march lay through a desolate country; the winter had set in with much severity; rain, sleet, and snow, rendered the roads almost impassable; provisions were dreadfully scarce; the bullion, with which Moore had been provided, was abandoned, because he had no means of conveying it; the baggage of his men was destroyed; their clothes were in tatters; their feet blistered by long marches, and cut for want of shoes; the peasants afforded him no assistance; and, to complete the distress of his situation, the troops, at length, became insubordinate, and committed so many serious excesses, that he found it necessary, on more than one occasion, to have recourse to capital punishment, for the purpose of obtaining even a partial compliance with military discipline. Still the courage of the British was

unsubdued; and, though retreating in much disorder, the enemy's advanced guard never approached them without being repulsed. Moore himself, being constantly with the rear of his troops, was invariably present whenever a shot was fired, or the French came in sight.

At length, the British reached the hills behind Corunna; where, on account of the transports destined to receive them not having yet arrived, they remained for three days. On the 14th of January, 1809, the sick, cavalry, and part of the artillery, were embarked: on the following day, the enemy slightly attacked their outposts; and, on the 16th, a general engagement took place. The British, in this battle, amounted to little more than a third of the enemy's number; they were greatly reduced in strength by a fatiguing retreat, during which they had experienced the most dreadful privations; yet they encountered the French with an intrepidity that has never been surpassed. Their right wing was first attacked, but without success; the enemy then attempted to take them in flank, but Moore charged and repulsed them, at the head of the forty-second, exclaiming, as he advanced, "Highlanders, remember Egypt!" Soon afterwards, a cannon-ball shattered his left shoulder, and beat him to the ground. Some of his attendants immediately attempted to unbuckle the sword from his wounded side; but he resisted their well-meant endeavours, observing, that he had rather his weapon should go out of the field with him.

The battle continued until dusk, when the enemy gave way at all points, and the British embarked without molestation. Moore was carried to Corunna; where, on hearing of the victory, he exclaimed, "I hope the people of England will do me justice; I hope my country will be satisfied!" Shortly before his death, which took place on the same evening, he observed to Colonel Anderson: "You know, sir, that I always wished to die in this manner." A grave was hastily dug for him, at midnight, by his troops, in a bastion of the citadel; where, in the true, but poetical language of his monodist,

> No useless coffin inclosed his breast,
> Nor in sheet, or in shroud they wound him;
> He lay like a warrior taking his rest,
> With his martial cloak around him.

Sir John Moore died unmarried. In person, he was tall and graceful; and his features, until worn by service, were particularly handsome. He possessed strong natural eloquence, great conversational powers, and that smartness of reply which often passes for wit. As a soldier, his conduct procured him the admiration and respect of some of his most distinguished cotemporaries. Pitt solicited his friendship, and was often guided by his advice on military subjects: Fox told him, when his appointment to the chief command in India was suggested, "that he could not give his assent, in the state in which Europe then was, to send to such a distance, a general in whom he had such entire confidence:" Napoleon said, that "his talents and firmness alone saved the British army from destruction; he was a brave soldier, an excellent officer, and a man of talent; he made a few mistakes, which were, probably, inseparable from the difficulties with which he was surrounded, and caused, perhaps, by his information having misled him:" Wellington declared, that he "saw but one error in Sir John Moore's campaign:" and Soult described him, as "taking every advantage that the country afforded, to oppose an active and vigorous resistance."

Within a fortnight after his death, a high eulogium was passed on his conduct, in general orders to the army. A monument was erected to his memory in St. Paul's, and another at Glasgow. On the spot where he fell, a commemoration stone was placed, by Soult, to testify the high respect with which he was regarded by his enemies; and a pillar was afterwards raised at Elvina, according to the terms of its inscription, "by the gratitude of Spain, to the glory of the English general, Moore, and his valiant countrymen, in memory of the action of the 16th of January, 1809."

HENRY WILLIAM PAGET, MARQUESS OF ANGLESEA.

HENRY WILLIAM, eldest son of the Earl of Uxbridge, was born on the 17th of May, 1768; and received his education at Westminster School, and Christchurch, Oxford. In 1793, he was appointed to the command of a regiment, which he had raised at his own expense, among his father's tenantry, in Staffordshire; in the following year he served under the Duke of York, in Flanders; and again, in the expedition to Holland, in 1799.

On the 10th of December, 1808, being then a major-general, he joined Sir John Moore, in the peninsula; and shortly after, at the head of only four hundred men, routed a detachment of the French army, amounting to nine hundred, of whom, he made two hundred prisoners. At Mayaga, he again defeated the enemy, with an inferior force; and at Benevento, in the presence, it is said, of Napoleon, repulsed the French advanced guard, took General Lefebre, and so successfully covered the retreat of the English, that they were not molested again up to their arrival at Corunna. At the battle fought near that place, on the 16th of January, 1809, Lord Paget, when the rifle corps were about retreating, brought up the reserve to strengthen the right wing, and attacked the enemy so vigorously, that the British remained masters of the field, and embarked, a few hours afterwards, without opposition.

Shortly after his return from the continent, a verdict was obtained against Lord Paget, with £20,000 damages, in an action for criminal conversation with Lady Charlotte Wellesley, a daughter of the Earl of Cadogan, and wife of the Honourable Henry Wellesley, brother to the hero of the peninsula. It is creditable to his lordship, that on the trial of the cause, he instructed his counsel to abstain from all observations tending to justify his conduct; and also to declare that he was not solicitous about the mitigation of damages, if it could be supposed that any sum a jury might give, would really compensate the plaintiff for the deep wrongs he had sustained.

At this period he was a married man, having been united to a daughter of the Earl of Jersey, in 1795, by whom he had eight children. Lady Paget subsequently obtained a dissolution of the marriage according to the laws of Scotland; and was united to the Duke of Argyle, in 1819. A fortnight after the trial, a hostile meeting took place between Lord Paget and Captain Cadogan, Lady Wellesley's brother, but his lordship having stated, on the ground, that "nothing could ever induce him to add to the injuries he had already done the family, by firing at the brother of Lady Charlotte Wellesley," the seconds were of opinion that the affair could not proceed further, and the parties separated. Lord Paget and Lady Charlotte subsequently became man and wife, and had a family.

From 1806 to 1812, he had represented Milbourne Port; but, in the latter year, on the death of his father, he succeeded to the earldom of Uxbridge, and took his seat in the house of peers. In the spring of 1815, he commanded the troops assembled in London to quell the corn bill riots; and soon after the return of Napoleon from Elba, he was placed at the head of the British cavalry in Flanders.

At the battle of Waterloo, he behaved with astonishing gallantry. On one occasion, being in the rear of his troops, he rode back alone, towards a regiment of cuirassiers, which he perceived forming for a charge, on the road behind him. Although, on galloping off, he had waved his hat for his men to attack, no one had followed him, except Colonel Kelly, of the horse-guards. This gallant officer remained with him, for more than a minute, close in front of the French, who, with great humanity, refrained from despatching them. The British cavalry, excited at length by the daring behaviour of their commander, came on to the charge. They had never before engaged the cuirassiers, for whom, on account of "the armour," worn by the latter, they appear to have deemed themselves an unequal match, but the result of this encounter proved

that their apprehensions were groundless. The French, unable to withstand the shock of their attack, fell back in confusion, "and then," to use an expression of one of the guards, "the British had only to ride with them and work away."

After having already charged on two occasions, Lord Uxbridge headed a terrific attack on nine thousand of the enemy, of whom three thousand were taken prisoners, and nearly the whole of the residue slain. The battle had nearly closed, when a ball from a field piece struck him on the leg, which was subsequently amputated, and deposited in a garden at the village of Waterloo.

Five days after the battle, the earl was created Marquess of Anglesea: he also obtained, for his eminent services, grand crosses of the Bath, and the Guelphic order; various honours from foreign princes; and eventually became a knight of the Garter. In passing through Lichfield, on his return to England, the corporation of that city presented him with a splendid sword; and, some time afterwards, a noble column was erected in North Wales to commemorate his achievements, by the inhabitants of the principality.

During the queen's trial he became unpopular with the mob, on account of the support which he gave to the bill of pains and penalties. On one occasion, he was surrounded by the populace, who insisted on his shouting, "The queen for ever!" After much resistance, he at length reluctantly cried, "The queen! the queen!—And," added he, "may all your wives be like her!"

In April, 1827, during the premiership of Canning, he was made master-general of the ordnance; and in February, 1828, the Wellington cabinet intrusted him with the vicegerency of Ireland. A few years before, he had, in parliament, hinted at the feasibility of quelling the disturbances there, by sending hussars, to gallop sword in hand through the country; and it was feared that his conduct, as lord-lieutenant, would be arbitrary and unconciliating. The reverse, however, was the fact; he attached himself to no party, and, regarding in his administration neither persons nor politics, acquired, perhaps, more popularity than any of his predecessors. In December, 1828, Dr. Curtis, the Roman catholic primate of Ireland, having transmitted him a copy of a letter recently written to that prelate, by the Duke of Wellington, the marquess returned an answer, in which he avowed opinions with regard to catholic emancipation, differing materially from those expressed in his grace's communication to the primate. Immediately afterwards, it was officially announced that the marquess had ceased to be lord-lieutenant, and he took his departure from Dublin, on the 19th of January, 1829, amid the strongest expressions of public regret. The shops were closed, as if a national calamity had occurred, and he was escorted to the place of embarkation by thousands of all classes. On his return to England, he took an early opportunity of declaring in the house of lords, that emancipation was the only panacea for Ireland; and subsequently, when the relief bill was in progress, he said, "Suppose this bill passed next week, and that war should be declared the day after, there would not be the least difficulty in raising fifty thousand able-bodied men, in the course of six weeks, in Ireland, ready to march to any point in which their services might be required. The passing of this bill would be worth more to the British empire than one hundred thousand men."

After the measure had been carried, he entered into a vindication of his conduct while viceroy, and in justification of his letter to the catholic primate, "which," said he, "having given great offence to his majesty, led, as I have been told, to my recal." His removal was, apparently, a necessary sacrifice to the expediency of the moment, government not being then fully prepared, or perhaps, not fully determined, to bring forward the catholic claims as a ministerial measure; and his conduct while in office was so satisfactory, that his restoration to the vicegerency speedily followed his removal.

The career of the Marquess of Anglesea has been so chivalrous and romantic, as almost to dazzle the sober biographer. While lord-lieutenant of Ireland, he was enthusiastically beloved; in the field he has been a "*preux chevalier*," decidedly "*sans peur*," but,

in private life, not altogether "*sans reproche.*" With one glaring exception, which some maudlin enemies to morality and social virtue have fruitlessly endeavoured to palliate, (although the marquess himself, during the discussion of his offence, displayed such manliness and common sense, as to disclaim any attempt at its extenuation,) his conduct as a man appears to be above censure. Many of his advocates have attributed his extraordinary courage, to a recklessness produced by remorse for his previous intercourse with Lady Charlotte Wellesley; at the same time, imputing to him more prudence with regard to personal hazard, after he had become the father of a second family. But on reviewing his conduct, it does not appear that, under any circumstances, he ever "bated one jot" of the daring gallantry which he had displayed at the earliest period of his military career. It may even be asserted that, as he advanced in life, if experience taught him to expose his troops less, the necessity of affording them a brilliant example of courage, induced him to peril his own person more. Even at the last battle in which he fought, if it were possible to blame him, it would be for extravagant heroism. In bravery, he has never been surpassed; his courage appears to have been as much a mental as an animal quality; and this is the highest praise that can be given to a soldier, except the attribute of consummate skill. There was reason in his apparent rashness; and he exposed his life, on numerous occasions, to imminent hazard, not so much through recklessness, or to gratify a propensity, as from principle and conviction.

WILLIAM CAN BERESFORD, VISCOUNT BERESFORD.

THIS nobleman, natural son of the first Marquess of Waterford, and brother to Admiral Beresford, entered the army in 1785, as ensign in the sixth foot, with which he served in Nova Scotia, until 1790. While there, being out with a shooting party, a covey of partridges rose, at which he desired Ensign Molyneux, who was present, to fire: the ensign complied, when, unfortunately, a shot from his piece entered Beresford's eye, and entirely deprived it of sight.

Three years after, being then captain of the sixty-ninth foot, he accompanied the expedition to Toulon; on the final evacuation of which, he went to Corsica, and was present at the taking of St. Fiorenzo, Bastia, and Calvi. In 1795, he sailed, with Sir Ralph Abercromby, for the West Indies, as lieutenant-colonel of the eighty-eighth, but his regiment put back, and was drafted. In 1799, he was despatched to the East Indies; whence he proceeded, at the head of a brigade of Sir David Baird's army, by the Red Sea, to Egypt; and, in 1800, he received the brevet of colonel.

On returning home, he was sent to Ireland, where he served against the few remaining rebels who still held out. While on this service, a yeomanry corps, which he had been solicited to inspect, instead of receiving him with presented arms, were, on his reaching them, most complacently standing at ease. Their captain, who, only a few days before, had boasted of the discipline of his troops, in vain vociferated the word of command; and Beresford had already intimated his determination to report them as grossly ignorant, or insubordinate, when, it is said, a serjeant stepped from the ranks, and thus addressed him:—"Plase your honour, don't think the corps doesn't know its exercise as well as any souldiers in the land; but the truth is, the min and the captain, of late, ha'n't been on spaking terms!"

In 1805, he shared in the conquest of the Cape of Good Hope, whence he was sent, with the rank of brigadier-general, at the head of a small detachment, against Buenos Ayres, which he took; but, after obtaining some other successes, he was compelled to surrender, by a force greatly exceeding his own. He remained a prisoner for six months;

when, as the articles of capitulation had been broken by the enemy, he considered himself justified in beaking his parole, and escaped. Returning to England, in 1807, he was immediately made colonel of the eighty-eighth regiment, and sent, with the temporary rank of major-general, in command of the land part of the expedition against Madeira; of which, on its capture, he was appointed governor.

Early in 1808, he obtained the rank of major-general; and, having joined the British army in Portugal, during the summer of that year, was employed as a commissioner, to adjust the terms of the notorious convention of Cintra. He then accompanied Sir John Moore into Spain, and was present during the retreat to, and at the battle of, Corunna, where he covered the embarkation of the troops. In March, 1809, he returned to the seat of war, having been appointed marshal and generalissimo of the Portuguese army. When the French attacked the north of Portugal, he commanded twelve thousand men, on the Upper Douro, which he crossed in sight of the division under General Loison, whom he drove back, and, combining his Portuguese troops with the British under Lord Wellington, vigorously pursued the retreating enemy.

During the remainder of the peninsular war, he was repeatedly engaged. At Albuera, he defeated Soult, with the loss, however, of seven thousand of his own troops. The French suffered still more severely; the havock committed among their officers being so great, that the troops, in many cases, were destitute of commanders; and to this circumstance, their final retreat was, by the prisoners, chiefly ascribed. At one period of the battle, the French were on the brink of victory: the peninsular troops had given way; and a body of British, which advanced to their support, had lost a great number of men, an entire brigade of artillery, and eight stand of colours: but, at this critical moment, some British, who had just come up, and a Portuguese brigade, which had frequently repulsed the enemy, were sent forward by Beresford; and the attack was renewed, with such success, that three of the eight stand of colours, and all the captured guns, except one howitzer, were retaken, and the French compelled to retire, in this, as in other parts of the field. The marshal behaved with the greatest heroism throughout the action, exposing himself dauntlessly, not only wherever his presence, as a commander, was required, but in the hottest of the fight, for the purpose of animating the peninsular troops, by a splendid example of gallantry on the part of their leader. He, individually, encountered a Polish lancer, whom he grappled by the throat, and, by muscular strength, hurled to the ground. The Pole, when on the point of making a blow at the marshal, was shot by a Spaniard, and Beresford kept the horse of his antagonist as a trophy.

In 1810, he became representative of his native county, Waterford, in parliament. During the campaigns in the peninsula, of 1812 and 1813, being then a lieutenant-general, he acted as second in command. Early in 1814, he contributed much to the victory of Orthes; took possession of Bourdeaux, when the inhabitants declared in favour of the Bourbons; and afterwards bore a distinguished part in the battle of Toulouse. In the course of the same year, (1814,) he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Beresford, with a parliamentary grant of £2,000 per annum, for himself, and the two next inheritors of the title. The city of London also presented him with a valuable sword; and, in July, 1815, he received the personal congratulations of the Prince Regent on his successes.

He was afterwards employed, by the Portuguese government, at Rio Janeiro; where, in 1817, he repressed a conspiracy. On his return to Europe, he was not permitted to land at Lisbon, being, as it was supposed, the bearer of orders hostile to freedom. In 1822, he became lieutenant-general of the ordnance department; and, in the following year, he was created a viscount, and made colonel of the sixteenth foot. In 1825, he became a general in the army; and, in 1828, master-general of the ordnance. He has also received, for his services, grand crosses of the Bath, and of the Guelphic order, of the Tower and Sword, of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, of St. Hermenegilde, and of St. Fernando; the title of Marquess of Campo Major, and Duke of Elvas, from Spain;

that of Condé di Francoso, from Portugal; the governorship of Jersey; and a cross and seven clasps for the following battles and sieges:—Corunna, Busaco, Albuera, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vittoria, Pyrennees, Nivelle, Nice, Orthes, and Toulouse.

In politics, Lord Beresford is a Tory. His career, as a military man, has been remarkably splendid. His talent for command, and personal valour, were not merely conspicuous on a few occasions, but throughout a series of brilliant engagements; but his fame, perhaps, will principally rest on his successful re-organization of the peninsular troops, whom, by uncommon skill and great exertions, he, at length, rendered sufficiently firm and disciplined, to cope with their veteran antagonists.

SIR GEORGE MURRAY.

THIS gallant officer, born in Scotland, about the year 1761, entered the army in April, 1779, as ensign in the seventy-first foot, from which he removed to the thirty-fourth; and in June, 1790, to the third guards. He served in the campaign of 1793, in Flanders; and, in January, 1794, was promoted to a lieutenancy, with the rank of captain. He returned to England in April, and having rejoined the army in Flanders, in the summer of the same year, was present in the retreat through Holland and Germany. In the summer of 1795, he sailed, as aide-de-camp to Major-general Alexander Campbell, on the staff of Lord Moira's army, with the expedition intended for Quiberon; and, in the autumn, went to the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercromby; but returned in February, 1796, on account of ill health, to England.

In 1797 and 1798, he again served as aide-de-camp to Major-general Campbell, on the staff of England and Ireland; and having, on the 5th of August, 1799, obtained a company in the third guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, he was employed on the staff of the quarter-master-general's department, in the expedition to Holland, where he was wounded in the action near the Helder. In the autumn of 1800, he sailed for the Mediterranean, and was sent upon a mission to Jaffa. In 1801, he was employed in the expedition to Egypt, where he was present at the landing, and in the battles which followed. In 1802, he was appointed adjutant-general in the West Indies; in 1803, assistant quarter-master-general at the Horse Guards; in 1804, deputy quarter-master-general in Ireland; in 1805, he served in the expedition to Hanover, under Lieutenant-general Don; and afterwards, under Lieutenant-general Lord Cathcart.

In 1806, he returned to his staff situation in Ireland; in 1807, he was placed at the head of the quarter-master-general's department, in the expedition to Stralsund and Copenhagen; in the spring of 1808, he acted as quarter-master-general in the expedition to Sweden, under Lieutenant-general Sir John Moore; and, in the autumn of that year, in the same capacity in Portugal. He was present at the battle of Vimiero, the affairs at Lugo and Villa Franca, and at the memorable battle of Corunna. On the 9th of March, 1809, he received the brevet rank of colonel, and was appointed quarter-master-general in Portugal and Spain, under Lord Wellington. He assisted in all the operations, till the termination of hostilities in the peninsula, when he was appointed quarter-master-general in Ireland, and was soon after nominated to the same situation in America.

On the 1st of January, 1812, he received the rank of major-general; on the 9th of August, 1813, he was appointed colonel of the sixtieth regiment; and, subsequently, lieutenant-governor of Edinburgh Castle. In December, 1814, he was appointed on the staff of the army in Canada as quarter-master-general, with the local rank of lieutenant-general; being, in the same year, raised to the dignity of a knight grand cross of the military order of the Bath, and of the Guelphic orders; knight commander of the Portuguese

order of the Tower and Sword; and knight of the Austrian order of Leopold. The colonelcy of the seventy-second foot was given him in 1817; and, in 1819, he exchanged the governorship of Edinburgh Castle for that of the Military College.

On the 14th of June, 1820, the honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred upon him, in the theatre of the University of Oxford; on the 9th of September, 1823, he was gazetted colonel of the forty-second foot; and in January, 1824, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal Society. On the following 6th of March, he was gazetted lieutenant-general of the ordnance department; and, during the same year, he was returned to parliament for Perthshire. In July, 1826, he was again elected a member of the house of commons; and on the 21st of June, 1828, he was gazetted secretary of state for the colonial department, with a seat in the cabinet. On the 17th of September of the same year, he became one of the commissioners for the affairs of India; and on the following 28th of October, was elected a fellow of the Medico-Botanical Society.

On the 24th of September, 1829, he was gazetted as governor of Fort George; on the 17th of February, 1830, he was again gazetted secretary of state for the colonies; and, on the following 23rd, opposed Lord John Russell's motion for transferring the elective franchise of corrupt boroughs to Birmingham and Manchester. His political principles are opposed to those of the liberal party, and his intellectual acquirements are very considerable. His military fame, though for no particular service, is deservedly of a very high order.

ARTHUR WELLESLEY, DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

THE HONOURABLE ARTHUR WELLESLEY, fourth son of the Earl of Mornington, was born at Dengan Castle, the seat of his ancestors, in Ireland, on the 1st of May, 1769, the same year that gave birth to Napoleon, a circumstance on which Louis the Eighteenth remarked, "*La Providence nous devait bien cette compensation.*" Being deprived of his father at an early age, young Wellesley became the chief care of his mother, by whom he was sent to Eton; and, after remaining there a short time, was removed to the military academy of Angers, in France. At this school he studied the principles of military science, and, in 1787, received his first commission as an ensign of the forty-first foot. In 1788, he exchanged into the twelfth, and in 1792, into the eighteenth light dragoons, and thus enjoyed the advantage of obtaining an early acquaintance with the field duties of both cavalry and infantry. In the April of 1793, he was promoted to a majority in the thirty-third regiment; and, shortly afterwards, obtained the lieutenant-colonelcy of the same corps, which was purchased for him by his brother, the present Marquess Wellesley. "A young man, in the command of a fine regiment," says Major Sherer, one of the duke's biographers, "he sailed upon his first service from the cove of Cork, in the month of May, 1794."

Having landed at Ostend, the evacuation of which had been just determined on by Lord Moira, Lieutenant-colonel Wellesley accompanied that nobleman to join the camp of the Duke of York before Antwerp. "It was here," says the authority above cited, "that the future hero of England first saw an army in the field. It was at this moment, and upon this theatre of war, where there was no sound but of reverses, and no prospect but one dreary with expected disappointments, that the conqueror in so many battles made his first essay in arms."

Notwithstanding, however, the discouraging situation in which he was placed, and the few opportunities he found for distinction, he omitted, in none that occurred, to take advantage of, and improve them. His regiment was concerned in every affair with the French republican forces; and on the river Neethe, at the village of Boxtel,

and in a hot skirmish in the Waal, he was conspicuous for his prudence and valour. Though his conduct on the above occasions was not officially noticed, it won the admiration of those who were present, and, in particular, of General David Dundas, by whom he was selected to cover, with the brigade to which his regiment was then attached, the memorable retreat from Holland. This was a trying service, performed during a hard frost, through a desert and hostile country, amidst rigours and hardships sufficient to dishearten the most experienced general; yet it was concluded by Lieutenant-colonel Wellesley in a manner which few could have equalled and none surpassed.

On his return to England, he was ordered to join an expedition then fitting out for the West Indies, and sailed with the fleet early in 1795. Being, however, repelled by adverse winds, he put back to land; "and thus," says Major Sherer, "a star, which might have set early in the west in obscurity, and perhaps death, arose in the east with life and brightness." Accordingly, on the appointment of his brother to the governor-generalship of India, the subject of our memoir sailed with him in 1797, having, in the May previously, been promoted to the rank of colonel. During his voyage to India, he occupied much of his time in reading military books, and was generally to be found in his cabin, thus quietly laying the foundation of his renown.

On the arrival of Colonel Wellesley in the east, war being declared against Tippoo Sultaun, he was appointed to a command in the army of the Carnatic, and commenced his campaign with a force of eleven battalions. The first action in which he was engaged, took place at Malavelly, where, at the head of his own regiment, the thirty-third, he greatly contributed to the victory obtained by the British troops under the command of General Harris. His next services were at the siege of Seringapatam, before which he found himself encamped in the beginning of April, 1799. On the 4th of May, the town was taken by storm; but he had no share in the attack, having been intrusted with the charge of the reserve. He was, however, appointed commandant of the captured city, and, in that capacity, directed the funeral of Tippoo, which he superintended with the utmost delicacy and judgment. He was also nominated one of the commissioners for disposing of the conquered territories; his particular duty being to remove from the country the families of Hyder Ali and the late sultan, which he performed with great judgment and the most considerate humanity. Whilst acting as commandant of Seringapatam, he had many duties to enact totally unconnected with military service; but he accomplished them all in a manner that gained him much influence and respect. "It is remembered," asserts our previous authority, "that he early prepared a paper upon the state of the coinage in Mysore, in which it was shown that he had studied the subject, and was not less able to project a measure of finance in the closet than to guide a column in the field. To this hour, indeed, the memory of all these services, and more particularly of those which he rendered to the terrified and desolate natives in the moment of our triumph and their distress, is cherished by the aged inhabitants of Seringapatam with a grateful feeling, with which we are unwilling to disconnect the after successes of Colonel Wellesley's life." His next service was in putting an end to the career of an adventurer, named Dhoondiah Waugh; who, at the head of five thousand horse, threatened the tranquillity of Mysore; but he and his followers were completely routed by Colonel Wellesley, who, in one resolute charge, decided the fate of this lawless horde.

In December, 1800, he was about to quit the government of Seringapatam, to accompany the army into Egypt; but new dangers threatening the Mysore country, he was remanded, and gazetted to the local rank of a brigadier-general in India. The British arms were, shortly afterwards, put in motion against the Mahrattas, who, headed by Holkar, a rebel of fierce courage and great military talent, and assisted by French intrigue, had nearly succeeded in subverting the Anglo-Indian government. Having been appointed to the rank of major-general in the spring of 1802, Colonel Wellesley again took the field; and, on the 20th of April, 1803, put to flight a body of the Mahrattas at Poonah,

which town they had threatened to destroy. The subject of our memoir now received a specific authority to conclude peace, or to engage in hostilities, as his judgment and knowledge of the objects of government might suggest. Accordingly, on the refusal of Scindia, an ally of Holkar, to withdraw his troops from the frontier of the Nizam, Major-general Wellesley marched immediately against him, and captured the town or pettah of Ahmednuggur, a fortress which secured the communication with Poonah, afforded a safe depôt, and was the centre and the capital of a district yielding six hundred and thirty-four thousand rupees. This happened on the 12th of August; and, before the end of the following month, he had followed up his success by the complete dispersion of the Mahratta army, which amounted to fifty thousand, and had given battle near the village of Assaye and the river Juah. In this affair, our officer had his horse shot under him; and "never," says Dr. Southey, "was any victory gained under so many disadvantages. Superior arms and discipline have often prevailed against as great a numerical difference; but it would be describing the least part of this day's glory to say that the number of the enemy were as ten to one: they had disciplined troops in the field, under European officers, who more than doubled the British force; they had a hundred pieces of cannon, which were served with perfect skill, and which the British, without the aid of artillery, twice won with the bayonet."

In consequence of these and subsequent successes, a treaty of peace was concluded between the British government and Scindia; and General Wellesley departed from India in the height of a fame and popularity which one of his eulogists calls "glory enough for a single life." In Calcutta, a monument was erected to commemorate his victory at Assaye; he was presented, by the inhabitants of the city, with a sword; his own officers marked their admiration of his conduct by giving him a golden vase; and, in England, he was made a knight companion of the Bath, and obtained the thanks of the British parliament. The inhabitants of Seringapatam declared, in an address of gratitude, that they had reposed, for five years, under the shadow of his protection; and implored the God of all nations to hear their constant prayers for his health, his glory, and his happiness.

In 1805, Sir Arthur Wellesley returned to England, with his brother, and, in the November of the same year, embarked for Hanover, in command of a brigade under Lord Cathcart; but the army, after having landed on the continent, speedily reimbarked, in consequence of the battle of Austerlitz. In 1806, he became colonel of his regiment, by the death of the Marquess Cornwallis; and, soon after, he took his seat in the house of commons as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight. He had previously sat in the Irish parliament, where he spoke and voted in favour of catholic emancipation; but won little distinction, at that time, as a senator, being noted more for his candour than his eloquence. In the year last mentioned, he married the Honourable Catherine Pakenham, daughter of the Earl of Longford, to whom he had been engaged before his departure for India; and who, it is said, having lost, by illness, much of her personal beauty, offered to relieve him from his contract. He, however, declared himself desirous of fulfilling his engagement, and they were accordingly wedded; though, after a few years, the marriage ceased to be a happy one. The only remark we shall make upon it is, that it produced Sir Arthur two sons. Not long after his union, he took advantage of his experience in Indian affairs, to expose to government the absurdity of a project then contemplated for the employment of negro troops in the East Indies, and of sepoys in the West; but which, in consequence of the remonstrance of Sir Arthur, was abandoned. In 1807, he accompanied the Duke of Richmond to Ireland, as chief secretary; and, by virtue of that office, was sworn in, on the 8th of April, a member of the British privy council. He made himself unpopular in Dublin, by the introduction of a new police, which was objected to, on account of its expense, by the inhabitants. During his official residence in Ireland, he advocated catholic emancipation as a measure not of right, but necessity; though he once afterwards went so far as to

say, that "every man, without distinction of religion, ought to be called upon to do service to the state, when he was particularly qualified to that service." He next accompanied Lord Cathcart to Copenhagen, where he was appointed, conjointly with Sir Home Popham and Colonel Murray, to fix the terms of the capitulation; and for his services on the occasion he received the thanks of the house of commons, an honour which he personally acknowledged in his place in parliament. In 1808, he supported a bill for enforcing the residence of Irish clergy on their benefices.

In the April of the same year, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; and shortly afterwards, on the determination of the British government to send succours to Spain and Portugal to repel the French invasion, he was sent to the latter country with the command of nine thousand men, and arrived at Corunna on the 20th of July. On landing, he immediately held a conference with the Junta of Galicia, by whom he was informed of the battle of Rio Seco; and that the French being, in consequence, masters of the course of the Douro, were enabled to cut off the communication with the country to the south and east of that river. Sir Arthur then made inquiries respecting the quantity of French troops in Portugal, and asked the wishes of the junta as to the employment of his own army; but they declined the use of it in their province, recommending him to march it towards Oporto, where, they asserted, Junot was in arms. He accordingly proceeded to that city, where he arrived on the 24th, and found that he had been grossly deceived, both as to the number and position of the Spanish, Portuguese, and French troops. The only effective force that could cooperate with him, consisted of five thousand Portuguese, posted on the Mondego, whither he gave orders for the British fleet to sail, and proceeded to Lisbon to consult with Sir Charles Cotton, relative to the descent at the mouth of the Tagus; a project which the English ministry were anxious should be carried into execution. Sir Arthur, however, considering such a plan injudicious and impracticable, resolved not to act upon it, and returned to the fleet at the Mondego, where he determined to disembark his troops, and to commence the campaign according to his own views, which, however, were in some measure interrupted by the mortifying intelligence he received on the 30th, of the command being vested in Sir Hew Dalrymple, and of the sailing of Sir John Moore's troops.

The disembarkation of the British, under Sir Arthur, commenced on the 1st and terminated on the 5th of August, near the little fort of Figueiras. He was here joined by the corps of General Spencer; with whom, after having had a conference with General Freire, the Portuguese commander-in-chief, who advised him to proceed to Leria, he took the road to that place, and was there joined by the Portuguese force, consisting of six thousand men. By occupying Leria, he had prevented the junction of the two French generals, Loison and Laborde; the latter of whom was now at Rolica, or Roleia, and with whom he was preparing to engage, when the Spanish general, either through his own fears, or at the secret instigation of the junta of Oporto, refused to enter the field, unless a stipulation was made to supply his troops with British stores during the campaign. Sir Arthur, neither able nor willing to comply with this extraordinary demand, warmly remonstrated with Freire respecting his conduct, and appealed, but in vain, either to his honour or patriotism, to induce him to alter his determination. He, however, obtained a thousand Portuguese infantry, with a small portion of cavalry and light troops, on an undertaking to feed them; and having received a promise from the Portuguese general to keep in the rear of the British, he, with his force, thus unexpectedly reduced, marched against Laborde. This general he encountered at the village above mentioned on the 17th, with an army considerably superior in amount to that of the enemy, the strength of whose position, however, fully compensated for their numerical deficiency. The attack commenced almost simultaneously on the right and left wings, under Generals Fane and Hill, and with such success, that Laborde was forced from his posi-

tion to the heights of Zambugeira; whence, after a severe contest, in which the French general was wounded, and the colonels of two British regiments slain, he was dislodged, and forced to make a rapid retreat. "This day," says Major Sherer, "should be long and honourably remembered by every British soldier; for it was the first action of the memorable war in the peninsula, in which British forces encountered the legions of Buonaparte." On the 19th, General Wellesley removed to Vimiera, where he was joined by Generals Anstruther and Ackland, and had now, under his command, sixteen thousand effective men, and eighteen pieces of artillery. With this force he had proposed making an attack on Junot, according to a plan which he sent to Sir Harry Burrard; but Sir Harry not approving of it, Sir Arthur returned to the camp in disappointment. "His purpose," says Southey, in his History of the Peninsular War, "had been to push his advanced to Mafra, and halt the main body about four or five miles from that place; thus turning the enemy's position at Torres Vedras." He did not form this plan hastily or unadvisedly, having in his hands, at the moment, the maps and papers of Sir Charles Stuart, who had fully surveyed this part of the country, and pronounced it to be the ground upon which, in case of serious invasion, Portugal must be saved or lost. His representations, however, were unattended to; "an inauspicious spirit of caution prevailed," says the author just quoted; and it was "at this critical period of the campaign," observes Colonel Napier, "that the ministerial arrangements, which provided three commanders-in-chief, began to work."

A day of glory, however, was nearer to our general than he, at the moment, expected. At midnight he was awakened by an officer, who announced the approach of Junot, with fourteen thousand men, and stated him to be within a league of the camp. On the 21st, Junot advanced upon Vimiera, where a sanguinary conflict took place between the French and the British, which terminated in favour of the latter, who, headed by General Wellesley, forced the enemy to flight. The general wished to pursue his success, by pushing on through Torres Vedras, to Montechique, for the purpose of intercepting all access to Lisbon; but Sir Harry Burrard, who was unwilling to peril the certain and solid advantages just gained, upon the doubtful chance of a more complete triumph, again thwarted his intentions, and directed a halt. This was a source of bitter disappointment to Wellesley, who is said to have remarked on the occasion, to one of his officers, that "they might think about dinner, for there was nothing to do." To another, he is reported to have observed, "We have nothing to do but to go and shoot red-legged partridges," the game with which that country abounds. In this action, the enemy lost about three thousand killed and wounded, thirteen pieces of artillery, and twenty-three ammunition waggons; whilst the loss of the English was little more than seven hundred killed, wounded, and missing. Among the prisoners taken was General Brennier, who having been rescued from death by a Highlander, who refused the offer of his watch and purse, exclaimed to Colonel Pack, "What sort of man is this? he has done me the greatest service, and yet refuses to take the only reward which I can at present offer him!" To which the colonel replied, "We are British soldiers, sir, and not plunderers."

A council of war was now held by the French, in consequence of their recent defeat, and a flag of truce was in consequence sent to propose a convention for the evacuation of Portugal. Sir Hew Dalrymple, who was now arrived, and made the third commander-in-chief of the British army, in the course of twenty-four hours, sent for Sir Harry Burrard, and Sir Arthur Wellesley, for information and assistance. The latter, whose plans had been completely defeated by the refusal of Sir Harry to follow up the victory at Vimiera, gave it as his opinion, that the position of the French still remained so powerful in Portugal, that it would be advantageous to allow them, upon almost any terms, to evacuate that country. He urged, as an additional reason, that the British troops would escape the delay of regular sieges in Portugal, and thus be enabled to march into Spain with greater force, and in a

shorter period of time. An armistice was accordingly drawn up, and after much discussion and difference of opinion between Sir Arthur and the two other generals, concluded upon certain terms, the chief articles of which were, that the French army should evacuate Portugal at the expense of the English government; that no Portuguese should be held accountable for his political conduct; and that all articles of dubious import should be interpreted favourably to the French.

The military advantages of the convention, which the subject of our memoir had principally in view, were not overrated; "but some political errors," says Southey, "were committed in framing it; and the British generals did not assume that moral tone which the occasion justified, and which the soundest policy required." Sir Arthur, however, did not wholly fail in the adoption of that "moral tone," here alluded to, in the framing of the convention, as it was at his express desire that an article was introduced, though ultimately struck out, "for making the French generals "disgorge the church plate which they had stolen." On the terms of the convention, the ratification of which it should be observed, took place at Torres Vedras, and not at Cintra, nothing could exceed the popular outcry against Sir Arthur and his coadjutors. They were execrated in the public streets, at public meetings, and in newspapers, London and provincial, some of which went so far as to head their pages with a representation of three gibbets, with a general suspended from each. Under these circumstances, a formal investigation of the matter was directed by the King of England, and the subject of our memoir, together with Sir Harry Burrard and Sir Hew Dalrymple, were recalled for the purpose of undergoing examination. The inquiry terminated by his majesty's avowal of his disapprobation at many parts of the treaty, though he approved it on the whole; and Wellesley escaped much of the popular indignation, by declaring, in parliament, that, on signing it, he did not consider himself responsible for its contents, but had avowed himself, at the time, dissatisfied with many of its provisions. Among other squibs of the day, on the occasion, the following appeared in one of the public journals:

"Sir Arthur, and Sir Harry,
Sir Harry, and Sir Hew:
Sir Arthur is a valiant knight,
But as for t'other two;—
Why, cock-a-doodle, cock-a-doodle,
Cock-a-doodle doo."

For his conduct at Vimiera, Sir Arthur received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and the epithet "Immortal," was applied, by Lord Castlereagh, in the enthusiasm of the moment, to his victory. Previously to his again quitting England, Sir Arthur was called upon by Mr. Whitbread to explain the circumstance of his having, while serving in Spain, retained the office, and received the salary, of chief secretary of Ireland; to which he only replied by observing, that the Irish government had felt no inconvenience from his absence.

In the spring of 1809, he returned to Portugal, and was received at Lisbon with the greatest enthusiasm. The very sight of him is said to have animated all ranks with hope and joy; the regency nominated him the marshal-general of their army; the soldiers gazed upon him with confidence; and the people followed him wherever he appeared with shouts and *vivas*. At the time of his advance towards Spain, that country was a scene of the greatest confusion and distraction; the French were gradually adding to their conquests, and nothing but the prompt and decisive measures which Wellesley now commenced taking, could have turned the unpromising aspect of affairs. His first step was directed against the celebrated Marshal Soult, in order, if possible, to drive him at once out of Portugal, before he could effect an union with the more formidable Victor, upon whom, now at the head of thirty thousand men, he meditated a subsequent attack. Quitting Lisbon towards the end of April, Sir Arthur arrived at Coimbra on the 5th of May; and, a few days afterwards, set out for Oporto, which Soult was preparing to evacuate. The passage of the Douro was warmly disputed by the French; who were, however, at length defeated, on the 11th of May, with a loss of five hundred killed and wounded, and a quantity of ammunition, whilst that of the English amounted

only to one hundred and twenty. Napoleon, on hearing of this action, is said immediately to have pronounced Wellesley a great general. "On the 12th was effected the capture of Oporto, when," says Major Sherer, "the British head-quarters were established in the very house which Marshal Soult had occupied; and a dinner, in preparation for him, was served up at the table of Sir Arthur. On the following day, he made arrangements for following the enemy, but gave up the pursuit at Montalegre, whilst Soult crossed the frontier at Alhariz, and retreated to Orense.

The subject of our memoir has been blamed for not pursuing the enemy further on this occasion, it being argued, says Colonel Napier, "that an enemy once surprised, should never be allowed to recover; and that Soult should have been followed up, even while a single regiment was left to pursue." But Sir Arthur had as good reasons for acting according to his own judgment as those which were advanced against it: part of his army was still on the left bank of the Douro; those who had crossed were already worn out with fatigue; and, in addition to this, the reckless and rapid flight of the enemy rendered pursuit of them fruitless, if not impracticable. "If," said he, "an army throws away all its cannon, equipments, and baggage, (as the French did on this occasion,) and every thing that can strengthen it and enable it to act together as a body; and if it abandons all those who are entitled to its protection, but add to its weight and impede its progress; it must obviously be able to march through roads where it cannot be overtaken by an enemy who has not made the same sacrifices."

Sir Arthur now prepared for operations against Victor; and, about the middle of June, arrived at Abrantes, whence, after being detained some days by a want of supplies, and by the sickness of his troops, he commenced his march into Spain at the end of the month; and, on the 12th of July, he reached Plasencia, where a conference took place with Cuesta, the Spanish general, by which it was agreed that the British and Spanish armies should proceed to attack Victor on the 18th. No action, however, occurred until the morning of the 27th, when a contest took place at Salinas, in which the British, being suddenly surprised, lost about eight hundred men, and Sir Arthur narrowly escaped being made prisoner. "Had he been taken at that moment," says Southey, "how differently would the latter days of Buonaparte have closed! and how different, at this hour, would have been the condition of England, of Europe, and of the world!"

On the morning of the 28th, a partial action ensued, but about eleven, a pause on both sides taking place, the wounded were removed to the rear; and it is not unworthy of mention, says the authority last cited, that at a brook, which ran between the two armies, soldiers of both went down to drink, shook hands across it, and assisted each other in carrying off the wounded of either side. Hostilities being resumed, the memorable battle of Talavera followed. The French force, under the superintendence of Joseph Buonaparte in person, was commanded by Victor and Marshal Jourdan, and the general attack commenced about noon, with an impetuosity on both sides which for some time rendered the issue doubtful. The French received the first repulse, but subsequently, forming themselves into two solid squares, protected by a deep ravine, which the allied troops did not perceive until close upon it; they were enabled, at the same time, to check the rash assaults of their adversaries, and to deal out upon them terrible destruction from their artillery and musketry, which were now heard without a moment's interruption, like the roll of a drum. Undismayed, however, either by the disadvantages of their position or the fire of the enemy, the English cavalry rode furiously down the hollow, where men and horses fell over each other in such dreadful confusion, that Colonel Arentschild, on coming up to the brink of the ravine with his Hanoverian hussars, declined to advance, saying, in broken English, as he reined up his horse, "I will not kill my young mens." In this injudicious and unfortunate charge, about two-thirds of the assailants were killed and wounded, but the desperate courage with which our troops had rushed upon almost certain destruction, somewhat checked the confidence, if not the

impetuosity, of the enemy. During the action at the ravine the English centre was attacked, and the French were beat off; but the brigade of guards advancing too eagerly in pursuit, they were suddenly attacked, both front and flank on the French batteries, and also, not only by the enemy's supporting columns and dragoons, but by the men who had turned again, after having recovered from their repulse. "In a few minutes," says Southey, "all their mounted officers were killed, with more than five hundred men, and at that moment the fate of the day appeared worse than doubtful." Sir Arthur witnessed this disaster; he saw that the centre of the British line was broken, and that upon his immediate dispositions in this critical moment, depended the fate of the day. At this juncture he ordered a battalion of the forty-eighth to advance to the support of the guards. The charge was successful; the discomfited troops rallied, and the battle was restored. "The French," says Colonel Napier, "relaxed their efforts by degrees: the fire of the English grew hotter; and their loud and confident shouts,—sure augury of success,—were heard along the whole line." Towards the termination of this action, in which the French lost seventeen guns and near ten thousand killed and wounded, and the allies about seven thousand, a horrible circumstance occurred; the dry grass and shrubs taking fire, a volume of flames passed with rapidity across a part of the field, and scorched to death many of the wounded as they lay struggling among the dead and dying. The inequality of the two armies greatly enhances the victory gained at Talavera; the British force only amounting to eighteen thousand three hundred, whilst that of the French was not less than forty thousand. How little available a great part of the Spanish force was to Sir Arthur, may be conceived from the fact that their general, Cuesta, ordered a division to be decimated for their cowardice; and it was only to the humane remonstrances of the former that this murderous resolution was only partially carried into effect.

As the commander-in-chief of his victorious army, Sir Arthur added considerably to his laurels by their triumph; but as it was the triumph rather of individual valour than military science, the chief merit of the day belongs to the officers and soldiers generally, but for whose firmness and intrepidity, the successful general must, on this occasion, have been the discomfited leader. Whatever share, however, he may have had in securing the victory, he cannot be too highly spoken of for his conduct after it, for his solicitude about the wounded, and his reluctance to quit the scene of his success until he had provided for them proper care and attention. For his victory at Talavera, he was appointed a captain-general in the Spanish service, and presented with six Andalusian horses in the name of King Ferdinand; and at home, he was rewarded with an annuity of £2000, and raised to the peerage by the titles of Baron Douro of Wellesley, and Viscount Wellington, of Talavera, and of Wellington in the county of Somerset. The central junta of Spain, in presenting him with the horses and the rank of captain-general, the pay attached to which he generously declined, assured him that "this tribute was of small value in comparison with the services which he had rendered in Spain, and still less in proportion to the wishes of those who offered it: but, for hearts like his, the satisfaction resulting from great achievements was their best recompense; nor was it in the power of man to bestow any reward which could equal the glory of being one of the principal deliverers of a great and generous people, of listening to their blessings, and of deserving their gratitude."

Notwithstanding, however, his recent victory, Lord Wellington found his situation one of great difficulty and anxiety; the obstinacy of the Spanish general, Cuesta, almost neutralized the effect of an union with his troops, whilst those of the British, on whom lay the chief weight of the campaign, were suffering from sickness for want of proper supplies. His lordship accordingly determined on returning to the frontier of Portugal, and on the 18th of August, wrote to the Marquess of Wellesley, who had arrived at Cadiz, announcing his intention, and requesting him to inform government thereof. "Since the 22nd of last month," said

Lord Wellington, "the horses have not received their regular deliveries of barley, and the infantry not ten days' bread. I have no doubt, the government have given orders that we should be provided as we ought to be, but orders are not sufficient. To carry on the contest to any purpose, the labour and service of every man, and of every beast in the country should be employed in the support of the armies; and these should be so classed and arranged, as not only to secure obedience to the orders of the government, but regularity and efficiency in the performance of the service. Magazines might then be formed with ease, and transported wherever the armies should be stationed. But as we are now situated, fifty thousand men are collected upon a spot which cannot afford subsistence for ten thousand; and there are no means of sending to a distance to make good the deficiency: the junta have issued orders, which for want of arrangements, there are no persons to obey; and the army would perish here, if I were to remain, before the supplies could arrive." Whilst at Merida, he received a despatch from his brother, stating that he had proposed a plan to the junta, for the future supply of provisions, and suggesting that the British army should endeavour to cover Andalusia, by taking, in conjunction with the Spanish army, a defensive post behind the Guadiana. "It would, however, be vain," says the marquess to Wellington, "to urge these considerations beyond the extent in which they may be approved by your judgment. It will be sufficient for me to receive an early intimation of your opinion, and to be enabled to state it distinctly to this government, which looks to your decision on the present occasion as the final determination of its fate, and of the existence of the Spanish nation. That decision I am persuaded will be founded on the same principles of wisdom, justice, and public spirit, which have already obtained the respect, esteem, and confidence of the Spanish nation."

On the receipt of this despatch, Wellington consented to remain for a time within the Spanish territory; but made up his mind to co-operate with the undisciplined levies of Spain no longer. He was now in the province of Estremadura; and upon his march from Jaraicejo to Badajos, in the course of which the army was attacked with intermittent fever, and lost, during the autumn, about nine hundred men per month. On his arrival at Badajos, he stationed his army in a very judicious position, part being within the Portuguese frontier, and part on the Spanish territory; so that both the flank and the rear of the French were menaced if they advanced towards Andalusia. His retreat to the Portuguese frontier was ill-relished by the central junta, who, in order to conceal the true reason, asserted that he had withdrawn himself at the very moment when the French might have been driven to the Pyrenees. To prove themselves in earnest, they followed up this declaration by sending an army against Madrid, in express opposition to the opinion of Lord Wellington, who warned the Spanish ministers that this enterprise would terminate in the defeat of their troops, and refused his co-operation, which, without having consulted him, they had fully counted upon. It was about this time that he went to Lisbon, and gave orders for the construction of the famous lines of Torres Vedras; and, on the 2nd of November, 1809, he was, by a royal decree of the July preceding, appointed marshal-general of the forces of Portugal. The notion of the lines of Torres Vedras is said to have been derived from the documents, before alluded to, of Sir Charles Stuart; but "it was Lord Wellington," observes Colonel Napier, "who first conceived the design of turning those vast mountains into one stupendous and impregnable citadel, wherein to deposit the independence of the whole peninsula." Of the lines, it will be sufficient to observe, that they consisted of intrenchments, inundations, and redoubts, which secured more than five hundred square miles of mountainous country lying between the Tagus and the ocean.

The confidence with which Lord Wellington entered upon the defence of Portugal was not damped by the speeches which were continued to be made against him in the British parliament. "It was mournful and alarming," observed one speaker, "to hear that Lord Wellington had said he could defend Portugal with fifty thousand

men, provided thirty thousand were British; for, if the French were in earnest in their designs, before three months Lord Wellington and his army would be in England." Another said that the sacrifice of the whole British army would be insufficient to secure the kingdom of Portugal: and a third declared that "this attempt to defend Portugal was the climax of error; that we should be allowed to retain Portugal under our present system just so long as Buonaparte thought proper."

To these remarks, however, Wellington paid but little regard, and being supported by the ministry, obtained the necessary supplies for the Portuguese troops, and continued, with firmness and activity, to prosecute the plan of his campaign. After the defeat of the Spaniards, in their attempt upon Madrid, he had established his head quarters at Vizeu, and his advance division lay in front of Almeida, and patroled as far as Ciudad Rodrigo, against which the enemy made various but indecisive demonstrations. In February, 1810, our commander again visited Lisbon, and, after examining his lines with care, upon which ten thousand labourers were at work, he returned to his quarters in high health and spirits. Meanwhile the enemy made sundry efforts to tempt him to betray his dispositions or disconnect his divisions; but he had posted them too securely to fear the disturbance of them in that state of the campaign.

During this period, says Major Sherer, Lord Wellington was much and closely occupied in his bureau. There he worked alone with simplicity, and with the common secrecy of reserve, but without the slightest ostentation; no solemn mystery; no pomp of concealment; and never one look of importance. He commanded the corps of Hill with as much minute attention to the very detail of its movements, as if it had been under his own eye, though it operated far away from him in the south. In this manner he directed every movement thoughout the land, north as well as south; looking upon every road, and every stream, and every strong sierra, from the still observatory of his mind; while, as he bent over his maps and plans, he considered the correspondence and reports submitted to him. He answered all important communications with his own hand, and conveyed his instructions with that minute clearness which precluded the possibility of being misunderstood. In the meantime, the French troops were daily receiving reinforcements, and in the month of May, three corps d'armée were united under the command of Massena, with the title of the army of Portugal. The British troops effective in the field did not amount to twenty-two thousand combatants, whilst those of the Portuguese were about thirty-one thousand, many regiments of which were not yet sufficiently trained to act with the army, and remained therefore in garrison. To meet this united force, says our previous authority, "a host of more than seventy-thousand experienced and intrepid soldiers were marshalled beneath the eagles of Napoleon, and stood ready in array, awaiting only the signal to advance; but Wellington lay among the hills, and the British lion was in the way."

The first action with which the invasion of Portugal opened, took place on the banks of the Coa, in which a division of the British, under General Crawfurd, was repulsed by Marshal Ney, with great loss. Lord Wellington foresaw what would be the result of such a contest, and had given orders to General Crawfurd, to pass the Coa without fighting, which he had himself cautiously refrained from, in consequence of the superiority of the enemy's numbers, and of his unwillingness to abandon the advantageous situation then held by the allied armies. In the mean time, Ciudad Rodrigo had been taken by Massena, whilst Wellington, doubtful of the former's subsequent views, kept an intent watch on his motions, and gradually withdrew the greater part of his own infantry behind the Mondego. About this time, he took the precaution of issuing a proclamation, commanding the inhabitants of all that portion of the country which the military means at his disposal were not able to protect, to evacuate their homes, to remove their goods, to drive away their cattle, and to destroy all stores and provisions for which they had no transports. This was followed up by a declaration to the magistrates and

authorities, that if they remained to receive the invaders after such a proclamation, they would be considered traitors, and punished accordingly.

The next movement of the enemy was directed against Almeida, a fortress garrisoned by four thousand Portuguese, under the command of Colonel Cox; which, after a brave resistance, surrendered to Massena. The fall of this place defeated many of the hopes and plans of Wellington, who, with the intention of supporting its defence, had re-crossed the Mondego. He now once more withdrew to his former position; and having fixed his cavalry at Celerico, placed posts at Guarda and Trancoso, and established the head-quarters at Govea. At this most anxious and trying period, says our latest authority, the firmness of Lord Wellington was the rock upon which all the best and the most honourable hopes of the army were built. It was very generally suspected, continues Major Sherer, that he was but feebly supported by ministers at home; it was known that recent changes in the government of Portugal rendered it less zealous and efficient than heretofore. Defeat, discomfiture, flight to our ships, and abandonment of our allies, were the daily prophecies of certain English newspapers, and were reprinted by Napoleon's press to reconcile France to the war. Several mischievous and desponding letters were also written from the army, which had such an effect, that Lord Wellington reproved these ignorant and indiscreet letter-writers in a general order, which was worded with such forbearance and dignity, and conveyed so keen a sarcasm on the offenders, as very effectually reclaimed most of them from their perverse folly.

It was now the middle of September, and Massena was marching in three columns on Viseu, whilst Wellington still kept retiring along the left bank of the Mondego, strengthening both his numbers and position, as the enemy gradually advanced. Having ascertained the direction of the enemy's march to be towards Portuguese Estremadura, he immediately occupied the heights of Busaco, where, by his own admirable combinations, and the rapid and well regulated movements of the officers under him, the whole army was, in a short time, concentrated in a battle position. No spot could be more favourable or judicious than that here fixed upon; the allied army being stationed on a commanding eminence, where to act on the defensive, was almost sufficient to obtain a victory, whilst the troops were so disposed, as to leave only just such a number visible as would serve to allure and deceive a too confident adversary. On being told that his position was too strong for Massena to think of assailing, Wellington exclaimed, "But if he does, I shall beat him." Early in the morning of the 27th of September the attack commenced on the part of the French, under Regnier and Ney, whose troops fought their way up the heights with an intrepidity equally vain and astonishing; the order to charge was given, and the assailants, at the point of the bayonet, were hurried down the mountain side with fearful slaughter. A similar result attended other attempts made by the enemy, who, unable to gain a footing on the ridge of rocks, where the opposing army received them, fled in all directions, leaving the line of their retreat strewed with the dead and the disabled. In this engagement the French had near five thousand killed and wounded, whilst the loss of the allies did not exceed one thousand five hundred.

After this victory, Lord Wellington evacuated the position of Busaco, and retreated to the banks of the Tagus and Torres Vedras, and suffered Massena to take possession of Coimbra without a struggle. The French general having removed to Santarem, a city on a hill near the Tagus, our commander resolved to attack this post, which he hoped to find only defended by a rear guard. In this, however, he was mistaken: the hostile troops were numerous, and, from their situation, every way prepared to offer a successful resistance. He accordingly withdrew his forces, and established his head quarters at Artaxo, after which the armies on both sides remained, for a season, inactive.

Such was the situation of affairs in Portugal at the close of the year 1810, when, although no decisive victory had been obtained over the French, they had, nevertheless, been foiled in some of their principal movements, and had

failed in their boast of placing the eagles of Napoleon upon the tower of Lisbon. But the success of the British arms was still looked upon as hopeless, by many in England, and there was little alteration in the language of the opposition party; one of whom said, "it would be just as rational for the French to strive to cope with us by sea as for us to enter the lists with them by land." Neither, however, did these ill-omened presages, nor the jealousy and the intrigues of the local government in Portugal, discourage or disconcert the subject of our memoir.

Having, says Colonel Napier, replied with conscious superiority to his own government, he, with a fierceness rendered necessary by the crisis, turned upon the Spanish patriarch and his coadjutors. "The King of England and the Prince Regent of Portugal had," he said, "intrusted him with the conduct of the military operations, and he would not suffer any person to interfere. He knew what to do, and he would not alter his plans to meet the senseless suggestions of the Regency." With this feeling, he continued his operations, evincing the same confidence in his plans and resources as he had done in the preceding spring, at which time he is said to have written to a friend in England—"I suppose the people at home think me in a scrape: I do not think so myself; but, if I am, I'll get out of it."

On the 5th of March, 1811, the French evacuated Santarem, which was occupied by the allied armies next day; and a pursuit of the enemy was shortly afterwards commenced. Massena, however, managed his retreat in so masterly a manner, that Wellington found it difficult to embarrass him. At length, the former made a halt at Pombal, but left the town in the night, and thus escaped the attack of the latter, who had brought up his troops, with all possible expedition, in front of his adversary. In two days afterwards, he came into action with Ney, at Redinha, and forced him to retire by the bridge and ford of that place. He then pushed on for Condeixa, to prevent, if possible, the passage of the Mondego, by Massena; and such was the rapidity of the British in effecting this movement, that Massena was very nearly taken, and had to scramble over the mountains at night, to regain his head-quarters at Ponte Coberta. The corps of Regnier was, in a few days afterwards, repulsed with great slaughter, at Sabugal, in an action, described by Wellington, as one of the most glorious that British troops were ever engaged in; and, on the 5th of April, the French quitted Portugal and entered Spain, with an army reduced from seventy to forty thousand men.

On the 3rd and 5th of May, the battle of Fuentes de Honor took place, which terminated in the further repulse of Massena, after a bloody action, in which the English and French soldiers met in the main street of the village, at the very bayonet's point. Wellington now marched to meet Soult, who was in motion for Estremadura; and, shortly afterwards, had the gratification of hearing that Massena had so far despaired of success as to resign the command of the army of Portugal to Marshal Marmont. Soult having been repulsed by Beresford, at Albuera, our general made an attack upon Badajoz; but, after losing five hundred men in a vain attempt to scale the walls, he thought it prudent to raise the siege. He now turned his attention to Ciudad Rodrigo; and, having established his head-quarters at Fuente Guinaldo, he sent his battering train and stores from the Tagus to the Douro, and watched for a favourable opportunity of advancing against Rodrigo. In the meantime, the French had received reinforcements; and, on the morning of the 26th of September, thirty-five thousand of the enemy, under the command of Marmont, stood almost within gunshot of the troops of Wellington, who was in such a situation that he could only allow two divisions for his front, having been prevented retiring to a stronger position in consequence of the non-arrival of General Crawfurd, who, through some mistake, had not been able to join him. At this moment, it is related, that a Spanish general, observing the serenity of Wellington, observed to him, "Why, here you are, with a couple of weak divisions, in front of the whole French army, and you seem quite at your ease; why, it is enough to put any man in a fever." "I have done, according to the very best of my judgment, all that can

be done," said Wellington; "therefore I care not either for the enemy in front or for any thing which they may say at home." Here, says Major Sherer, was the golden secret of his calm, unalterable demeanour. Duties were his, and he did them: events were not his, and to the great Disposer of all he left them. He could not and would not abandon his light division, without such a struggle as might and must have ensued, had the French attacked. The French marshal, however, amused himself with manœuvring his troops; and our general, taking advantage of the delay, crossed the Agueda; joined the army; entered, on the following evening, his selected position on the Coa, near Sabugal; and after having offered battle, which was declined by Marmont, though he had augmented his army to sixty thousand, fixed his head-quarters, for a season, at Frenada.

On the 6th of January, 1812, in the following year, Wellington prepared to commence his long-meditated attack on Ciudad Rodrigo; and, on the night of the 9th, the first parallel was established, and the batteries traced out. About four nights afterwards, the convent of Santa Cruz was escaladed and captured; and, on the 14th, the fortified convent of San Francisco shared the same fate, by which a lodgment was made in the suburbs. By the afternoon of the 19th, two breaches being established, one of a hundred, and the other of thirty feet, Wellington wrote the orders for the assault, which was begun by the brigade under General M'Kinnon, who, at the cost of his life, forced the larger breach. About the same time, the lesser breach was also carried: the attack became general; and, after nine officers, among whom was General Crawfurd, and two hundred and seventeen men had been slain, and eighty-four officers and one thousand men wounded, Ciudad Rodrigo was taken. This was a victory equally productive of glory to Wellington and his brave soldiers, and of advantage to the allies, who gained by it one of the enemy's strongest points of defence, supplied with three hundred pieces of cannon, a battering train complete, an armoury of small arms, a well-filled arsenal, and military stores of all descriptions. It was a splendid achievement, and both disappointed and surprised Marmont; who, in his despatch, announcing the shortness and success of the siege, added, "There is something so incomprehensible in this, that I allow myself no observation." The taking of Ciudad Rodrigo was, indeed, a master-piece of generalship; but it was such generalship as Wellington had all along evinced—that of fighting only under two circumstances,—when compelled to do so, or when almost secure of victory. On the arrival of the news in England, he was made an earl, and received the thanks of parliament, which voted him an additional income of £2000 per annum; whilst, in Spain, his services were rewarded by the title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, with the rank of a grandee of Spain of the first class.

The fortunate subject of our memoir now turned his thoughts to Badajoz, the preliminaries for besieging which were most carefully arranged with the commanding engineer, on the 26th of January. By the 15th of March, a pontoon bridge was laid down over the Guadiana, and also a flying bridge, formed by two large Spanish boats; but, on the 22nd, the former was swept away by the rising of the river, in consequence of the continued rains, which also filled up the trenches, and so impeded the progress of the works, that some fear was entertained it would become necessary to raise the siege. By the night of the 25th, however, six batteries being completed and armed, two of them bore upon Fort Picurina; which, under the direction of the commander-in-chief, was shortly afterwards assaulted and taken by General Kempt. On the 6th of April, three practicable breaches having been made, Lord Wellington gave orders for the assault, which commenced at ten o'clock at night. The columns destined to storm the ramparts, now marched forward in darkness and silence; but the moment they had reached the ditch, a sudden light broke forth, and, rapidly spreading along the walls, at once revealed to each other the assailants and defenders. At the same instant, a line of levelled muskets from the latter, accompanied by the roar of the ready cannon, and the lurid glare of countless fireballs, vomited forth a deadly fire, and worked

unceasing havoc on the foe beneath. Undismayed, however, the besiegers advanced, crowding in numbers to the ditch; when, suddenly, an immense quantity of fougasses, shells, and other combustibles, which had been placed by the enemy, were fired, and exploded with an appalling effect. The destruction was terrific, yet there was no pause in the attack; and, even at the main breach, long after it was found to be impracticable, the brave men would not retire, but clustered near the traverses in the ditch, where they met confused and bloody deaths. "Never," says Colonel Jones, "probably never since the discovery of gunpowder, were men more seriously exposed to its action. Shells, hand-grenades, every kind of burning composition, and missiles of every hellish variety, were hurled into the ditch. The roll of musketry was incessant; and the night was now light with the most dazzling fires, and now black with utter darkness." The breaches were now abandoned as impracticable, and an escalade in two distant points was commenced with a fury and determination that were irresistible; and Badajoz was taken, after a slaughter, which it is repulsive to read of, and must have been horrible to witness. The details of the carnage that took place are too disgusting to relate; but some idea may be formed of the sacrifice of human life at the capture of this place, from the fact that fifty-nine officers and seven hundred and forty-four men were killed on the night of the assault, and that five thousand was the number of killed and wounded during the siege. To complete the scene of horror, the victors, on entering the town, committed debaucheries and excesses which required the greatest exertions of their commander to restrain; and it was not until he had made some severe examples, that the wild rapacity of his inflamed and elated troops began to abate. The victory, however, was a most important one, and not only induced Soult to retire, but Napoleon to pause in his intentions, for a moment: "France," he said, in a communication to the English government, "shall renounce all idea of extending her dominions beyond the Pyrenees. The present dynasty shall be declared independent, and Spain shall be governed by a national constitution of her cortes." But the emperor did not long continue in this mind.

Lord Wellington next advanced towards Salamanca, and directed his efforts against the fortified convents in the neighbourhood of that place. He had already, with hot shot, burned the convent of St. Vincente; and, having opened a breach in the gorge of the fort Gajetano, the commandant hoisted the white flag, but demanded three hours' delay before they surrendered. The British general would grant only five minutes; and no submission being made at the expiration of that time, the batteries were re-opened, and the fort was taken at the bayonet's point. The works raised for the defence of Salamanca were now disarmed and destroyed; on hearing of which, Marmont retired upon the Douro, across which his rear guard was driven, in great confusion, by the allies; and the hostile armies were now encamped on each side of the river. No movement was made by either for several days, till at length, Marmont having concentrated his whole force, passed the river; and, by a forced march of forty miles, was, early on the morning of the 18th of July, in presence of the two British divisions, on the Trabancos. "By this great exertion," says Major Sherer, "the communication of Marmont with Madrid, from whence he expected to be joined by the army of the centre, was perfectly opened, and the two hostile divisions before him were placed in some danger. This advantage the French marshal lost no time in seeking to improve. His cavalry, supported by infantry and artillery, instantly engaged the British horse; who, being outnumbered, soon began to lose ground in a conflict manifestly unequal. In the distance, the whole French army was advancing. The situation of the light and fourth divisions was very critical. Already was the enemy menacing their line of retreat, and pressing upon both flanks; when Wellington, quickly advancing a support of cavalry and horse artillery to check the progress of the French, extricated these troops from their difficulty, and directed their retreat upon the heights of Canigal, in their rear." This movement was executed with perfect order, and with

small loss, although in the presence of an enemy who pursued so closely as to open upon them from forty pieces of artillery as they passed the Guarena to join the army now embattled on the heights of Canigal. Towards the close of the day, Marmont made an attempt to turn the British left, and to gain the position which commanded the Salamanca road; but he was repulsed by General Cole. About the same time, Lord Wellington, with his staff, was closely pressed by a body of French cavalry; and, it is said, but for the speed of his horse, he would have been taken. On the 20th, the two armies, amounting together to ninety thousand combatants, marched, for several hours together, within half cannon shot of each other; but no attack took place. On the following day, Wellington took up his position in the plain of Dos Arapiles, whilst the enemy occupied the heights of La Pena, and held the village of Calvarasso de Ariba. The French general now grew impatient for battle, and made too hasty an attempt to cut off his opponent's line of communication with Rodrigo. Wellington, who received the intelligence of this movement whilst at dinner, rose so hastily as to overturn the table, and exclaiming that Marmont's good genius had forsaken him, made immediate dispositions for the attack. A general action shortly ensued, and on the 22nd of June, the allied armies added to their victories that of Salamanca; by which they obtained possession of two eagles, eleven pieces of artillery, and seven thousand prisoners. After the battle, in which Marmont had been wounded, the enemy retreated to Valladolid; but evacuated this place at the approach of Wellington, who pushed on to Madrid, and having forced the garrison to surrender, entered the Spanish capital on the 13th of August, amid the loud vivas of exulting crowds. "The entire population," says Major Sherer, "poured out into the streets and squares; every tongue was loosened; on all sides were heard the accents of joy; laurels and flowers decorated the gay scene. Tapestry and carpets were hung from the balconies; holiday greetings were given; and the holiday smiles of men, women, and children, repaid the army for all its toils. But Wellington was more especially the object of their praise and honour; wherever he appeared, cries rent the air of 'Long live the Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo!' 'Long live Wellington!' and green boughs, and flowers, and shawls, were strewn before his horse's feet."

Notwithstanding the occupation of Madrid by Lord Wellington, and the temporary retreat of the French, he did not derive that benefit from his rapid advance on which he had calculated. The wants of the army were pressing, and the citizens of Madrid were unable to supply them; his troops were reduced to a number that required considerable reinforcements; the Spanish army of Gallicia had been just beaten by General Clausel, the successor of Marmont; and, in addition to the corps of Soult, in Grenada, one hundred thousand French soldiers were in the field, whose united force, brought, at this time, against the small division of the British general, must inevitably have cut off his communication with Portugal, and have rendered his further progress against the enemy, at least, for a time, impracticable and hopeless. Under these circumstances, he resolved to attempt the reduction of Burgos, a very important post to the enemy; and, on the 19th of September, a large horn-work, on a hill called St. Michael, was stormed and taken by the allies. On the 22nd, at midnight, an unsuccessful attempt was made to carry the outer, or escarp wall, by escalade; but, on the 29th, a breach having been made by the explosion of a mine, a regiment of British troops effected a lodgment. They were, however, repulsed; the lodgment was recovered, and the breach repaired; and the besieged followed up their success by making a sally, and gaining possession of the trenches. Another effort was made on the part of the allies; but, after a siege of thirty days, in which two thousand of the assailants perished, and which only failed for want of the necessary means of attack, Burgos was abandoned. During this arduous siege, says Major Sherer, Lord Wellington's personal superintendence of all the operations was constant and vigilant. The arrangements for every assault were written in his own hand, as he sat upon the ground, observing the point of attack; and he

was so much and so often exposed to fire, that his escape is remarkable. On the night of the 29th of September, he was in such imminent personal danger, on his return from a close observation of the attack, that a field which he had to cross was literally ploughed up by grape and musketry as he passed down. The siege was abandoned on the night of the 21st of October; when, although it was moonlight, and the two bridges over which the troops had to pass, were within close musket-shot of the enemy, the allies effected their passage across them, with scarcely any loss. The subsequent retreat of the army, however, was attended with great difficulty and distress; continual rain, deep and miry roads, and a want of sufficient food, being among the daily hardships which the troops had to encounter. Under these circumstances, many irregularities and excesses were committed by the men in the course of their march, many of whom took to marauding for the purpose of obtaining food, whilst others, from exhaustion or indifference, lagged behind, and fell into the hands of the enemy. Lord Wellington, on his arrival at head-quarters, wrote a letter, severely censuring the commanders of the different brigades and regiments for not having maintained better discipline; but his address gave great offence; and the general reproach it contained was certainly, under all the circumstances, uncalled for and vexatious.

Our general now once more took up his position on the frontier of Portugal; his previous services having been rewarded, in England, with the title of Marquess, and a grant of £100,000 voted to him by parliament. In December, he visited Cadiz for the purpose of communicating, in person, with the Spanish government, by which he was received with every token of respect and admiration. A deputation from the cortes waited upon him, and he was then introduced to their whole body, who greeted him with loud acclamations, and addressed him in a speech which he replied to in the Spanish language. At the same time, he was declared generalissimo of the Spanish forces, and was promised, for the next campaign, the co-operation of fifty thousand troops. On his return to the army, he made a short stay at Lisbon, where he experienced a most gratifying reception. The city was illuminated for three nights, in honour of him; he was entertained at the palace with great sumptuousness; and when he appeared in the theatre of San Carlos, the audience greeted him with the most vehement and enthusiastic applause. About this period, the Prince Regent of Portugal conferred on him the title of Duke of Vittoria; and, in January, 1813, he was made colonel of the royal horse guards (blue); an appointment which so gratified him, that, on announcing it at his own table, he is said to have exclaimed—"I am the luckiest fellow in the world! I must have been born under some extraordinary planet!"

In the following May, he opened the campaign by leading a division of the allied army towards Salamanca, whilst he directed another to cross the Douro, and proceed to join him upon the Tormes above Alba, in the province of Tra-los Montes, where the centre and right of the army were united on the 25th. In a few days afterwards, the line of the Douro was turned; in consequence of which, the defensive works of the enemy became entirely useless, and the whole of the allied army was united on the right bank of that river on the 3rd of June. On the day following, Wellington, by marching to Ampuida, compelled the French to evacuate Valladolid, and retire to Burgos, whither he pursued them, and soon forced them to abandon the place. By the foregoing movement, the enemy were driven behind the Ebro, which river the allied army passed a few days afterwards without opposition. On the 19th, Lord Wellington drove a French corps of observation from a strong position behind the river Bagas; and, on the 20th, he collected all his division, and reconnoitred the enemy, who were now encamped at Vittoria, to the number of seventy thousand combatants, under the nominal command of Joseph Buonaparte in person. The allied troops consisted of about seventy-five thousand men; and, on the 21st of June, these two powerful armies were brought into action. The allies were divided into three corps,—the right being commanded by Sir Rowland Hill, the left by Sir Thomas Graham, and the

centre by Wellington himself. The attack was commenced by the Spaniards, under the command of Murillo, and the seventy-first regiment, headed by the Honourable Colonel Cadogan, by whose united efforts the heights of Puebla were won; and the village of Subijana de Alava was shortly afterwards carried by the brigade of Colonel O'Callaghan. The whole of the hostile armies soon became hotly engaged, and the result was a splendid victory on the part of the allies, who beat the French at all points, and forced them to retreat in such confusion that they were never once able to rally after the first repulse. In consequence of the sudden and rapid flight of the enemy, not more than one thousand prisoners were taken; but they left behind them a field which proved a rich prize to the victors, who found themselves in possession of one hundred and fifty pieces of artillery, the military chest, and more than three thousand carriages, waggons, and cars, laden with stores, treasure, and plunder. In addition to this, the soldiers divided amongst themselves the contents of more than two hundred coaches belonging to the court, the generals, and private individuals in the French interest. In these coaches were many Spaniards of high rank; who, with their wives and children, alighted from their carriages in terror, and fled on foot, with the broken columns of the soldiery. By the able and vigorous operations which followed the battle of Vittoria, Lord Wellington obtained possession of the passes of San Estevan, Donna Maria, Maga, and Roncevalles; and a portion of the allied army were advanced far enough to look upon the plains of southern France. Thus, in forty-five days from the opening of the campaign, had the subject of our memoir conducted his troops four hundred miles without check; defeated the combined forces of the enemy in a pitched battle, and forced Joseph Buonaparte to fly, in haste and consternation, from the country of which he had usurped the sovereignty.

For these services, Lord Wellington, on the arrival of his despatches in England, received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and was promoted to the rank of field-marshal. His staff was sent to him, accompanied by a letter from the Prince Regent, written with his royal highness's own hand, and which contained, among other expressions of admiration, the following passage:—"I feel I have nothing left to say but devoutly to offer up my prayers of gratitude to Providence that it has, in its omnipotent bounty, blessed my country and myself with such a general. You have sent me, among the trophies of your unrivalled fame, the staff of a French marshal: I send you, in return, that of England. The British army will hail it with enthusiasm." The victory of Vittoria was also a subject of rejoicing to the whole nation; and illuminations and bonfires in almost every town and village in England, testified the joy with which its inhabitants received the tidings of the success of their renowned general.

In the mean time, the news of the defeat of the French had been received by Napoleon with mortification and anger; and he once more sent Soult into Spain, to take command of the imperial troops, under the title of "lieutenant of the emperor." Wellington continued his operations with vigour; he gave orders for the blockade of Pampeluna, and then turned his attention to the siege of St. Sebastian; the attack of which fortress he left to the direction of Sir Thomas Graham. In the first assault, the besiegers were driven back with great loss; intelligence of which being conveyed to Wellington, and also of the enemy's advance into the valley of the Pyrenees, in rapid march for Pampeluna, he calmly exclaimed, "Then we must do the best we can to stop them." A succession of combats now took place between the allies and the French, which continued from about the middle to the end of July. "Let the account of our successes be dated from Vittoria, and the birth-day of his imperial majesty be celebrated in that city," had been the language of Soult to his troops on the 24th of that month; but the close of it brought only defeat and disaster, and he was now on his march from the Pyrenees, after having, on the 29th, lost eight thousand men in a sanguinary battle which had just taken place upon those steep and barren mountains.

On the 19th of August, preparations were made for renewing the siege of

St. Sebastian: and, on the last day of the month, Lord Wellington gave orders for the commencement of the assault. After the usual horrible but unavoidable slaughter had made the walls slippery with blood, the assailants carried the breaches; and, rushing into the town, began the work of debauchery and plunder, amidst the fire of the retreating garrison, the flames of a partial conflagration, and a tremendous storm of thunder, lightning, and rain, which added fearfully to the horrors of the assault. An attempt was now made, by Soult, for the relief of St. Sebastian; it was unsuccessful; and, to add to the mortification of the enemy, they were repulsed by the Spaniards, against whom their attack had been chiefly directed. On the 9th of September, the castle of St. Sebastian was taken, after a bombardment of eight days; a mode of attack which Lord Wellington, out of consideration to the inhabitants, had declined adopting for the reduction of the city.

Lord Wellington's next object was the taking of Pampeluna; but previous to his making the attempt, he drove the enemy from their station at Vera, on the right of the Bidassoa, by which he gained possession of four hundred prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and a most commanding position for the left wing of his army. This action was followed by the surrender of Pampeluna, which took place on the 31st of October, after a blockade of four months; and the victorious commander of the allied armies now prepared to lead his troops into France. His address, upon this occasion, was framed in a spirit of moderation and generosity which cannot be too much commended. "Officers and soldiers must recollect," said he, "that their nations are at war with France solely because the ruler of the French nation will not suffer them to be at peace, and is desirous of forcing them to submit to his yoke." And, after remarking upon the conduct of the French soldiers in Spain and Portugal, and the sufferings resulting to themselves from their great irregularities and cruelties towards the unfortunate inhabitants of those countries, he added, "to avenge this conduct upon the peaceable inhabitants of France, would be unmanly, and unworthy of the nations to whom the commander of the forces now addresses himself." At this time, the French held a very strong position near St. Jean de Luz, which Soult deemed almost impregnable, in consequence of the strength of its fortifications both by nature and art. He was, however, manœuvred out of it by the skill and bravery of his adversaries, who drove him from the field with a loss of two thousand five hundred killed and wounded, one thousand five hundred prisoners, and fifty guns. The enemy now retreated to Bayonne, whither they were pursued by Wellington; in consequence of whose masterly operations, Soult was forced to retire from the city, and leave it to the protection of the garrison. The allies having crossed the Adour, the town was immediately invested; and, at the same time, Wellington marched towards Orthes, where he encountered the French, on the 27th of January, 1814. He was again successful; the enemy fled on all sides, with a loss of six thousand in killed, wounded, and taken; and the subject of our memoir himself received a slight wound from a spent ball, which prevented him from joining in the pursuit. In consequence of this victory, the allies gained possession of Bordeaux, where the people declared in favour of the Bourbons; and Soult, driven to Toulouse, awaited the advance of the British general, who was already preparing to cross the Garonne. Whilst efforts were making to lay down a bridge across the river, an officer expressed his apprehension that this might not be practicable till the river had fallen; to which Wellington is said to have replied, "If it will not do one way, we must try another; for I never, in my life, gave up any thing I once undertook." The battle of Toulouse now followed, the last, and one of the most bloody struggles in which the hostile armies were engaged during the peninsular war. It terminated in favour of the allies, who entered Toulouse on the 13th of April, where they were received with shouts of welcome, by the inhabitants, who, from the tops of the walls, and the roofs of the houses, had anxiously watched the progress of the battle. The city had been evacuated by Soult the day preceding, although he had made

busy preparations for its defence, and had even gone so far as to say, he would bury himself beneath its ruins rather than surrender it to the possession of his adversaries. The loss of life at the battle of Toulouse was considerable on both sides: a sacrifice which, it is mournful to reflect, might have been prevented, had the news of Napoleon's abdication arrived at an earlier period. Soult now formally recognized the provisional government of France; and Wellington, at the head of his victorious troops, marched to Paris, where he was received by the allied sovereigns, and the statesmen and generals then at the court of Louis the Eighteenth, with every mark of consideration and regard. On quitting Paris, he proceeded to Madrid, where Ferdinand confirmed all the honours that had been bestowed upon him by the cortes, and appointed him captain-general of Spain. His services were rewarded, at home, by a dukedom, and a grant of £300,000, for the purchase of an estate, and such further sum as would make up his income £17,000 per annum.

In June, the Duke of Wellington landed at Dover, under a salute from the batteries; and, on his entering the streets of London, he was recognized by the populace, and enthusiastically cheered. On the 28th, he took his seat in the house of lords in his field-marshal's uniform; on which occasion, the greater part of the peers attended, dressed in their full robes, and the lord chancellor addressed him, in the name of the house, thanking him for the "great, signal, and eminent services which he had so repeatedly rendered therein to his majesty and to the public." It was also remarked by the chancellor, that the duke, in taking his seat, had had the singular honour of hearing read, at the same time, his successive patents of baron, earl, marquess, and duke. He next received the congratulations of the house of commons, by deputation; and attended in person to return thanks, on the 1st of July. His entrance was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers by the members, who all uncovered, rose to receive him, and listened to his address with deep attention and interest. "It is not," said the speaker, in reply to the duke, "the grandeur of military success which has alone fixed our admiration or commanded our applause; it has been that generous and lofty spirit which inspired your troops with unbounded confidence, and taught them to know that the day of battle was always a day of victory: that moral courage and enduring fortitude, which, in perilous times, when gloom and doubt had beset ordinary minds, stood, nevertheless, unshaken; and that ascendancy of character which, uniting the energies of jealous and rival nations, enabled you to wield at will the fate and fortunes of mighty empires." On the 5th of July, he was nominated ambassador extraordinary to the court of France; and, on the occasion of the general thanksgiving at St. Paul's Cathedral, on the 7th, bore the sword of state before the Prince Regent, whom he accompanied in the state carriage. He performed the same office, subsequently, on the prorogation of parliament, and about the same time received a service of plate worth £100,000 from the Portuguese government. On the 9th of July, the duke was entertained, at a grand banquet, by the corporation of London, who presented him with the freedom of the city, in a gold box, and with a magnificent sword; on receiving which, he declared he would use it in the service of his king and country, whenever he should be again called upon to take up arms. In addition to these honours paid to him at home, the honorary degree of L.L.D. had been conferred on him by the University of Oxford, previously to his return to England.

On the 8th of August, 1814, he left London for Paris, where he arrived on the 23rd, having, in his way, visited the Netherlands, and examined the frontier fortresses upon that line, in company with the Prince of Orange. In the French capital he was received in the most flattering manner by Louis the Eighteenth; and during his sojourn there, his inattention to dress procured him, among the wits, the name of *Vilain-ton*. In the beginning of 1815, he quitted Paris to attend the congress at Vienna, as the plenipotentiary for Great Britain; news arrived, whilst he was there, of Buonaparte's escape from Elba; and it is said, by Sir Walter Scott, that laughter was the first effect produced on the congress by the intimation of this

event; a fact which he accounts for by saying that "the astonishing as well as the sublime, approaches to the ridiculous." The allied powers now took up arms for the overthrow of Buonaparte; and the Duke of Wellington, having arrived at Brussels early in April, was appointed field-marshal of the United Netherlands, the force under him amounting to eighty thousand, of which about thirty-eight thousand were English. The Prussians were already in Flanders, under the command of Blucher; and the troops of Italy, Russia, and Austria, were also rapidly approaching the frontiers of France. Meantime, Napoleon, having been received with the greatest enthusiasm in his capital, had got together no less than three hundred and seventy-five thousand men under arms, by the 1st of June; and, on the 14th, he appeared on the Belgian frontier, with his army concentrated into three divisions, amounting to one hundred and thirty thousand fighting men, with a field artillery of three hundred and fifty pieces. He had the utmost confidence in his troops; and saying, as he threw himself into his carriage to proceed to join them, "I go to measure myself against Wellington," set out from Paris in the full conviction of shortly returning to it as Emperor of France, and conqueror of Europe. "Soldiers," said Napoleon, in his last address to his army, "this is the anniversary of Marengo, and of Friedland, which twice decided the fate of Europe. Then, as after the battles of Austerlitz and Wagram, we were too generous. We trusted to the oaths and protestations of princes, whom we left upon their thrones. Now, however, coalesced among themselves, they conspire against our independence, and the most sacred rights of France. They have begun the most unjust of aggressions. Are not they and we the same still? Soldiers! at Jena, against these same Prussians, now so arrogant, you were as one to three; and, at Montmirail, one to six. Let those among you that have been prisoners in England, describe their pontoons (the hulks), and tell the miseries they there endured. A moment of prosperity has blinded these senseless princes united against us. The oppression and humiliation of France are beyond their power. If they enter France, they will there find a grave!"

Nothing could be more calculated than this address to inflame the passions and animate the courage of those to whom it was addressed. Impatient for battle, the French troops advanced rapidly to the Belgic territory; and, on the 15th of June, a body of them met the Prussian outposts, at a short distance from the Sambre, and forced them to recross it with great loss. This success was followed up by the taking of Charleroi; whilst a second body of the French, advancing to Gosseiles, to intercept the Prussians who had evacuated the former town, were so electrified by the presence of Buonaparte, that, without waiting to fire a shot, they rushed furiously on their adversaries, and drove them from all their positions. Intelligence of this repulse reached the Duke of Wellington, at Brussels, on the night of the 15th, whilst he was at a ball, given by the Duchess of Richmond. Without leaving the scene of festivity, where most of the British officers were also present, he gave orders for the route of march; and, at midnight, the whole city was suddenly awakened by the beat of the drum, and the sound of the trumpet summoning the troops to assemble.

By eight o'clock in the morning of the 16th, all the regiments had quitted Brussels, and were marching upon Les Quatre Bras, where the Duke of Wellington, being strengthened with reinforcements under the Prince of Orange, assumed the offensive, and gave orders for the attack. His grand object was to maintain a line of communication with the Prussian troops, which the enemy, on the other hand, were as anxious to prevent, as on this point depended, in all probability, the ultimate fate of either army. The contest was furious, but decisive; and terminated in the repulse of the French, who, finding themselves suddenly exposed to solid columns of numerous battalions, supported by a formidable cavalry, which, until close upon them, had been concealed by uneven fields covered with high wheat and rye, appeared panic-struck, and fell back in dismay and confusion. Marshal Ney was, however, little alarmed, expecting every moment the arrival of a corps of

reserve, but which he now, for the first time, learnt, had been disposed of by Buonaparte elsewhere. "The shock," says Marshal Ney, in his letter giving an account of the battle to the Duke of Otranto, "which this intelligence gave me, confounded me. Having no longer under me more than three divisions, instead of the eight upon which I calculated, I was obliged to renounce the hopes of victory; and, in spite of the intrepidity and devotion of my troops, my utmost efforts after that could only maintain me in my position till the close of the day." In this dilemma, he ordered the eighth and eleventh cuirassiers to charge the first battalions, which they did with great bravery, and captured one of the colours of the sixty-ninth regiment; but the fire of the adverse infantry was so deadly and perpetual, that they were compelled to retreat in rapid disorder, and Wellington remained in possession of Quatre Bras. In this action, fell the brave Duke of Brunswick. But, notwithstanding the repulse of Ney, Napoleon, before the close of the day, obtained his end, in separating the Prussians and the English, by the complete defeat of the former, at Ligny, whence he forced Blucher to retreat; and that general having had his horse shot under him, only escaped falling into the hands of the French cuirassiers by the darkness of the night. Buonaparte now took possession of all the Prussian posts; directed Grouchy to pursue Blucher, with thirty thousand men; and put himself in readiness to attack the English, whom he felt little doubt of overpowering. On the morning of the 17th, Wellington received information of the repulse of the Prussians, and of their retreat to Wavre; in consequence of which, he evacuated Quatre Bras, and retired, by Genappe, upon Waterloo, where he took up his final position near the forest of Soigné. With the exception of an affair of cavalry, in which a corps of French lancers, after having repelled a charge of the seventh hussars, were, in their turn, repulsed by the first regiment of life guards, no action of importance occurred during the day. The approach of night was accompanied by a violent storm of rain, thunder, and lightning, which rendered the bivouac of the troops wretched in the extreme; and tended rather to enervate than refresh them for the exertions of the forthcoming day.

During the night, Napoleon had, either from surmise or report, imagined that the British had retreated; and, on finding them still in their position, on the morning of the 18th, he is said to have exclaimed, in a transport of joy,—"I have them, then, at last, these English!" Preparations on both sides now commenced for battle; and, by ten o'clock, the whole French army, with the exception of the force under Grouchy, was seen ranged along the heights opposite to those occupied by the British, amounting to about eighty or ninety thousand men, commanded by Napoleon in person. The army of the Duke of Wellington consisted of about seventy thousand, which was so skilfully disposed, that a great portion of it was entirely concealed from the enemy. About noon, the first discharge of cannon was heard from the French lines, which was followed by a furious attack on the farm of Hougoumont, where a most deadly struggle took place, and which was so obstinately defended by the British, that the enemy set fire to the building, after having in vain attempted to drive their adversaries from the position. In the mean time, La Haye Sainte was the scene of a severe contest; but it was at length carried by the French, after a most sanguinary action. The enemy now advanced towards Mont St. Jean; and, as they approached, the English artillery made dreadful havoc in their ranks; but they persisted in the attack with unflinching bravery, and with an enthusiastic perseverance which indicated that they had decided on this ground as their grand point of concentration for victory or defeat. The roar of the cannon, the shouts of the soldiery, the hissing of balls and grape shot, and the explosion of shells, now mingled together with an awful effect; the enemy gained ground, though slowly, and one of their columns drew near to Mont St. Jean. "At the same time," says a French officer, in his account of the battle, "our cavalry rushed to carry the guns on the plains, but was charged, in its turn, by the enemy's horse, who issued in a body from the hollows where they had lain in ambus-

cade, and the slaughter became horrible. Neither side gave way one step. Fresh columns reinforce them; the charge is repeated. Three times the French are on the point of forcing the positions; and three times they are driven back. In these assaults," says the same authority, "Lord Wellington exposed himself very much; and, in order to direct, in person, the efforts of his troops, several times threw himself into the midst of the medley, to animate them by his presence." At this moment, the issue of the contest was doubtful; the British ranks, although they had suffered much, were unbroken; but great confusion prevailed in their rear, part of which, it is said, had begun to move towards Brussels in much confusion. However, no appearance of trouble or apprehension was visible in their front, which sustained the furious attacks of the French with such firmness and obstinacy that they, in their turn, began to lose somewhat of their confidence and impetuosity. It was now seven o'clock, when a general officer informed Buonaparte, who still kept ordering fresh troops forward, that his soldiers would be annihilated by one of the batteries, if they continued in their present position; at the same time requesting to know what they should do to elude its destructive fire. "Carry it," said the emperor: and, shortly afterwards, being told by an English prisoner that the British force was very considerable, and had just been reinforced by sixty thousand men, he exclaimed,—"So much the better! the more there are, the longer we shall fight!" At the same time, he kept sending off despatches to Paris, exclaiming to his secretary, in a tone of distraction, "Above all, fail not to say the victory is mine!"

He was now told that two bodies of Prussians were opening an attack upon his flank and rear; but imagining them to be the corps of Grouchy, which he anxiously expected, he exclaimed, "Go to, you are frightened; ride up to the columns that are deploying, and you will find them to be Grouchy's." But the former report was the true one; the Prussians, whom Grouchy had, either through design or accident, failed in coming up with, now joined the English line, and decided the fate of the day. Lord Wellington gave the signal for a general advance; to meet which, Napoleon, as his last and only hope, led on his imperial guard. "These old warriors," says the authority last quoted, "entered the plain with their accustomed intrepidity, and courage was restored through the whole line. The guard made several charges, but was constantly repulsed, crushed by a terrible artillery that each minute seemed to multiply. The French grenadiers, however, still kept their ground; and whilst they beheld the grape-shot make day-light through their ranks, destroying at the rate of a hundred and fifty men in a minute, promptly and coolly closed their shattered files, and remained firm and immoveable. But their intrepidity was of little avail or duration; a charge directed against their flank threw them into disorder, and exclamations of 'All is lost—the guard is driven back!' were heard on every side." It is said that a general cry of *sauve qui peut* was also raised; but this is denied by more than one account, written by officers of either army; and Marshal Ney says in his letter before quoted from, "there was not a total rout, nor the cry of *sauve qui peut*, as has been calumniously stated in the bulletin." However this may be, a complete panic suddenly spread itself throughout the whole of the French army, which in an instant became a mass of confusion, and fled, pursued by their enemies, in a state of dismay and disorder, which Napoleon and his officers in vain endeavoured to check. Night coming on, added to the confusion, and prevented any measures being taken for rallying the troops, now scattered and dispersed to a degree that rendered re-organization impossible. Napoleon, borne along with his flying guard, narrowly escaped falling into the hands of the enemy, by taking refuge in a cyder orchard, near the farm of Caillon. It is said that, towards the close of the battle, he grew desperate; charged with the greatest bravery at the head of his guards; had two horses killed under him, and courted death in the midst of the English several times.

"The attack," says the Duke of Wellington, in his despatch, "succeeded in every point; the enemy was forced from his position on the heights, and fled in the utmost con-

fusion, leaving behind him, as far as I could judge, one hundred and fifty pieces of cannon, with their ammunition, which fell into our hands. I continued the pursuit till long after dark, and then discontinued it, only on account of the fatigue of our troops, who had been engaged during twelve hours, and because I found myself on the same road with Marshal Blucher, who assured me of his intention to follow the enemy throughout the night: he has sent me word this morning, that he had taken sixty pieces of cannon belonging to the imperial guard, and several carriages, baggage, &c., belonging to Buonaparte."

Thus ended the memorable battle of Waterloo, one of the most murderous that has ever been recorded, and in which nearly forty thousand combatants perished on the field. Never did the Duke of Wellington obtain a more decided victory; nor, at the same time, was he ever in greater danger of defeat. Had Napoleon been less rash, Ney more cautious, or Grouchy more active, the enemy must have triumphed over us, in spite of all that British bravery could have effected. Until the arrival of the Prussians, under Blucher and Bulow, with a force of fifty thousand men, the French were decidedly gaining ground; and had Grouchy, at the proper moment, been on the expected spot, the whole English army must have been annihilated, or compelled to make a precipitate retreat. Indeed, according to Marshal Ney, had Napoleon marched with his most powerful masses to support him at Quatre Bras, the British force would have undoubtedly been destroyed between that place and Genappes. With whatever judgment, therefore, Wellington may have acted in the circumstances under which he found himself placed, it is clear that the victory he obtained was less owing to his military skill than to the hastiness of his adversaries, the firmness of his own troops, and the timely co-operation of the Prussian allies. The French had all along the advantage of making the first movement; they drove back the Prussians before the British were aware of their advance; they broke the centre of the former before the latter could arrive to their assistance; and, although defeated, through the causes before mentioned, at Quatre Bras and Mount St. Jean, their attacks succeeded each other with such impetuosity and rapidity, that the British commander was allowed no time for the formation of any deliberate plan for the offensive. It will, however, be said, that Wellington did but acquire additional reputation from victoriously terminating a contest fought under these disadvantages of surprise and compulsion; but, in admitting this, we must either allow that Napoleon showed very superior generalship in his first movements, or that Wellington was deficient in that earnest watchfulness which might have avoided these difficulties, and thus rendered success more certain, though, perhaps, less brilliant. "Sa gloire est toute negative," said Napoleon, alluding to Wellington's conduct at Waterloo; "ses fautes sont immenses. Lui, généralisme Européen, chargé d' aussi grands intérêts, ayant en front un ennemi aussi prompt, aussi hardi que moi, laisser ses troupes éparsés, dormir dans une capitale—se laisser surprendre!" But his reliance on his troops,—and never was he more completely dependent on them than on the field of Waterloo,—was the grand secret of his calmness and self-security; qualities which, in a less experienced general, would have been justly taken for indifference and presumption. Indeed, one of the duke's sayings was, "When other generals fall into errors, they are obliged to help themselves out of them; but when I get into a scrape, my army always get me out of it." But however he may have felt the truth of this in his last and most glorious achievement, he acted his part, both as a general and soldier, in a manner which justifies the ascription, in a great measure, of the triumph of the day to his own personal efforts. He moved about in every direction, giving his orders, and encouraging his men, in the midst of the hottest fire; and, at one time, perceiving the fifty-second and ninety-fifth regiments waver and give ground under the attack of an overwhelming force, he rallied them, placed himself at their head, and exclaiming, "We must not be beaten;—what will they say in England?" charged in person, and turned the fortune of the day. At a

critical part of the battle, he took his station on a ridge, declaring he would not stir from it till forced by defeat, or called away by victory; and from this spot he beheld the overthrow of the enemy. In closing our remarks on the battle, we quote two passages from the duke's letters, after the action, to his mother, and the Honourable Wellesley Pole, which, while they attest the justice of some of the foregoing observations, show the character of the subject of our memoir in a very honourable light. To the former, he says, "Buonaparte did his duty—he fought the battle with infinite skill, perseverance, and bravery; and this I do not state from any personal motive of claiming merit to myself, for the victory is to be ascribed to the superior physical force and constancy of British soldiers." To the latter he writes thus:—"Never have I fought so hard for victory; and never, from the gallantry of the enemy, have I been so nearly beaten."

The victory of Waterloo was dearly bought: some of the bravest and most distinguished British generals were killed; and the field of battle presented a scene of carnage almost unparalleled in the annals of war. After having parted from Blucher, to whom he relinquished the pursuit of the French, Wellington crossed the field by moonlight; and as he saw himself surrounded by the bloody corpses of his soldiers and officers, covered his face with his hands and burst into tears. "My heart," said he, in a letter to one of his friends, "is broken by the terrible loss I have sustained of my old friends and companions, and my poor soldiers; and I shall not be satisfied with this battle, however glorious, if it does not put an end to Buonaparte."

The duke now gradually advanced to Paris, taking, in his way thither, several towns from the French, who entered into a treaty, on the arrival of himself and Blucher before the capital, by which it was agreed that the city should be evacuated by the enemy, on certain conditions, which were agreed to on the 3rd of July. In a few days afterwards, he entered Paris, with the allied army; and, among the consequences of his victory, the restoration of Louis, and the abdication of Buonaparte, immediately followed. As he advanced towards the capital, he replied to one who suggested there was plunder in it to raise a magnificent monument to the victors, "A monument to our army must never be built with pillage." Whilst at Paris, he acted as commander of the army of occupation, and took a leading part in the diplomatic transactions arising out of the downfal of the emperor. He received, as rewards for his victory, the thanks of, and a grant of £200,000 from, the British parliament; the estate of Strathfieldsay was also purchased for him; he was presented with many foreign orders of distinction; and created Prince of Waterloo, by the King of the Netherlands, with a grant of land producing annually twenty thousand Dutch florins.

During his stay in the French capital, his grace rendered himself unpopular, by declining to interfere in favour of his old adversary, Marshal Ney, whose life he might have saved by a single word; but, in compliance with the wish of the French court, the duke did not interest himself on the occasion. So obnoxious was he to some parties, that a plot for blowing up the hotel in which he lived was formed, but frustrated; smoke, it has been said, was seen to issue from one of the cellars, beneath which, on examination, was found a number of cartouches, with several barrels of oil and gunpowder. Not long after, a pistol-shot was discharged at him, as he returned home from an assembly in his carriage, but the individual who fired it contrived to elude pursuit.

At the various congresses of the holy alliance, which soon followed these events, the Duke of Wellington represented the English government. In 1819, he was made master-general of the ordnance; and, at the coronation of George the Fourth, in 1821, he officiated as lord high constable of England. While at the congress of Verona, he refused, on the part of England, to interfere between France and Spain, when the French, under the pretext of an allied cause, manifested a disposition to invade the latter country. On returning to England, he began to take a more active part in the business of parliament, and his political conduct lost him much of that popularity, which,

by his military renown, he had previously acquired. He opposed a new corn bill, which would have given satisfaction to the mass of the people, and it was principally to his opposition that its rejection was attributed. On the death of the Duke of York, in 1827, his grace was made commander-in-chief of the army; an appointment which he, however, resigned on the formation of Mr. Canning's ministry. It having been hinted, his opposition to the new government arose from a hope that he might be called upon himself to fill the office of premier, he declared his total inaptitude for the performance of its duties, and concluded by insisting that "he should have been worse than mad, if he had thought of such a thing." The short administration of Lord Goderich succeeded to power on the death of Mr. Canning; but, in January, 1828, the Duke of Wellington accepted office as first lord of the treasury. He was, at first, by no means popular in his new character, but he propitiated the public, in some degree, by his plain and straight-forward dismissal from office of Mr. Huskisson, notwithstanding that gentleman's frequent overtures for a recal, and, subsequently, by the repeal of the test and corporation acts, which was followed soon after, by the measure conceding catholic emancipation. He had previously introduced and carried a corn bill, in principle precisely the same as that he had opposed in the preceding year; and, indeed, in the commencement of his administration, he voted against a motion for a committee to inquire into the catholic claims, for granting which, he, in a short time afterwards, supported and carried a bill, on the ground of expediency. This measure was accompanied by another for the disfranchisement of all Irish forty-shilling freeholders, and entitling those to a vote who possessed a £10 qualification. He shortly afterwards fought a duel with the Earl of Winchelsea, on account of a letter written by the latter, for which he refused to apologize, imputing to the premier a desire to introduce popery into every department of the state. In 1829, his grace was appointed warden of the cinque ports and governor of Dover Castle; and, on the 10th of April, 1830, he was gazetted as one of the commissioners for executing the office of treasurer of the exchequer of Great Britain, and lord high treasurer of England.

The same habits of industry and tone of authority he had acquired in the camp, he carried with him into the cabinet; and although he was willing to yield to his own conviction that he had been in error, he was uninfluenced by the dictation of others, but always promptly acted, whether right or wrong, on his own conclusions. It will be obvious to all who have watched the progress of his rise, that his successes were not the result of a chivalric spirit of martial, or even patriotic enthusiasm, but of plans deliberately adopted, cautiously and prudently matured, and vigorously and resolutely enforced. In fine, he was a general, not a hero; a commander, but not, in the generous and extended sense of the word, a warrior. In saying this, we by no means would be thought to impute to him a want of personal bravery; on the contrary, he possessed a degree of daring and courage, amounting almost to rashness, of which many more instances might be mentioned than those we have already related. But with the greatest courage, he was wanting in that warmth of feeling, and that individual sympathy and condescension of manner, which make a popular leader; and which won for Napoleon, despotically as his army was composed, a place in the heart of every soldier. The subject of our memoir was equally free from the virtues and the vices of those generals to whom he was opposed; he would neither, like one, revenge himself upon an obstinate foe in the hour of victory; nor, like another, after that hour had passed, erect a monument to a fallen foe. To have conquered Ney was no ordinary achievement, nor one unworthy the record of posterity; but when to him we add Massena, Soult, Victor, Marmont, we pause with admiration and surprise; and, as the name of Napoleon terminates the list, with wonder, almost akin to incredulity. The testimony of his vanquished rival is not wanting to his abilities:—"Wellington," said Napoleon, "is my equal as a general,—my superior in prudence." But again:—"Quelle difference, entre Wellington et Marlborough!" Whatever may have

been the justice of this disparaging comparison, if we reflect only on the glorious termination of the peninsular war, no eulogy appears too high for the man under whom it was effected. Thwarted by the obstinacy, and deceived by the treachery of his foreign allies; reviled by his enemies in his own country; and not always trusted by his friends, he triumphed over all obstacles; causing, by his successes, the support of a tottering administration at home, and the revival of a fallen monarchy abroad. "It was the gigantic vigour," says Colonel Napier, "with which the Duke of Wellington resisted the fierceness of France, and sustained the weakness of three inefficient cabinets, that delivered the peninsula." And again:—"As a noble forest hides many noisome swamps and evil things, so the Duke of Wellington's laurels have covered the innumerable errors of the ministers." His military talents are ably delineated by Southey, in the concluding part of his History of the Peninsular War:—"Foresight and enterprise," says that author, "with our commander went hand-in-hand; he never advanced but so as to be sure of his retreat; and he never retreated, but in such an attitude as to impose upon a superior enemy. He never gave an opportunity, and never lost one. His movements were so rapid, as to deceive and astonish the French, who prided themselves upon their own celerity. He foiled general after general, defeated army after army, captured fortress after fortress, and, in raising the military character of Great Britain to its old standard in the days of Marlborough, made the superiority of the British soldier over the Frenchman as incontestible as that of the British seaman."

But although, for his military abilities, the Duke of Wellington has deservedly received the praises of the whole civilized world, he was by no means the idol of the soldiers, whom he so often led to victory. He had their confidence, but not their affection. They looked up to him in the field of battle, but turned from him in the camp with sentiments of dislike, if not of disgust. They followed him faithfully as a leader, and, at his word, pointed readily the cannon's mouth; but in their valour and obedience may be seen the triumph of discipline, and of native hardihood; not of devotion to a cause, nor of personal attachment to a chieftain. The oft-repeated "*Camarade*" of Napoleon to his soldiers, never escaped the lips of Wellington; and that he should have conquered such armies, with such a leader as the French could boast of, may well justify the historian in ascribing to the special interference of Providence the defeat of that nation. As a general, however, Wellington possessed some qualities superior to those of his great and last opponent; he would not condescend to talk with, or to look, individually, to the comfort of his men; but he would never stir upon a campaign until he had secured ample provisions for his army; nor venture upon a march, attended with hazard, against which he had not previously provided. He was, certainly, in some measure, compelled to act so, in consequence of the small number of his troops, and of the little dependence he could place upon the arrival of fresh supplies from England; but if his conduct were the result of policy alone, it was a policy of which humanity makes an ingredient, as well as considerable judgment and skill. The coolness and self-possession of the duke were seldom ruffled, either in the camp or in the field; but his confidence in his own plans, sometimes inclined him to treat the suggestions of others with an indifference, bordering on disdain and contempt. Whilst giving his directions, on one occasion, to his officers, among whom was Sir Thomas Picton, that gallant general, of whose abilities, it is said, Wellington was somewhat jealous, ventured to differ from him as to the judiciousness of some of his intended movements:—"Sir Thomas Picton," said the duke, in a tone equally unbecoming to himself, and undue to the individual addressed, "I sent for you to hear my orders, not to receive yours." Of his imperturbable coolness in action, the following anecdote is related by Colonel Napier, in his account of the battle of Talavera:—"He was seated," says the colonel, "on the summit of a hill, intently watching the movements of the advancing enemy, when Sir Rufane Donkin came to inform him that the Spanish general,

Cuesta, upon whom at that moment much depended, was betraying him. He listened to this somewhat startling message, without so much as turning his head, and then dryly answering, "Very well, you may return to your brigade," continued his survey of the French.

He disliked military pride, pomp, and bustle; was remarkably plain in dress, and hated all formality of manner. In 1809, while at Thomar, he avoided the honour and ceremonies intended for him by the Portuguese general, Miranda, who had come out in great pomp, with his staff, to meet the English hero; whom, in consequence of the extreme simplicity of his attire, he passed by unnoticed. He was eminently remarkable for the decision of character he, on all occasions, evinced; and he no sooner determined on the propriety of any action, but he invariably put it into execution. Like Napoleon, he passed through all his campaigns with scarcely a wound, though in battle he was generally in the thickest of the danger. At Waterloo, a tree near which he stood was shattered; at Salamanca, one of the first shots perforated his cloak, which was folded on his saddle; and, at the same place, with a ravine in his rear and a river in front, he escaped a party of French, by whom he might easily have been captured had he been recognized.

In person, the Duke of Wellington is above the middle size, with a cold, pale, and Roman-like countenance, which is a tolerably correct index to his mind. Every feature bespeaks the soldier, the aristocrat, and the man of energy and decision; but in the eye, the most explanatory of all, the spectator in vain looks for the outshining of those mental beams to which the heart has lent its warmth.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM.

SIR JOHN MALCOLM was born in 1769, and, in 1781, went out as a cadet to India, where, after various services, he was appointed secretary to the commander-in-chief at Madras; made captain in 1797; and, in 1798, was appointed town-major of Fort St. George. In January, 1799, he received instructions to join Nizam's contingent force, with the chief command of the infantry, at the head of which he continued to act, both in a political and military capacity, till the surrender of Seringapatam. In the following October, he embarked, in a diplomatic capacity, for Persia; and on his return to Calcutta, he was appointed private secretary to the governor-general, who stated to the secret committee that "he had succeeded in accomplishing every object of his mission, and in establishing a connexion with the actual government of the Persian empire, which promised to the British natives in India, political and commercial advantages of the most important description." On the 27th of January, 1802, he was raised to the rank of major; and on the Persian ambassador being accidentally shot at Bombay, he was immediately despatched to that presidency, to make the necessary arrangements for the renewal of the embassy, which he accomplished without subjecting the company to any considerable expense. In March, 1803, he was appointed resident of Mysore; and, in January, 1804, he went on a mission to the court of Dowlut Rao Scindia, with whom, in the following February, he concluded an advantageous treaty of defensive alliance and subsidy, that gained him fresh diplomatic credit with the company. In December, 1804, he was promoted to be lieutenant-colonel; and, in the June of the following year, he was appointed agent of the governor-general; in which capacity he continued until March, 1806, having negotiated, during that period, several very important treaties.

On the arrival of the new governor-general, Lord Minto, he was, in April, 1808, sent by him to the court of Persia, &c. to endeavour to counteract the designs of Buonaparte, who was

said to threaten an invasion of India by way of Persia, supported by that and the Turkish government. Failing, however, in his mission, he returned to Calcutta in the following August, and shortly afterwards proceeded to his residency at Mysore, after having, according to Lord Minto, "laid the government under additional obligations to his zeal and ability." Early in 1810, he was despatched as envoy to Persia and the court of Arabia; but on the appointment of Sir Gore Ouseley as ambassador, he returned home, but not without having made such a favourable impression on the Persian prince, that he was presented by him with a valuable sword and star, and, at the same time, made a khan and sepahdar of the empire. While at Bagdad, he transmitted to the Bengal government his final report of the affairs of Persia, a document of so much importance, that the government acknowledged its receipt, on the 11th of May following, to the secret committee, in terms of unqualified praise. Reaching Bombay on the 29th of November, he remained there till January, 1812, employed upon his Historical Account of Persia, and arrived in England in the month of July following. He was received by the court of directors with every acknowledgment of his merits, and, shortly afterwards, was knighted by the king. Whilst in London, he gave important evidence before the committees of the lords and commons on the subject of the renewal of the company's charter; and, in 1816, he again sailed for India, where on his arrival in 1817, he was immediately attached, as governor-general's political agent, to the force under Lieutenant-general Sir T. Hislop, and appointed to command the third division of the army, with which, after taking Talym by surprise, he took part in the famous battle of Mehidpoor, when the army, under Mulhar Rao Holkar, was completely beaten and dispersed. His valour on this occasion was highly spoken of both abroad and at home, where a vote of thanks to him was proposed, in the house of commons, by Mr. Canning; and the Prince Regent expressed his regret, that his not having attained the rank of a major-general prevented his making him a knight grand cross; desiring, however, that his intention should be recorded, and he accordingly received that honour in 1821. Lord Hastings next employed him in visiting and settling the distracted government and territories of Mulhar Rao; and, having accomplished this, and other services, by which British India gained a large accession of territory and treasure, he returned to England with the rank of major-general, in April, 1822; shortly after which, he was presented, by those who acted under him in the Mahratta war of 1818 and 1819, with a superb vase, of the value of £1500.

All parties concur in awarding him the highest praises, both as a civil, political, and military character. Mr. Canning spoke of him in parliament as "a gallant officer, whose name would be remembered in India as long as the British flag is hoisted in that country." As an author, he published A Sketch of the Political History of India, from the introduction of Mr. Pitt's bill; A Sketch of the Sikhs, a singular nation in the province of the Penjaub, in India; Persia, a poem; and The History of Persia, from the earliest period to the present time, a most valuable and meritorious work.

ROWLAND HILL, LORD HILL.

ROWLAND HILL, son of Sir John Hill, Bart. and nephew to the Rev. Rowland Hill, was born on the 1st of August, 1772; educated at Rugby; and, at the age of sixteen, entered as ensign in the thirty-eighth regiment of foot; from which he obtained leave of absence for a year to conclude his military education at Strasburgh. On his return from a continental tour, he was made a lieutenant; from which, in 1792, he was promoted to the rank of captain.

He went, subsequently, as secretary to a diplomatic mission to Genoa, and from thence proceeded to Toulon, where he served, successively, as aide-de-camp to Generals Lord Mulgrave, O'Hara, and Sir David Dundas. He was wounded slightly in the arm, during the celebrated siege, and returned to England with despatches. He became, by purchase, major, and subsequently, lieutenant-colonel of the ninetieth regiment, which he accompanied to Egypt, where he was wounded in the temple, on the 13th of March, 1801, and obtained the favourable notice of the pacha.

Having returned home, he, on recovering from the ill effects of his wound, served both in Scotland and Ireland, and was made brigadier-general. In 1805, he was promoted to the rank of major-general. His next service was at the battles of Rolica and Vimiera; and he commanded the reserve of Sir John Moore's army at the battle of Corunna. In 1811, he was made lieutenant-general; and, on the renewal of war in Spain, he succeeded to the command of the corps of General Paget. At the battle of Talavera, where he was wounded in the hand, his brigade repulsed the French at the point of the bayonet. He was rewarded by the thanks of parliament, and the command of the ninety-fourth regiment. In October, 1811, he surprised, near Arroyo de Molinas, a French corps of two thousand five hundred infantry and six hundred cavalry; all of whom, except two hundred were slain or taken prisoners, and their baggage fell into the hands of the British. The Prince Regent publicly thanked him for this exploit, created him knight of the Bath, and made him governor of Blackness Castle. He destroyed the enemy's magazines at Merida, and having afterwards joined Lord Wellington's army, his division compelled the enemy to retreat at Vittoria. At Almarez, he destroyed the enemy's works against the most resolute resistance; and for his conduct in subsequent actions, which took place in December, 1812, he received the thanks of the Duke of Wellington. In March, 1813, he took the town and magazines at Ayre; and, in 1814, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Hill, of Almarez and Hawkestone, with a pension of £2,000 per annum.

He received the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword, and a British cross and four clasps for his services on the peninsula. He was presented with a valuable sword, and the freedom of the city of London; and a Grecian doric column, said to be the largest in the world of that order, was erected to his honour in his native county of Shropshire. The statue of his lordship surmounts the monument, which stands at the entrance into Shrewsbury.

He was made knight grand cross of the Bath in 1815, and, afterwards, commanded the Hanoverian troops in the Netherlands till the arrival of the Duke of Wellington, who, after the battle of Waterloo, thanked him for his assistance and conduct there and on all former occasions. He also was honoured with the grand cross of the Guelphic order, and the order of Maria Theresa and St. George of Russia. In October, 1815, he received a second patent, granting the reversion of his title to the male issue of his brothers. In 1825, he was made a general, and, in 1828, commander of the forces; in which office he has given great satisfaction to the public and his profession. His lordship is unmarried, and has taken little part in politics. He is a plain, farmer-like person, in manners and appearance.

SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON.

SIR ROBERT THOMAS WILSON, son of a painter, was born in London, in the year 1777; and, though originally designed for the law, went, in 1793, as a volunteer, to Flanders, where he joined the Duke of York's army. Having soon obtained a commission, he was one of six officers who, during the siege of Laudrecies, rescued the Emperor Frances the Second of Germany,

from being taken prisoner; for which service each of them received a gold medal, and subsequently the order of Maria Theresa. Shortly after his return to England, he married a daughter of Colonel Belford. During the rebellion in Ireland, he served as aide-de-camp to Major-general St. John. In 1799, he again accompanied the Duke of York to Holland; and, having become major in Hompesch's mounted riflemen, proceeded, in 1801, to take part in the various campaigns in Egypt. On his return, he published a History of the British Expedition to Egypt, which obtained royal patronage, on account of the attack it contained on the character of Napoleon Buonaparte. The work was complained of to the English government, and the counter report of General Sebastian being published in reply, the controversy gave rise to so much acrimony, that it is said to have been the primary cause of the war which followed. Sir Robert Wilson, on his subsequent trial at Paris, in 1815, for aiding the escape of Lavalette, declared that "he had stated in his work what, when he published it, he believed to be true;" which was regarded as an admission of the falsity. In 1804, he published an Inquiry into the present state of the British Force, which was one of the first works that reprobated the system of corporal punishment in the army. He shortly after assisted in the capture of the Cape of Good Hope. In November, 1806, he accompanied Lord Hutchinson on a secret mission to the Emperor of Russia; and, in 1808, he formed the Royal Lusitanian legion, with which he fought on the peninsula. He served as a volunteer in the allied armies, in every engagement of consequence, from the battle of Pultusk to that of Friedland, and was rewarded by the Russian order of St. George. In 1811, he brought out his Account of the Campaigns in Poland in 1806 and 1807. In 1812, he returned to Russia, where he ably seconded the operations of General Kutusow; and it was chiefly by his advice that that officer refused an armistice applied for, in Napoleon's name, by Lauriston. After the peace in 1815, he visited Paris, and assisted in rescuing Lavalette, for which he was tried, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment. He was censured in the general orders of the Duke of York; but on his return to England, was warmly greeted by all parties, for the gallantry and humanity he had exhibited. In 1817, he published a Sketch of the Military Power of Russia; to an attack on which, in the Quarterly Review, he replied with great spirit. In 1818, he was returned, free of expense, for the borough of Southwark, to parliament, where he took, on all questions, the popular side, and defended the conduct of Napoleon. At the funeral of Queen Caroline, when the people and the military were in collision, he endeavoured to prevent bloodshed, and was soon after dismissed from the army, and denied a court-martial, in pursuance of the king's pleasure. He repaired to the continent, and while there, an annuity was purchased for him by public subscription, in England, of more than double the amount of his former income. He was ordered by the French government to quit Paris; and, in 1823, he went, with a number of English volunteers, to assist the patriots in Spain; but not being allowed to disembark at Lisbon, he threw up his order of the Tower and Sword, in an indignant letter to Count Palmella. After assisting in the defence of Cadiz, he returned to England in November, 1823, his wife having died during his absence. The Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the King of Prussia, deprived him of the respective orders which, for his services against Napoleon, they had formerly conferred.

In person, Sir Robert Wilson is distinguished for the manliness of his form and features. He is an able writer and speaker, and is versed in ancient and modern learning, as well as in the sciences of medicine and astronomy. As an officer, his character stands high for gallantry; and both in his military and political capacity, he enjoys a high share of the public approbation.

CHARLES WILLIAM VANE STEWART, MARQUESS OF LONDONDERRY.

THIS nobleman was born on the 18th of May, 1778. He entered the army at an early age; commanded a brigade of cavalry at Sahajau and Benevente, during the retreat to Corunna: was made major-general in 1810, and acted as adjutant-general during the peninsular war. He highly signalized himself at Talavera, Busaco, Fuentes d' Onor, and Badajoz; and for his services, he obtained a cross and one clasp. During the campaign of 1814, in which year he was made a lieutenant-general, he acted as military commissioner to the armies of the allied sovereigns, and obtained much credit for his conduct in that difficult post. In the year last-mentioned, he was called to the peerage, by the title of Lord Stewart, and was afterwards appointed envoy extraordinary to the King of Prussia, and subsequently held the same high station at the court of Vienna. On his retirement from the latter, he claimed an allowance from government, which was granted, through the influence of his half-brother, the late Marquess of Londonderry; on one of whose papers, containing his official consent to the grant, Lord Liverpool is said to have written, "too bad." On the 12th of August, 1822, the subject of our memoir succeeded to the Irish honours of his family; and was created, on the 28th of March, 1823, Viscount Seaham, and Earl Vane, with remainder to his lordship's male issue, by his second marriage. His lordship was first married in 1804, to Catharine, youngest daughter of the Earl of Darnley; and afterwards to Lady Frances Anne, only daughter of Sir Harry Vane Tempest, and a ward in Chancery, an event which created great sensation in the fashionable world, and on which occasion her husband assumed the surname and arms of Vane. By his first wife, he has one son; and, by his second, two daughters.

As an officer, the marquess is reputed to be gallant and brave; and, besides being a knight grand cross of the Bath, has received the foreign orders of the Tower and the Sword, St. George of Russia, and the Sword of Stockholm. In his capacity of colonel of the tenth hussars, he attracted the notice of the public a few years ago, by fighting a duel with Mr. Battier, a cornet in his regiment, to whose complaints of the arrogant and contemptuous conduct of his brother officers, he had refused to attend. In politics, the Marquess has universally taken the Tory side, in behalf of which he has been a more frequent than judicious speaker. He is, however, possessed of no mean ability; and is favourably known to the public as the author of Suggestions for the Improvement of the Force of the British Navy, and of Campaigns in Portugal and Spain, and those in Germany in 1813-14. Both works contained inaccuracies, since corrected by their noble author, which might have been, with common care, avoided; but in matter and style, each has the merit of being interesting and agreeable. In private life, his lordship is much and deservedly respected; he is a lover of literature and the fine arts, and is said to have been one of the chief patrons of Sir Thomas Lawrence.



THE NAVY.



THE NAVY.

EDWARD RUSSEL, EARL OF ORFORD.

EDWARD, the fourth son of Francis Russel, Earl of Bedford, was born in the year 1651. He entered the navy at an early age, was appointed a lieutenant in 1671, and, after serving in other ships in the same capacity, was, on the 10th of June, 1672, promoted to the rank of commander of the Phœnix. Having quitted the command of the Newcastle, to which he had been appointed in 1680, he seems to have seceded for awhile from naval affairs, and to have taken an active part in politics. He became a gentleman of the bedchamber to James, Duke of York; but, on the execution of his cousin, Lord William Russel, he retired from court; and when James the Second succeeded to the crown, he not only opposed the measures of that monarch's government, but used all his influence in promoting the revolution. Soon after the accession of King William, he was appointed admiral of the blue; and served, for a short time, under the Earl of Torrington.

In 1690, he was employed in conveying the Princess Marianna of Newburg to the Groyne, in order that her marriage with the King of Spain might be solemnized. At the end of the same year, he was appointed to the chief command of the navy, and made first lord of the admiralty. With a fleet consisting of nearly a hundred vessels, seventy of which were line-of-battle ships, he sailed for the coast of France; but neither in this, or the next year, did he achieve any important exploit.

On the 3rd of December, 1691, he was again placed at the head of a fleet, destined to prevent the menaced invasion, in favour of the abdicated monarch, James the Second. The British armament sailed early in May, 1692, and was soon afterwards joined by a Dutch squadron. Russel, whose force now consisted of ninety-nine ships of the line, immediately proceeded in quest of the enemy, whom he discovered, on the 19th of May, off La Hogue. The French fleet did not exceed sixty-three ships of the line; and as they lay to windward, Tourville, who commanded them, might, if he had thought proper, have avoided an engagement; but he had received a positive order to fight, on the supposition that the Dutch and English squadrons had not joined. The French king was apprized of their junction, before they were descried by his admiral, to whom he despatched a countermanding order by two several vessels; but one of these was taken by the English, and the other did not arrive till the day after the engagement. Tourville, therefore, in obedience to the first mandate, bore down alongside the English admiral, and fought with astonishing gallantry, until his rigging and sails being considerably damaged, his ship, which carried one hundred and four guns, was towed out of the line in great disorder. Nevertheless, the action continued for two hours longer, and the fleets were, at length, parted by a fog. When this abated, the enemy were descried flying to the northward. Part of the combined fleet came up with them, about eight in the evening, and the engagement was renewed; but, after fighting for about half an hour, the French bore away, having lost four vessels in the day's action. The next morning, they were discovered to the westward, and the combined fleets chased with all the sail they could carry.

Russel's fore-top-mast came by the board. The fleet, however, still continued the pursuit; and, on the morning of the 22nd, part of the French were discovered near the Race of Alderney, some at anchor, and some driving to the eastward. Tourville's ship, having lost her masts, ran ashore near Cherbourg, where she was burned by Sir Ralph Delaval, together with the Admirable, another first-rate, and the Conquerant, of eighty guns. Eighteen of the enemy's fleet ran into La Hogue, where they were attacked and destroyed, with a considerable number of transports, on the 28th, by Sir George Rooke. That portion of the French fleet that was saved from destruction, escaped through the Race of Alderney, by such a dangerous passage, as the English could not attempt, without exposing their ships to the most imminent hazard.

Although the victory was so decisive, that, during the remainder of the war, the French would not hazard another battle by sea with the English, Russel was, on his return, charged with having omitted to follow up the advantages he had gained; and, notwithstanding the house of commons agreed to a resolution, that Lord Russel had behaved himself with courage, fidelity, and conduct, yet his dismissal from command was necessary to satisfy the violence of popular clamour.

In 1694, he was, however, recalled to the service, and appointed, by King William, first commissioner for executing the office of lord-high-admiral. Having taken the chief command of the fleet, he sailed to the Mediterranean, where he frustrated the designs of the French against Barcelona; and, in the following year, completely disconcerted a plan of invasion that had been formed by the enemy. In May, 1697, he was created Baron of Shingey, Viscount of Barfleur, and Earl of Orford. He was also made vice-admiral of England; and, on two occasions, appointed one of the lords justices during the absence of King William in Holland. In 1699, upon an address of the house of commons, respecting mismanagement in the navy, containing charges chiefly levelled against himself, he resigned all his employments. In the year 1701, he was impeached, by the commons, of several high crimes and misdemeanors; particularly for advising the partition treaty, and for having procured a commission for Captain Kidd, who had committed piracies. He was unanimously acquitted, except on the last-mentioned charge, which, contrary to the inclination of the earl, who took every means in his power to obtain a trial, was dropped by the commons.

He subsequently acted as one of the commissioners for effecting the union with Scotland, and became a privy-counsellor. On the 8th of November, 1709, he refused the office of lord-high-admiral, but accepted that of first lord of the admiralty, which he held till the change of ministry in the following year. On the accession of George the First, he was made one of the lords justices, until his majesty's arrival from Hanover; after which he was appointed a member of the privy-council, and again became first lord of the admiralty. This post he occupied till the 16th of April, 1717, when he retired altogether from public life, and died in the seventy-fifth year of his age, on the 26th of November, 1727. He married the third daughter of the Duke of Bedford, by whom he had no issue, and his title became extinct at his decease.

Lord Orford frequently became the object of calumny; but, on every occasion, he openly met the charges that were laid against him. In politics, he was fickle and indecisive, owing to his irritable nature, which prompted him perpetually to alter his opinion as to the best means of promoting his country's interests. He is generally admitted to have possessed skill and courage as a naval officer; and, in private life, to have been dignified, generous, and condescending.

SIR JOHN LEAKE.

JOHN LEAKE, the second son of Captain Richard Leake, master-gunner of England, was born at Rotherhithe, in the year 1656; and, at the age of seventeen, served as midshipman, on board the Royal Prince, in the memorable engagement between the English fleet, under Sir Edward Spragge, and the Dutch, commanded by Van Tromp. Peace being soon after concluded, he entered the merchant service, in which he continued until 1675, when he succeeded his father, as gunner of the Neptune. On the 24th of September, 1688, he was appointed commander of the Firedrake fireship, in which, at the battle of Bantry Bay, by a species of cannon invented by his father, called a cushee piece, throwing a small shell instead of shot, he set fire to one of the French ships of the line, for which he was, two days afterwards, appointed captain of the Dartmouth frigate.

On the 28th of July following, he relieved the city of Londonderry, which was invested by King James's army of thirty thousand men; and he was soon afterwards appointed, successively, to the Oxford, of fifty-four guns, and the Eagle, of seventy. With the latter ship, he was employed, in 1692, at the famous battle off La Hogue; where he relieved the vessel commanded by Captain Churchill, brother to the Duke of Marlborough, from a very perilous situation. That he bore a conspicuous part in the action, is evident from the damage and loss which he sustained; having had seventeen guns dismounted; seventy men killed, and one hundred and fifty wounded. Although the Eagle was in a disabled state, Sir George Rooke, four days after the engagement, hoisted his flag in her, and succeeded in effecting the destruction of several of the enemy's ships, that had taken refuge under Cape La Hogue, notwithstanding they were protected by an incessant fire from the batteries.

On the return of Captain Leake to England, his vessel was put out of commission, and he was appointed to the Plymouth; from which, he was soon transferred to the Ossory, of ninety guns. Early in 1694, he was ordered to the Mediterranean, under Admiral Russel, where he remained two years, without any opportunity for distinction, as there was no engagement between the hostile fleets; and at the peace of Ryswic, the Ossory was paid off.

On the death of his father, in 1696, his friends, among whom was Admiral Russel, endeavoured to get him appointed to the office of master-gunner of England; the application having, however, been made, not only without his knowledge, but contrary to his inclination, he declined the kind offices of his advocates. In May, 1699, he was nominated to the Kent, a third-rate ship; which, being paid off in the succeeding month of February, he was made captain of the Berwick, of seventy guns; but, early in the following year, he was again put out of commission.

Just before the death of King William, Leake, on the recommendation of his friend, Admiral Churchill, was made first captain to the lord-high-admiral, Pembroke; who, being superseded, on the accession of Anne, by George, Prince of Denmark, Leake was appointed to the Association, a second-rate. Being, soon after, made commodore of a squadron ordered to Newfoundland, he removed to the Exeter, a smaller and more convenient vessel for the service. In the course of his cruise, he destroyed more than fifty vessels belonging to the enemy, whom he routed from all their principal settlements in Newfoundland, and the neighbouring islands.

On the 9th of December, 1702, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; but declined the honour of knighthood, which was then offered him. In the ensuing month, he was made commander-in-chief, at Spithead; and, on the 1st of March, 1703, vice-admiral of the blue. In the course of the latter year, he proceeded, with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, to the Mediterranean; and, on his return, in the month of November, encountered

what is generally distinguished as the great storm, in which the Restoration drove athwart the hawze of Leake's ship, the Prince George; which, however, was eventually saved by her admiral's seamanship. In February, 1704, he accepted the honour of knighthood, and on the 19th of the same month, was appointed to convoy some troops to Lisbon, where he arrived on the 2nd of March, and put himself under the command of Sir George Rooke, whom he advised to make an attempt upon Gibraltar. His recommendation was adopted, and the enterprise proved completely successful.

In the battle off Malaga, in the month of August, he commanded the van of the combined fleet; and, after fighting four hours, he obliged M. d'Impreville, vice-admiral of the white and blue, to bear away, as well as the rest of the French van squadron. After the engagement, he was appointed to the protection of Gibraltar; and gaining intelligence, at Lisbon, that a French fleet was besieging the fortress, he proceeded with all possible speed to its relief. Although, on his arrival in the bay, he found only some of the lighter ships of the enemy, (who suffered the trifling loss of two frigates and a few smaller vessels, which, running on shore, were burnt that they might not be taken by the English admiral,) the Prince of Hesse wrote to Leake, assuring him that his appearance had saved the fortress from an assault, which would, in all probability, have proved successful.

Being informed that a squadron stronger than his own had sailed for the purpose of looking out for him, he quitted the bay; and, proceeding to Lisbon, was there joined by five ships of war, under the care of Sir Thomas Dilkes, who had brought him out an appointment as vice-admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. On the 6th of March, he put to sea with thirty-five sail of the line, twelve of which were Dutch and Portuguese. On approaching Gibraltar, he found that the French fleet had dispersed, with the exception of five ships, which he found in the bay, under the command of Baron Ponti; all of these he either took or destroyed; and the French admiral died of the wounds he received in the engagement. On this occasion, Sir John Leake was presented with a gold cup, by the Prince of Hesse, who commanded the garrison.

He shortly afterwards returned to Lisbon, where he was joined, in June, 1705, by Sir Cloudesley Shovel; with whom, on the 22nd, he sailed for the Mediterranean. After having effected the reduction of Barcelona, Shovel proceeded to England, leaving Leake in the Mediterranean, as commander-in-chief. The latter soon returned to Lisbon to refit; whence, on the 26th of February, 1706, he sailed on an expedition against some Spanish galleons, at Cadiz. This enterprise was, however, frustrated, by the treachery of the Portuguese, who had apprized the Spaniards of his intended attack, and the galleons were, consequently, beyond the reach of pursuit by the time of his arrival. After this, he proceeded to Gibraltar Bay, where he was joined, on the 13th of April, by Sir George Byng, with a reinforcement from England. They immediately proceeded to the relief of King Charles, at Barcelona, off which they made their appearance on the 26th; and, five days afterwards, the Duke of Anjou raised the siege, leaving behind him all his cannon, military stores, and equipage.

After having reduced, in succession, Carthagena, Alicant, Yvica, and Majorca, Leake returned to England, where he was greeted with the acclamations of the people, and flattered by the favours of royalty. He received £1,000 by the order of the queen; and was presented with a diamond ring and gold-hilted sword, by Prince George of Denmark, then lord-high-admiral. In 1707, he was made admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief of the fleet; and, being ordered to the Mediterranean, it happened that Barcelona again needed his assistance. The city was so closely blockaded, as to be under the apprehension of famine; but Sir John, on his way out, had fortunately captured seventy-five transports, laden with provisions, which enabled him to afford effectual relief to the garrison and inhabitants.

In 1708, he sailed for Italy, whence he brought the new Queen of Spain to King Charles, at Barcelona. Soon

after, he successively reduced the island of Sardinia, and (in conjunction with Lord Stanhope) that of Minorca.

During his absence, he had been nominated one of the council of Prince George of Denmark, the lord-high-admiral, whose successor, the Earl of Pembroke, shortly after Leake's return to England, appointed him admiral of the fleet; and on the 24th of May, 1709, he was constituted rear-admiral of Great Britain, by patent; on presenting him with which, the queen said, "she had been put in mind of it by the voice of the people."

In November, 1709, he was nominated one of the lords of the admiralty; on which occasion, he resigned his post as commander-in-chief. In the following year, he was appointed to succeed the Earl of Orford, as first commissioner, but declined the office, although as a private member, he consented to perform the duties of chairman. In January, 1710, he was re-appointed commander-in-chief, and, in the year 1712, after having, with General Hill, in pursuance of a treaty, taken possession of Dunkirk, he struck his flag, but was, in the following year, again appointed admiral of the fleet.

Being of Tory principles, on the accession of George the First, he was dismissed from all his employments, and retired on a pension of only £600 a year, to a small villa in the neighbourhood of Greenwich, where, after having represented the city of Rochester in three parliaments, he died, on the 1st of August, 1720. He had married a daughter of Captain Richard Hill, of Yarmouth, and had one son, by whose misconduct, his latter days are said to have been embittered.

Leake was an excellent seaman, both in theory and practice: he also understood the discipline of the land service, and was well versed in ship-building, gunnery, and fortification. In private life he displayed many amiable qualities, and passed without censure through the whole of his professional career, never having, as it appears, committed even a mistake in the course of his numerous and difficult operations.

SIR JOHN JENNINGS.

THE subject of this memoir was born about the year 1660, appointed lieutenant of the Pearl, on the 12th of May, 1687, and afterwards held the same rank in the St. David and the Swallow. After having been promoted to the command of the St. Paul fireship, he was, in 1690, made captain of the Experiment, of thirty-two guns, and employed in cruising off the coast of Ireland, where he intercepted a quantity of small vessels, used as transports in the cause of the exiled king. In 1693, he was nominated captain of the Victory, under Sir John Ashby; and afterwards, in the month of July, was transferred to the Mary, of sixty guns, in which he went to the Mediterranean with Admiral Russel, afterwards Earl of Orford. In 1696, he was removed to the Chichester, of eighty guns; and, in the following year, was intrusted with the command of the Plymouth, with which he captured the Concord, a very fine privateer, belonging to St. Maloes. Shortly afterwards, being in company with the Rye frigate, he fell in with three French ships; one of which having speedily surrendered, he left her in charge of his consort, and made sail after the others; one of which, after having been defended with romantic bravery, he compelled to strike her flag. Having conducted their prizes to port, the Rye and the Plymouth fell in with the Severn, a British man-of-war, and the three ships steered together for the coast of France, where they took five vessels laden with wine from Bordeaux, and a small ship of war.

In consequence of the peace of Ryswic, which very soon followed, he had no further employment until 1702, when, he served under Sir George Rooke, in the expedition against Cadiz. He then seconded Vice-admiral Hopson in the attack on Vigo; and, in the following year, on board the St. George, accom-



panied Sir Cloudesley Shovel, on his fruitless mission for the relief of the Cevenois. In 1704, he served under Sir George Rooke, at the taking of Gibraltar, as well as at the battle off Malaga. On the latter occasion, he displayed so much gallantry as a second to the commander-in-chief, that he was honoured with knighthood, on the 9th of October following; and advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, on the 24th of January, 1704-5. In the following May, he sailed with a strong detachment of the fleet, under Sir George Byng, for the purpose of reconnoitring the harbour of Brest. Finding that the French had in readiness eighteen ships of the line, the two admirals returned to the place of rendezvous, where they were joined by Sir Cloudesley Shovel; and, after a council of war, Byng and Jennings were left, with a squadron, to watch the enemy's proceedings. The French ships, however, kept closely in port, and the English force had only an opportunity of taking three privateers. Jennings, subsequently, convoyed an East India fleet from Ireland; and returned into port, for the winter, about the middle of November.

In April, 1706, he proceeded, as second in command to Sir George Byng, with a reinforcement to Sir John Leake, in the Mediterranean. The fleet having relieved Barcelona, from which the ships of the enemy retired in disorder, sailed immediately for Carthagena, which surrendered on being threatened with an assault. Jennings was left with four sail of the line, to arrange the internal affairs of the place, which having effected, he hastened to assist Sir John Leake at the siege of Alicant. An assault by sea and land being resolved on, Jennings was intrusted with the conduct of the former, and, although at first repulsed, he succeeded, on a second attempt, in making himself master of the city. At the latter end of the year, he was despatched to the West Indies, with a detachment of the fleet, with which he arrived at Jamaica, early in 1707. The object of this expedition was to induce the Spaniards in that part of the world to declare in favour of King Charles; but the endeavours of the admiral to effect this purpose, were unavailing.

On the 10th of December, 1707, he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the white; on the 8th of January, 1707-8, to that of rear-admiral of the red; eighteen days after, to that of vice-admiral of the red; and, in March following, he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Thames and Medway. Towards the close of the year, he had the charge of a squadron appointed to guard the mouth of the Streights; and in May, 1709, he was detached, by Admiral Byng, with ten ships of the line and three frigates, to take upon him the protection of the coast of Portugal. In 1708, he was made admiral of the blue; and, in 1711, admiral of the white, and commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. While on this station, he conveyed King Charles, who had become Emperor of Germany, and, subsequently, his illustrious consort, from Barcelona to Genoa. He also succeeded in suppressing the Salletine pirates; and, in 1713, conducted the Duke and Duchess of Savoy from Villa Franca to their new kingdom of Sicily.

During the remainder of Queen Anne's reign, he was not called into service; but on the accession of George the First, he became a lord of the admiralty. In 1716, the Pretender having landed in Scotland, Jennings was despatched, with a squadron, to the Frith of Edinburgh, for the purpose of assisting the king's troops, and harassing the rebels on every possible opportunity. The escape of the Pretender gave occasion to some persons to arraign his conduct; but their charges were refuted by the account published in the gazette.

On the 28th of August, 1720, Admiral Jennings was nominated Ranger of Greenwich park, and governor of the hospital; to which he presented the marble statue of George the First, in the centre of the great square. In the month of November, he had the command of the convoy that attended the king from Helvoetsluys to Margate; and in 1726, he was sent into the Mediterranean, with a squadron, for the purpose of intimidating the Spaniards, whose proceedings had excited suspicion in the minds of the British ministers. He arrived in the bay of St. Anthonio on the 3rd of August, and, as war had not been declared, did not have recourse to hostilities. The governor of the

place, however, committed himself, by firing on some of the headmost ships, which the admiral was induced to overlook, on receiving a very handsome apology. On the 31st of the month, he anchored in the Bay of Bulls, near Cadiz, where his appearance excited so much alarm, that, considering the object of his expedition attained, he soon afterwards returned, with the fleet, to Spithead.

On the accession of George the Second, he retired from the admiralty-board; and, in the year 1734, resigned his rank in the navy. As a reward, however, for former services, he was, in January 1732-3, nominated rear-admiral of England. His death took place on the 23rd of December, 1745.

The merits of this distinguished admiral have been thus accurately stated by one of his biographers:—"He was, as an officer, cool, diligent, and determined; as a statesman, honest and unsuspected; and, as a private gentleman, friendly, generous, and humane."

GEORGE BYNG, VISCOUNT TORRINGTON.

THIS celebrated admiral was born in 1663, and, at the age of fifteen, went, as a volunteer, into the naval service, which, however, he quitted, in 1681, on the invitation of General Kirk, to accept a cadetship, in the garrison at Tangier. After having risen to the rank of lieutenant, he abandoned the army, at the request of the Earl of Dartmouth, who gave him a commission in the Oxford; from which he soon afterwards removed to the Phœnix, and sailed to the East Indies, where, in boarding a Zinganian pirate, he was so severely wounded, that, as the corsair was sinking, he was taken out of the water with scarcely any signs of life.

In 1688, he appears to have been first lieutenant to Sir John Ashby, in the fleet fitted out to frustrate the designs of the Prince of Orange, to whom, however, he was, at this time, warmly attached. After having been introduced to the prince at Sherburn, he waited upon him again at Windsor, with an assurance of the high regard entertained for his person, by the fleet, on which occasion he received the command of a fourth-rate man-of-war.

In 1690, in the Hope, a third-rate, he acted as second to Sir George Rooke, in the engagement off Beachy. During the two next years he commanded the Royal Oak, under Lord Russel, who made him first captain of the fleet, in which capacity, he served, for a considerable time, in the Mediterranean and the channel. On the breaking out of the war, in 1702, he was appointed to the Nassau, with which he assisted at the capture and destruction of the combined fleet at Vigo. During the next year, he was made rear-admiral of the red, and served in the Mediterranean, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who detached him, with a small squadron, to Algiers, where he is said to have displayed much prudence and tact in renewing and improving the treaties existing between this country and the dey. In 1704, he led the seamen in the successful attack on Gibraltar, and so highly distinguished himself in the subsequent battle off Malaga, that the queen conferred on him the honour of knighthood, "as a testimony of her approbation of his behaviour."

On the 18th of January, 1705, he was made rear-admiral of the blue; and, after taking twenty privateers and a French man-of-war, blockaded a force, superior to his own, in the harbour of Brest. In 1706, he saved the city of Barcelona from being captured by the Duke of Anjou; and, subsequently, effected the reduction of Carthagena and Alicant. During the next year, he acted as second to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, at the siege of Toulon; and, as it is stated, saved the fleet from being wrecked, by hoisting similar lights to those displayed by the admiral, when the latter struck on the rocks of Scilly, and thus leading the ships on a different course, to that which had proved so fatal to their gallant commander-in-chief.

In 1708, he was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue; and displayed

so much vigilance and skill, with his squadron, in frustrating the designs of the Pretender, to effect a landing, at the head of the French army, in Scotland, that he received the freedom of the city of Edinburgh, as well as the offer of a seat at the admiralty board, which, however, he thought proper to decline. After having escorted Mary Anne, daughter of the Emperor Leopold, and bride elect of John, fifth king of Portugal, to Lisbon, he was made admiral of the white; and, in 1709, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean station, as well as a commissioner of the admiralty.

Towards the conclusion of Queen Anne's reign, on account of political differences with the party in power, he surrendered his office, to which, however, he was restored, on the accession of George the First; who, in 1715, created him a baronet, and presented him with a ring of great value, for his services, at the head of a channel squadron, in preventing the importation of arms and military stores for the service of the Jacobites. In 1717, he commanded in the Baltic; and, during the following year, displayed so much prowess and activity against the Spaniards, in the Mediterranean, that he received letters of thanks from his own sovereign, the King of Sardinia, and the emperor, as well as a portrait of the latter, splendidly set in diamonds.

He subsequently acted, with the entire confidence of our allies, and with great credit to himself, as plenipotentiary from Great Britain to all the states of Italy; and, in August, 1720, attended the king, by express command at Hanover. In the following October, he was made rear-admiral of Great Britain and treasurer of the navy; in May, 1721, a privy-counsellor; and, in the ensuing December, a viscount. In 1725, on the revival of the order, he was constituted a knight of the Bath; and, on the accession of George the Second, he obtained the chief commissionership of the admiralty; in possession of which he died, on the 17th of January, 1732-3, leaving four daughters and two sons, one of whom, Admiral John Byng, was shot, in 1757, for an alleged breach of the twelfth article of war.

From An Account of the Expedition of the British Fleet to Sicily, the following passages relative to Lord Torrington are transcribed:—"He was of a slender constitution, but well supplied with spirits, which did not display themselves so much in gaiety of conversation, (for he was modest in his nature) as in activity in all the duties and functions of life, or business, in which he was indefatigable; and, by a continued habit of industry, had hardened and inured a body, not naturally strong, to patience of any fatigue. He had made no great proficiency in school-learning, (which the early age of going to sea seldom admits of,) but his great diligence, joined with excellent natural parts, and a just sense of honour, made him capable of conducting difficult negotiations and commissions with proper dignity and address."

"George the First, who knew his abilities, used to say to his ministers, when they applied for instructions to be sent to him for his guidance on certain important occasions, that he would send him none, for he knew how to act without any." The same monarch told him "that he had found out the secret of obliging his enemies as well as his friends; and that the court of Spain had mentioned, with great acknowledgments, his fair and friendly behaviour in the provision of transports, and other necessaries, for the embarkation of their troops, and in protecting them from many violences and oppressions that had been attempted."

"He was incapable of performing his duty in a cold or negligent manner; and when any service was committed to his management, he devoted his whole time and application to it; nor could any fatigue or indisposition of body ever divert or interrupt his attention from any point that required present despatch. To this it might, in a great measure, be owing, that he was never unfortunate in any undertakings, nor miscarried in any service that was intrusted to his direction. He always proceeded upon solid principles, and left nothing to fortune that could be accomplished by foresight and application."

By Noble, he is described as having been "equally skilful and brave, and courteous as either, uniting the graces of the army with the gallantry of the navy." While a commoner, he represented the town of Plymouth in several successive parliaments.

SIR CHARLES WAGER.

THIS distinguished admiral was born on the 28th of October, 1666, and entered very young into the service of his country. On the 7th of June, 1692, he was appointed captain of the Razée fire-ship; from which he was very soon removed to the Samuel and Henry, of forty-four guns, in which he was sent, early in 1693, with a fleet of merchantmen, to New England. In 1695, he had the command of the Woolwich, a ship of fifty-four guns, employed in the channel fleet under Sir Cloudesley Shovel. Soon after the accession of Queen Anne, he became captain of the Hampton-court, of seventy guns; and, in the month of April, 1703, sailed, as commodore of a small squadron, to cruise on the coast of France. He subsequently served, in succession, under the orders of Shovel, Rooke, and Leake; with the latter of whom he acted at the taking of Majorca, where he was exchanged as a hostage, pending the treaty of capitulation.

Owing to the commendations of the admirals under whom he had served, he was, on his return from the Mediterranean, despatched, in the year 1707, with a squadron of nine ships of the line, to the West Indies, having under his convoy, a valuable fleet of merchantmen, all of which he escorted safely to their respective destinations. Having received information, in the month of December, that the French admiral, Du Casse, had put to sea for the purpose of protecting some Spanish galleons that were homeward bound, he set sail with the Expedition, Portland, Kingston, and a fire-ship, for the purpose of attacking the galleons before Du Casse could join them. On the 28th of May, 1708, he descried the enemy's fleet, consisting of seventeen sail, galleons and ships of war, standing towards Carthagena. At sunset, he gallantly attacked the largest vessel, which, after having sustained an engagement for about an hour and a half, was blown up, and all on board, with the exception of eleven men, perished. His two consorts had, however, disregarded his signals to attack; and, night coming on, he could only keep one of the enemy in sight. He came up with her about ten o'clock, and his own vessel, the Expedition, being now assisted by the Kingston and Portland, the enemy's ship, which carried fifty guns, was compelled to surrender about two in the morning. Meantime, the galleons had dispersed and escaped.

The Expedition having been much injured, he removed into the Portland, and arrived, on the 13th of July, at Jamaica, where he brought the captains of the Kingston and Portland to a court-martial. Although acquitted of the charge of want of personal courage, they were found guilty of a breach of certain articles of war, and dismissed from their commands. While at Jamaica, Admiral Wager's conduct, respecting the ship which he had captured in the engagement, gained him universal esteem. At that time, there were no regulations as to the distribution of prize-money; but, whenever a vessel was captured, it fell a prey to general pillage. To remedy this evil, an act of parliament was passed, in 1707, regulating the future allotment of prize-money, which not being known to Wager or his crew, they had proceeded on the old principle; but upon receiving intelligence of the new law, Wager ordered his captain to deliver up, for fair distribution, all the silver and valuable effects he had seized for his own and the admiral's use,—an instance of self-denial, by which he made a deep impression upon the minds of the seamen.

Wager, shortly afterwards, received, by a vessel from England, a commission as rear-admiral of the blue; and, on the 2nd of December, 1708, he was made rear-admiral of the white. He remained, until 1709, in the West Indies, where the ships, under his command, were very successful in capturing prizes. On his return to England, he was immediately made rear-admiral of the red; and, on the 8th of December, received the honour of knighthood.

During the remainder of the reign

of Queen Anne, he does not appear to have been employed in actual service; but, shortly after the accession of George the First, he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and, nearly at the same time, comptroller of the navy. On the 16th of June, 1716, he was made vice-admiral of the blue; on the 1st of February ensuing, vice-admiral of the white; and, on the 15th of March, vice-admiral of the red. In 1718, he was appointed a lord of the admiralty, on which occasion he resigned the comptrollership of the navy.

In the year 1722, in consequence of a great outrage committed on two English gentlemen residing at Lisbon, Sir Charles Wager was intrusted with a squadron for the purpose of chastising the Portuguese; but the intimation of his threatened visit frightened them into a speedy satisfaction for the injuries they had inflicted, and the armament did not, therefore, put to sea. In 1726, he was ordered to the Baltic, to assist the Danes and Swedes against the Russians, who, being intimidated by his force, abandoned their hostile intentions.

In the early part of the year 1727, Gibraltar being actually besieged by the enemy, the Earl of Portmore, who was governor, embarked with a reinforcement from England, under convoy of a fleet commanded by Sir Charles Wager. After the siege had lasted for several months, a peace was concluded; but Sir Charles thought it prudent to remain until fully assured that the Spaniards were disposed to comply with the terms of the treaty. Being, at length, satisfied on this head, he returned to England, on the 13th of April, 1728.

The Spaniards, however, having again evinced hostile intentions towards England, a large squadron was intrusted to Sir Charles Wager, in May, 1729; but the enemy being awed, by these prompt proceedings, into the necessary compliance, the fleet was not employed on the intended service. On the 10th of July, 1731, he was made admiral of the blue; and, about the same time, had the command of a large armament, with which he set sail, for the purpose of seeing carried into execution the particulars of a treaty entered into at Vienna. The object of his mission being accomplished, he returned to England, where he arrived on the 10th of December, and never afterwards assumed any naval command.

On the 21st of June, 1733, Sir Charles Wager was nominated first lord of the admiralty; in January following, he was made admiral of the white; and having, on the 19th of March, 1741, quitted the admiralty board, he was, in the month of December, appointed treasurer of the navy. This station he held until his death, which took place on the 24th of May, 1743, in the seventy-seventh year of his age. A splendid monument was erected to his memory in Westminster-abbey. He had been in parliament for a number of years, and, at the time of his demise, was member for West Looe.

As a naval officer, Sir Charles Wager possessed considerable talent and acquirements, though not of the most splendid order. He was a man of sound judgment, and remarkable coolness in the midst of danger and difficulty. While he was at the head of the admiralty, an expedition, conducted by Captain Middleton, was sent out for the discovery of a passage to the South Seas by the north-west part of Hudson's Bay, which, however, ended unfavourably; and Commodore Anson performed his celebrated voyage round the world; the original idea of which is said to have been formed and matured by Sir Charles himself.

In private life, he was much esteemed for the unaffectedness and affability of his manners, and the cheerfulness of his disposition. It was a saying of his, that a man who would not fight for a galleon, would not fight for any thing. He had a sovereign contempt for physicians, although he admitted a surgeon to be occasionally useful. Being attacked with illness while on a cruise, it became necessary to bleed and blister him: this being done, the surgeon proposed to give him a few boluses and a draught. "No, doctor," exclaimed Sir Charles; "you may batter my hulk as long as you please, but don't attempt to board me!"



THOMAS MATHEWS.

THOMAS MATHEWS, was born at Llandaff, about the year 1670, and became a captain in the navy, on the 24th of May, 1703. He was employed in the Dover, under Commodore Evans, in 1707, to cruise in the soundings; and while on this service, captured a French frigate of twenty-six guns. Soon after, he went on a cruise in the Chester, with the squadron commanded by Lord Dursley; and, having fallen in with three of the enemy's ships, by outstripping his companions, he succeeded, singly, in capturing the Glorieux, after a short but very spirited engagement. Returning to port, he refitted, and proceeded to the West India station, where he took one or two privateers. In the following year, he was ordered to America; and, on his passage to New York, captured a French vessel.

At the end of 1711, he returned to England; and, peace being concluded, he was not further employed, until the year 1718, when he commanded the Kent, of seventy guns, one of the fleet ordered to the Mediterranean, under Sir George Byng. In the memorable engagement with the Spaniards, off Messina, he succeeded in capturing the St. Carlos, of sixty guns; and materially assisted Captain Master, in taking the ship of the Spanish admiral. In 1719, having been left with a small squadron, to cruise off Pontemelia, for the purpose of preventing the escape of Rear-admiral Cammock, who had taken refuge in Messina, he captured a frigate, and drove on shore one of the enemy's best ships, the Santa Rosalia, of sixty-four guns. Mathews appears to have been one of the persons first consulted by the admiral on all questions of importance, respecting the conduct of the whole of this expedition, and one of the foremost to execute the measures his judgment had contributed to devise.

In 1722, he was sent out with a small squadron to the East Indies; whence he returned, in 1724, and, after a long period of inactivity, was nominated, in 1736, a commissioner of the navy resident at Chatham. On the 12th of March, 1741-2, he was appointed vice-admiral of the red; and, on the 25th of the same month, commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and minister plenipotentiary to the King of Sardinia and the States of Italy. He arrived at Gibraltar, on the 7th of May, with four ships of the line; and, after having joined the four already in the Mediterranean under Rear-admiral Lestock, he detached Captain Norris, to destroy five Spanish gallies that had put into the Bay of St. Tropez; an attempt that proved successful. By unceasing vigilance, he kept in check, for a period of eighteen months, the fleets which had taken refuge in the port of Toulon. While at Villa Franca, a vessel having passed in sight of his squadron, without paying the customary compliment, Admiral Mathews fired a gun as a signal for her to bring to, which being disregarded, he ordered one of his ships to pursue her; and her captain continuing obstinate, his vessel was sunk by a broadside.

In August, 1742, Commodore Martin was detached by Mathews, with a squadron to Naples, where he enforced certain stipulations from his Sicilian majesty. The towns of Mataro and Palamos, on the coast of Catalonia, were soon afterwards bombarded; and, Martin having joined Mathews, at the general rendezvous, in the road of Hieres, was ordered to Arassa, where he destroyed a quantity of corn intended for the use of the Spaniards.

In April, 1743, while Admiral Mathews was cruising off Toulon, a party of British sailors were permitted to go on shore for recreation, at the town of Hieres; but being refused admittance by the French garrison, a desperate fray ensued, in which one hundred and fifty of the English, who were unarmed, are said to have been killed. In August, Mathews was made admiral of the blue. His further operations, during this year, were confined to the assistance he gave the King of Sardinia, by landing the greater part of his marines and a quantity of cannon at Villa

Franca, by which the incursions of the enemy were effectually prevented.

The governments of France and Spain, weary of the blockade of their fleets, in the harbour of Toulon, having sent positive orders for them to proceed to sea, on the 8th of February, 1744, they were perceived to be under sail. The British fleet, commanded by Admirals Mathews and Lestock, got under weigh on the 9th, and, for two whole days, the hostile parties were employed in manœuvring for the advantage of situation. The force of the English was numerically superior, but the enemy was in by far better order and sailing condition. On the 11th, Admiral Mathews gave the signal to engage, but it was not repeated by Lestock, whose division was too far astern, to allow of its joining in the attack on the enemy. Mathews bore down, in the Namur, upon the Spanish admiral, while Captain Cornwall, of the Marlborough, who lost both his legs, and was afterwards killed by the fall of a mast, in the conflict, encountered the Isabella with considerable bravery. Meantime, the Norfolk engaged the Constant, and compelled her to quit the line; the Barfleur and Caroline fought the French admiral's ship; and the Princessa, Somerset, with three others, attacked the Poder, which, after having disabled two of her antagonists, was compelled to surrender to the Berwick, commanded by Hawke. Night coming on, the enemy bore away, and Mathews having vainly pursued them all the next day, after making a fruitless effort to regain his former station, off Toulon, ultimately put into Mahon, where he refitted.

Mathews was so dissatisfied with Lestock's conduct, that he suspended him from his command; and Lestock, in return, accused Mathews of rashness and precipitation, in engaging the enemy before the line of battle was formed, affirming that he was under no necessity of hurrying on the action, as the French and Spanish admirals were resolved to fight: he also charged Mathews with having wilfully suffered the escape of the enemy. Mathews was consequently recalled, and a parliamentary investigation soon followed, which terminated in an address to his majesty, requesting him to appoint a court-martial to be held upon the parties. The trial of Mathews commenced in October, 1745, and continued until June, 1747; when the court (of which Sir Chaloner Ogle was president) adjudged him incapable of holding any further employment in the king's service.

This sentence was by no means satisfactory to the people of England, who were indignant when they found that Lestock, who did not fight, was honourably acquitted; while the man who did fight, was dismissed the service. The accusation of Lestock against Mathews, as to engaging an enemy before the line of battle was formed, seems to have been of little weight, for it is a course of proceeding that has been adopted by some of our most eminent naval commanders. The insinuation, that the French and Spanish admirals were resolved to fight, is expressly denied by Mathews, who says he was fully convinced they would never have come to a general engagement, but designed to draw him down the Streights; a statement that no one but his enemies ever denied. Mathews passed the brief remainder of his life in retirement, and died about the year 1751.

Being a rigid disciplinarian, he paid the utmost deference to his superior officers, and expected similar attention to his own orders from subordinates. He had a great degree of pride, but it was that of one who entertained a due sense of his own dignity and the honour of his profession. His gallantry was never disputed; but some doubts seem to exist as to his capacity for command.

SIR JOHN NORRIS.

SIR JOHN NORRIS, the descendant of an ancient Irish family, was born about the year 1670, and entered the navy by what was called a king's letter, giving him the lowest rank in the profession. He acted as a lieutenant at the battle off Beachy Head; and was, on the 8th of July, 1690, appointed captain



of the Pelican. In 1693, he commanded the Sheerness frigate, in which he went out, under Sir George Rooke, to convoy the Mediterranean fleet; of which, however, ninety sail, together with three men-of-war, were captured, and the preservation of the remainder appears to have been chiefly owing to the activity with which Norris carried into effect the orders of Rooke. In the following year he was appointed to the Carlisle, in which he accompanied Admiral Russel to the Mediterranean; where, being detached with a squadron for the protection of trade, he fell in with, and captured, two French men-of-war, the Content and Trident; the former of which was fitted out for the English service, and intrusted to Captain Norris's command. Soon after, he took the Foudroyant, of thirty-two guns, one of the finest frigates belonging to the enemy.

In 1696, he was sent to attempt the recovery of Hudson's Bay; and, on his way thither, having put into St. John's, Newfoundland, he there received intelligence that five French ships had been seen near the Bay of Conception, in quest of which he was exceedingly anxious to sail. A council of war, however, composed principally of military officers, overruled his opinion on the subject, and St. John's was put into a state of defence, under the expectation of a speedy attack. A French fleet, in force far superior to that of the English, soon afterwards arrived, but in consequence of the excellent preparations that had been made, retired without firing a gun.

Returning to England in the autumn, without having effected the object for which he had been despatched, Norris was visited with considerable obloquy, from which, however, he soon relieved himself. After having served, for some time, in the Winchester, on the Mediterranean and Newfoundland stations, he commanded the Orford, in the expedition to Cadiz, in 1702; and, on his way thither, captured four or five prizes. His warmth of temper, at this time, unfortunately betrayed him into a serious outrage on naval discipline. In a dispute which took place on the quarter-deck of the admiral's ship, Norris so far forgot himself as to draw his sword upon her commander, Captain Ley. He was immediately put under arrest; but, owing to his own subsequent submission, and the kind interference of the Duke of Ormond, the affair was passed over without further notice.

In the following year, he proceeded, with Sir Cloudesley Shovel, to the Mediterranean, and, on his voyage, captured a French privateer, of thirty-six guns; which, notwithstanding its inferiority of force, fought for a long time with the utmost courage, and did not surrender until one-fourth of her valiant crew were killed or wounded. A few days after, he took another prize, carrying sixteen guns and one hundred and ten men; and was afterwards detached to ascertain the force of the enemy in the harbour of Cadiz. On his return to England, in company with the Warspite and Lichfield, he attacked a French ship of war, of fifty-two guns, which, after a resistance of several hours' duration, was, at length, from the inequality of the contest, obliged to surrender.

In the year 1704, he acted, in the engagement off Malaga, as one of the seconds to Sir Cloudesley Shovel, who became, from that time, the friend of Norris, and soon after made him his captain, on board the Britannia. In the expedition to the Mediterranean, in 1705, Norris, by his conduct in the attack on Fort Montjoi, gained the favour of the Archduke Charles, who wrote to Queen Anne in his favour; and being sent home, in the Canterbury, with the news of the surrender of Barcelona, he was knighted, on his arrival, and presented with one thousand guineas.

In March, 1706-7, he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and, having hoisted his flag on board the Torbay, joined the squadron on the Mediterranean station, under the command of Sir Cloudesley Shovel. He was soon detached on the important service of forcing the passage of the Var; which he effected with a trifling loss. Returning to England, he was appointed, with five other flag-officers, to assist Prince George in revising the sentence of the court-martial held on Sir Thomas Hardy, whose acquittal they unanimously confirmed; and so put an end to the popular clamour, which the affair had occasioned.

In December he removed to the



Exeter; with which he convoyed the Virginia fleet, from Spithead, down the channel. On the 8th of January, 1707-8, he was made rear-admiral; and, on the 26th, vice-admiral of the white. He next sailed in the Ranelagh, with a squadron under the command of Sir John Leake, to the Mediterranean, where he captured about seventy barks, laden with provisions for the Duke of Anjou's army.

On the 21st of December, 1708, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the red; and, early in 1709, was ordered to the Baltic, but returned before the end of the year, and was appointed admiral of the blue. In 1710, he was sent to the Mediterranean, as commander-in-chief, and frustrated a contemplated descent on the island of Sardinia. He returned to England on the 8th of October, 1711; and, for some time, remained without a command, in consequence of the peace of Utrecht.

On the 18th of May, 1715, he sailed, with a strong squadron, to protect British commerce in the Baltic, which had suffered from the depredations of privateers from Sweden. In 1717, he was sent out as envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to the Czar Peter. On the 19th of March, 1717-18, he was nominated a lord of the admiralty; and, early in April, returned to the Baltic, for the purpose of intimidating the Swedes.

In the ensuing spring, he sailed from Spithead, to intercept a convoy of Spanish troops, designed by the King of Spain to invade England, in the Pretender's favour. The hostile armament was, however, dispersed by a gale of wind, and put back into the Spanish ports with considerable damage. He was next employed to check the ravages which the Emperor of Russia, encouraged by the death of Charles the Twelfth, had commenced against the coast of Sweden. The czar, however, retired without coming to an engagement, and the English fleet returned to the Nore in November. In the following spring, Sir John Norris resumed his command in the Baltic, and effected a treaty between Denmark and Sweden, but the czar refused to come to terms, until the following year, when seeing the inutility of further obstinacy, he consented to a peace.

In 1723, Sir John Norris had the honour of convoying George the First from Helvoetsluys, to England; and Sweden, being again in fear of Russia, in consequence of the hostile indications of the empress, he was for the last time, sent to the Baltic, to afford succour to the Swedes, and disperse the Russian fleet; which, immediately on his appearance, retired into port. On the 19th of May, 1730, he ceased to be a lord of the admiralty. On the 10th of January, 1732, he was promoted to the rank of admiral of the white; and soon after sailed, with a large squadron, for Lisbon; where, having afforded, by his presence, protection to Portugal, he returned to England, and the fleet was dismantled. Early in 1739, he was appointed vice-admiral of Great-Britain; and, on the breaking out of the Spanish war, he was ordered to cruise in the Bay of Biscay; but, owing to tempestuous weather, he was soon compelled to put into port for the winter.

In the following year, he sailed, with a force of sixteen ships of the line and a few frigates, towards the Spanish coast, but came back with no better success than had attended him in his last expedition. On the 12th of October, he put to sea again, with a squadron of ten ships, and returned without having effected more than on the two former occasions. The nation manifested great dissatisfaction at the result of these enterprises; and as the admiral's former achievements had raised his character for valour too high for calumny, his want of success was generally attributed to private instructions from the ministry. The design of ordering out these armaments, was, however, it has been said, merely to alarm the enemy; and if such were the case, the object of each expedition was fully accomplished.

In 1744, France, with a strong force, having meditated an attack on Great Britain, in favour of the Pretender, Sir John Norris (who had previously been nominated admiral of the fleet) put to sea, with twenty-nine sail of the line, to frustrate the intentions of the enemy. The French armament, at the sight of the English squadron, retreated in the greatest confusion, and Norris returned to the Downs, for the purpose of blockading the port of Dunkirk. He soon



afterwards retired from actual service, and died on the 13th of June, 1749, leaving a daughter, and two sons, both of whom were naval officers.

Admiral Norris was more successful as a negotiator, than as a commander. Although brave, skilful, and enterprising, he failed to acquire renown, in consequence of mere accidents; and so frequently were his fleets assailed by storms, that he obtained the appellation of Foul-weather Jack.

RICHARD LESTOCK.

RICHARD LESTOCK, son of a captain in the navy, having passed through the subordinate stages of the same profession, became captain of the Fowey, on the 29th of April, 1706. In the following September, he brought home from the Mediterranean the news of the surrender of Alicant; and, on his return, he was engaged, with Captains Coney and Stanhope, in an encounter with the French ship, Content, which took place in the month of December.

In 1711, he was on the American station, as captain of the Weymouth; and, in the summer of that year, in the West Indies, under Commodore Littleton. In this situation, he gave great satisfaction to his commander-in-chief, and succeeded in capturing one or two small privateers, together with the Thetis, a French ship, of forty-four guns; and, in company with the Windsor, several inferior vessels. In 1717, he was appointed to the Panther, of fifty guns, with which he served under Sir George Byng in the Baltic. Being ordered to cruise off Gibraltar, he captured two or three privateers; and, in the following year, Sir George Byng procured him the appointment of captain of the Barfleur, in which ship the admiral hoisted his own flag, as principal officer in the Mediterranean. In 1728, Lestock was made captain of the Princess Amelia, of eighty guns; and, in the next year, he had the command of the Royal Oak, of seventy guns, one of the fleet ordered out, under Sir Charles Wager, against the Spaniards: the armament, however, did not set sail, owing to the speedy submission of the enemy; and the Royal Oak was employed, until 1731, as a guard-ship.

In 1740, he commanded the Boyne, of eighty guns, on board which ship he afterwards hoisted his broad pendant as an established commodore, and commander of a division of the fleet ordered out, under Sir Chaloner Ogle, to reinforce Vice-admiral Vernon, in the West Indies, at the attempt on Carthagena. Lestock, with five ships, attacked the sea-front of the castle of Boca Chica, with much gallantry; but with no other success than that of assisting, by a temporary diversion, the fruitless assault on the land-side. Soon after his return, he was sent to the Mediterranean, where he served, for a short time, under Admiral Haddock, and began to evince symptoms of that impatient temper, which was so apparent in his future conduct. The unfortunate state of Admiral Haddock's health would not allow him to remain in service, and he, therefore, resigned the command to Lestock, until the arrival of his successor, Admiral Mathews. On the first meeting of Mathews and Lestock, who was now made rear-admiral of the white, the former reprimanded the latter, in the presence of several foreign generals, for having neglected to send a frigate to meet him on his arrival at the Mediterranean. The animosity thus created between the two admirals, continued until Mathews superseded Lestock from his command, for an alleged disobedience of orders, in not repeating the signal for action, in a partial engagement, which took place on the 11th of May, 1744, between the British squadron, and the combined fleets of France and Spain. Lestock being soon afterwards sent home, was formally accused, by Mathews, not only of disobeying the signal for action, but of having fallen so far astern, the night preceding the battle, in which Lestock took no part, that the enemy was enabled to escape,—of having set an example of

cowardice, in not attacking the rearmost of the Spanish ships,—and of having sacrificed the honour and interests of his country to private resentment.

Lestock recriminated, and both were brought to a court-martial; which ended in the dismissal of Mathews from the service, and the full acquittal of Lestock, who was made admiral of the blue two days after the decision, and appointed to the command of a strong squadron, originally intended to reduce Canada, but afterwards employed against port L'Orient, the grand depôt of the French East India company.

The armament sailed on the 14th of September, 1746; and, having approached the city, commenced a very spiritless attack, which was abandoned just as the garrison was about to surrender. The cause of this failure has been generally attributed to the want of co-operation which the general experienced from the admiral,—it being part of the plan of attack that the fleet should force its way into the harbour. This, however, the admiral alleged was impracticable, owing to the entrance being blocked up by the enemy; and, indeed, had the land force acted with energy, the assistance of the fleet would not have been required. This expedition cost the enemy only one ship, the Ardent, of sixty-four guns, which was driven on shore, and burnt by the Exeter. The British force quitted the coast of France, on the 8th of October, and Lestock died on the 13th of the following December.

He is said to have been a man of much ability and great personal courage, but his high opinion of his own merits rendered them of little service to the nation. He was intractable as a subordinate, austere as a commander, and solicitous of obtaining an undue deference from his equals. The people beheld his acquittal with disgust, clamoured against his subsequent employment, and bitterly reproached him for his conduct at Carthagena. He expired, it is said, almost without a friend, the victim of mortified pride and disappointment.

SIR CHALONER OGLE, SENIOR.

SIR CHALONER OGLE, descended from a very ancient family in Northumberland, appears to have entered the navy at an early age; on the 14th of March, 1708, he was promoted from the Wolf, sloop of war, and made captain of the Tartar frigate. In this vessel he was employed on the Mediterranean station, where he succeeded in making one or two valuable captures. He was not again in commission until he became chief officer of the Worcester, carrying fifty guns, one of the fleet sent to the Baltic, in 1717.

In April, 1722, while cruising in the Swallow, a fourth-rate, off the coast of Africa, having heard that Roberts, the pirate, and his squadron, were close to Cape Lopez, he went in search of them, and found them in a convenient bay, where two of their vessels were upon the heel, scrubbing. Having taken in his lower tier of guns, Roberts supposed him to be a merchantman, and immediately ordered one of his commanders, named Skyrin, to slip his cable, and run out after him. Ogle, by crowding all sail, decoyed Skyrin to a considerable distance from land; and there, after a sharp action of about an hour and a half, compelled him to surrender. Ogle then returned to the bay, with the pirate's black flag over the king's colours. By this device he again deceived Roberts; who, imagining that Skyrin had been victorious, came out, with the two other ships of his squadron; and, after a desperate encounter of nearly two hours, in which Roberts was killed, both these ships also yielded to the Swallow. Ogle carried his prizes, and one hundred and sixty prisoners, to Cape Coast castle, where they were immediately tried, and seventy-four out of the number, capitally convicted. Fifty-two were executed, and most of them hung in chains, along the coast, as a warning to future depredators.

Returning to England, he was immediately invested with the honour of



knighthood; but held no further command, until the year 1729, when he was made captain of the Burford, of seventy guns; from which, two years after, he removed to the Edinburgh; both ships being attached to squadrons under the orders of Sir Charles Wager. On the 11th of July, 1739, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and, having hoisted his flag on board the Augusta, was despatched, with twelve ships, to Gibraltar. On his return from this expedition, he was appointed third in command of a fleet, sent out on a cruise, in 1741, under the superintendance of Sir John Norris. On coming back to port, he received the command of a powerful squadron, intended for the West Indies, to assist Admiral Vernon in the conquest of the Spanish settlements, and sailed from Spithead on the 26th of October, but had barely cleared the Land's End, before he was overtaken by a dreadful gale of wind. The squadron was, however, enabled to proceed to its destination; but Sir Chaloner did not meet with any opportunity of signalizing himself.

On the 12th of March, 1741, he was made rear-admiral of the red; on the 9th of August, 1743, vice of the blue; and, on the 7th of December following, vice-admiral of the white. On the return of Admiral Vernon to Europe, he was left on the Jamaica station, as commander-in-chief; and, while employed on this service, rendered himself very popular with the inhabitants, by his good conduct and vigilance. On the 19th of June, 1744, he was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue; in the ensuing year, he returned from the West Indies, in the Cumberland; and was, soon after, nominated president of the court-martial convened for the trials of Admirals Mathews and Lestock, and the other officers who were arraigned for their conduct in the action off Toulon. Although he did not subsequently go to sea, he was, on the 15th of July, 1747, raised to be admiral of the white; and, on the 10th of July, 1749, appointed admiral of the fleet. He died in the following year.

Sir Chaloner Ogle appears to have gained, by his general professional conduct, but particularly by the manner of his attack and capture of the armament of the pirate Roberts, a very high character for skill and bravery.

JAMES, EARL OF BERKELEY.

JAMES, Earl of Berkeley, grandson of George, first Earl of Berkeley, was born about the year 1682; and, having entered the navy as a midshipman, was, on the 2nd of April, 1701, appointed captain of the Sorlings. He was afterwards removed to the Litchfield, of fifty guns; and, being detached from the main fleet under Sir George Rooke, to cruise in the soundings, he captured, after a smart action, a French ship of war, and a homeward-bound vessel, from Martinique, worth £40,000.

He next accompanied Sir Cloudesley Shovel, in an expedition for the relief of the Cevenois; and, on his return, assisted Captain, afterwards Sir John Norris, in capturing the Hazard, a French ship of war, carrying fifty-two guns, which did not yield until after all her masts and rigging were completely cut up, and she had sustained a running fight of nearly nine hours.

On the 7th of March, 1704, he was called up to the house of peers, by the title of Lord Dursley; and, during the same year, obtained the command of the Boyne, an eighty-gun ship. He soon after accompanied Sir Cloudesley Shovel, to reinforce the fleet under Sir George Rooke; and, in the battle off Malaga, as second to Sir John Leake, he is said, by Lediard, in his Naval History, to have evinced undaunted courage, steady resolution, and prudent conduct. In his ship, the Boyne, there were more killed and wounded, than in any other vessel, except the admiral's.

In 1706, having become captain of the St. George, a second-rate, and one of the fleet sent out, under Sir Cloudesley Shovel, to the Mediterranean, he dis-

tinguished himself very highly at the siege of Toulon; and captured three forts, on one of the isles of Hieres. On his return, in the month of October, his ship struck on the ridge of rocks that proved fatal to Sir Cloudesley Shovel; whose vessel was destroyed by the same wave that set the St. George afloat.

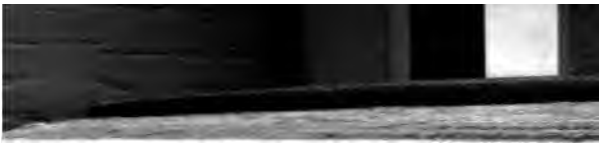
On the 26th of January, 1707-8, he was made vice-admiral of the blue; and proceeded, on board the Berwick, under Sir George Byng, to oppose, in the North Sea, the armament fitted out at Dunkirk. On the successful issue of this expedition, the British fleet retired into port, and Lord Dursley was appointed to command a squadron in the channel, with which he brought into port several homeward-bound vessels, and convoyed the outward-bound fleets to a safe latitude. He soon after sailed from Spithead, under Byng, with an armament, intended to alarm the coast of France, and thus weaken the opposition of the enemy to the operations of the Duke of Marlborough in Flanders. This design being very ingeniously effected, Lord Dursley was ordered to cruise in soundings with a detachment of the fleet; but, after capturing a French merchant-ship, he was obliged to put into Plymouth, on account of the foulness of his vessels. Having refitted his squadron, he sailed, on the 28th of September, and continued at sea till the 7th of November; having captured, in the interim, six or seven vessels of little value or importance. On the 21st of December, he was made vice-admiral of the white; and put to sea again on the 29th, but captured only a small vessel, laden with fish, from Newfoundland.

In February, 1709, he sailed, on board the Kent, with a small squadron, on a cruise, and took two French privateers. On the 29th of March, he was ordered to convoy the Lisbon fleet to a safe latitude; and, on the 9th of April, fell in with the Glorieuse and Achilles; the former of which was compelled to submit, but the latter effected an escape, after having sustained considerable injury. The English squadron also re-captured the Bristol, which had, the day before, been taken by the enemy; and, having secured a few other less important prizes, returned, on the 30th of May, to Plymouth. Resuming his station at the entrance of the channel, he took, besides other inconsiderable prizes, a French ship, from Guadaloupe, with a cargo valued at more than £100,000. On the 14th of November, 1709, he was raised to the rank of vice-admiral of the red; but struck his flag, on coming into port, a few months after.

By the death of his father, in 1710, he became Earl of Berkeley; and was, soon after, appointed lord-lieutenant and custos rotulorum of Gloucestershire, and the city of Bristol; warden of the forest of Dean; and high steward of the city of Gloucester. On the accession of George the First, he was made commander of the convoy ordered to attend his majesty to England, and nominated one of the lords of the bed-chamber. He was also re-appointed lord-lieutenant of Gloucestershire, and of Bristol; and was, subsequently, restored to the post of custos rotulorum of the former place; from all which offices he had been removed, in 1711, through party influence. On the 16th of April, 1717, he became a privy-councellor, and was constituted first lord of the admiralty,—an office which he continued to fill, with great credit, until the demise of George the First. On the 13th of March, 1718-19, he was appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet; and, on the 21st of the month, vice-admiral of Great Britain. By a special warrant from the crown, he then hoisted the flag of lord-high-admiral, and had three captains appointed under him, although Sir John Norris, a senior flag-officer, was, at the same time, employed in the channel. His lordship sailed, with his squadron, from St. Helen's, on the 29th of March, but returned to Spithead, and struck his flag, on the 15th of April; after which time he held no active naval command.

He died, on the 7th of August, 1736, at Aubigny castle, near Rochelle, in France, leaving one son and one daughter, by his wife, Lady Louisa Lennox, eldest daughter of Charles, first duke of Richmond.

The promotions of the Earl of Berkeley were exceedingly rapid, and effected often in violation of the established rules of the service. He became a vice-admiral at the age of thirty,



while men of longer standing than himself remained, in some instances, for twenty years after without promotion. His elevation, though principally owing to his political influence, does not seem to have been unworthily bestowed, for he was an object of esteem rather than envy; and the most distinguished commanders were content to serve under him without a murmur. He was a man of determined courage, and considerable skill in naval affairs. That he discharged, with great firmness, the duties intrusted to his care, will be seen from the following anecdote:—A gentleman, the natural son of one of the most influential men of the day, having, while commodore, incurred a well-founded suspicion of unwillingness to engage an enemy's squadron, consisting of only one ship more than his own, the earl, even in disobedience to his sovereign, refused, on the commodore being named to a flag, to sign his admiral's commission; alleging that he would not set a bad example in the navy.

Besides his honours and offices already mentioned, he was five times one of the lords justices of Great Britain, a knight of the garter, constable of St. Brinvel's castle, and lord-lieutenant of the county of Surrey.

EDWARD VERNON.

EDWARD VERNON, the son of a secretary of state to King William, was born at Westminster, on the 12th of November, 1684, and received his education under Dr. Busby. His parents having, with great reluctance, consented that he should gratify his inclination for a naval life, he went to sea, under Admiral Hopson, in 1702; and, shortly afterwards, distinguished himself, as a midshipman, at the destruction of the French fleet and Spanish galleons, in the harbour of Vigo. He soon after went to the West Indies, with an expedition, under Commodore Walker; and, in 1704, served, as a lieutenant, under Sir George Rooke, in the fleet that conveyed the Archduke Charles, as King of Spain, to Lisbon; from whom he received a present of one hundred guineas, and a ring. He was also engaged in the action off Malaga, and, on his return to England, obtained a purse of two hundred guineas, as his share of the royal bounty.

On the 22nd of January, 1706, he was promoted to the rank of captain; and commanded, successively, the Dolphin, the Rye, and the Jersey; in which latter vessel he was sent to the West Indies, with a commission of rear-admiral for Sir Charles Wager. Being soon afterwards ordered on a cruise, he succeeded in materially impeding the commerce, and frustrating the plans of the enemy.

In 1722, he was returned to parliament for Penryn, for which, after having served as commander of the Grafton, in the squadron sent out to join the Danish squadron, in the Baltic, he was re-elected on the accession of George the Second; and soon rendered himself, by his virulence, extremely obnoxious to government. Having, in July, 1739, declared warmly in the house of commons, that Porto Bello might be reduced with six sail of the line, and that he would stake his own life and reputation on the success of the expedition, the minister took that opportunity to remove him from the house of commons, by promoting him to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, and intrusting him with a squadron, with orders to attack the Spanish settlements in the West Indies and America. He arrived in sight of Porto Bello on the 20th of November following; and, soon afterwards, notwithstanding his ships were exposed to a terrific fire from the enemy's batteries, succeeded in effecting a landing. No breach, however, had previously been made; and the men, having no scaling-ladders, some of them stood under the embrasures, while others mounted upon their shoulders, and entered the fort, under the very mouths of the enemy's guns. The capitulation of the place soon followed; and Vernon distributed among his men a sum of ten thousand dollars, which

had arrived, a few days before, for the payment of the Spanish garrison. His success was hailed with enthusiasm by the people in England, and the freedom of the city, as well as the thanks of both houses of parliament, were transmitted to him immediately.

In 1740, he made an unsuccessful attack on Carthagena; but soon afterwards reduced the castle of St. Lorenzo, at the entrance of the river Chagre, whence he proceeded to Jamaica, where he was joined by so considerable a reinforcement, that his fleet now consisted of thirty-one sail of the line; on board of which ten thousand men were embarked, for the purpose of reducing Carthagena; and, it is said, that a medal was prematurely struck in England, to celebrate the capture of the place, which had been calculated on as a matter of certainty. The expedition, however, completely failed; partly, it is alleged, owing to Vernon's disagreement with General Wentworth, the military commander, whom he charged with imprudence in command, and vacillation in his opinions respecting the measures of attack. In 1742, they attempted the capture of Panama; but, owing to the ill understanding existing between them, failure was the result of the enterprise. The admiral's intrepidity prevented him from seeing those obstacles which were obvious to the prudent eye of the general, whose caution was construed as timidity by his high-spirited colleague. The armament returned to Jamaica, about the middle of May; and, in the following October, Vernon obtained his recal.

His reputation suffered so little, from his failures, that, while abroad, he was elected member of parliament, at the same time, for Ipswich, Penryn, and Rochester. On returning to England, he took his seat for the former place, and immediately resumed his attacks on the ministry. On the 9th of August, 1743, he was made vice-admiral of the red; and, on the 23rd of April, 1745, (having, in the interim, bitterly complained of neglect, and ill-usage) admiral of the white. He was then employed to watch the enemy in the North Sea, where preparations were making to land the Pretender in England.

Soon after his return, a complaint was preferred against him, of having exacted too severe duty from the seamen, and of having appointed a petty officer, in opposition to the lords of the admiralty, from whom he consequently received an official remonstrance; to which, after returning to the Downs, and striking his flag, he replied with so much asperity, in two pamphlets, that he was struck off the list of admirals, by the king's express command.

He acted no more in public life, except as a member of the house of commons, and died suddenly, on the 30th of October, 1747, at Nacton, in Suffolk. A handsome monument was erected to his memory in Westminster abbey.

An intelligent writer describes Admiral Vernon as having been too austere in his manner to win love, and too fastidious in his temper, and independent in his feelings, to court favour. He was a brave and honourable man; possessing great abilities as a seaman, but too irascible a temper to shine as a commander. He was a coarse, and boisterous, but rather powerful speaker; a vehement pamphleteer; and a scholar of no mean classical ability.

Vernon is said to have been the first naval commander who brought into use the custom of mixing water with the spirits allowed to the seamen; and, it is added, the new beverage was denominated *grog*, because the admiral, its patron, generally wore a *grogram* waistcoat.

JOHN BYNG.

THIS unfortunate man, fourth son of the Earl of Torrington, was born at Southill, in 1704, and entered the navy at the age of thirteen, under his father's auspices. On the 8th of August, 1727, he became captain of the Gibraltar frigate; and, on the 13th of March, 1741, being then commander of the Sunderland, he was appointed governor of Newfoundland and its dependencies.



On his return to England, he was removed to the Winchester, one of the channel ships; and became rear-admiral of the blue on the 8th of August, 1745.

He was next appointed commander-in-chief of a squadron sent out to prevent the conveyance of supplies from France for the use of the insurgents in Scotland, whose cause he greatly impeded by his bravery and vigilance. In July, 1747, he was made vice-admiral of the blue; and, being promoted to the chief command in the Mediterranean, greatly increased his reputation for ability as a naval officer. On the 12th of May, 1748, he became vice-admiral of the red; and, in 1755, hoisted his flag on board the Ramillies, in which ship he proceeded to relieve Sir Edward Hawke, off Cape Finisterre.

About the commencement of the year 1756, repeated intelligence having reached England, of the preparations making by the French, in the port of Toulon, Byng was made admiral of the blue, and intrusted with the command of a fleet, intended to defeat an attack upon Minorca, which, it seemed, was contemplated by the enemy. He proceeded, with a small squadron, to Gibraltar, where he was joined by a few ships, under Commodore Edgecumbe, and thence sailed for Minorca.

Arriving off the island, on the 19th of May, he found the British flag still flying on the castle of St. Philip. Early the next morning, he made a fruitless attempt to communicate with the garrison; and having, shortly afterwards, discovered the enemy's fleet, he stood towards it, and, at two in the afternoon, made the signal for a line of battle a-head. About seven in the evening, the French, who were then two leagues distant, tacked, to get the weather gage; but, not choosing to relinquish such an advantage, Byng also put about. In the morning, the weather being hazy, the French could not be seen, until towards noon, when Byng made the signal to bear away two points from the wind, and engage. Rear-admiral West, however, who was at a considerable distance, bore away seven points from the wind, and, with his whole division, attacked the French so impetuously, that several of their ships were soon obliged to quit the line. Had Byng, it is said, been equally on the alert, and eager to engage, the enemy would, in all probability, have been defeated, and Minorca saved; but, their centre keeping its station, through Byng's division not advancing, West was obliged to relinquish his advantage, lest he should be separated from the rest of the fleet. According to Byng's statement, the sternmost ship of the van lost her fore-top-mast, by which accident, his whole division was compelled to back their sails, in order that they might not fall foul of each other. His enemies, however, alleged, that, immediately after the signal for engaging had been given, and whilst the van were bearing down upon the enemy, Byng, in the Ramillies, edged away some points, so that the Trident and Louisa got to windward of him,—that, in order to bring them again to their station, he backed his mizen-top-sail, and endeavoured to back his main-top-sail,—that this manœuvre, by necessarily retarding all the ships in his division, gave the enemy, whose force was about equal to that of the British, in ships and weight of metal, though greatly superior in number of men, time to escape.

The complete failure of this expedition has been attributed, by some, to the inefficiency of the armament; and, by others, to the want of firmness displayed by Byng; whose unwillingness to risk the event of a close engagement seems to be ascribed, by a third party, to the recent examples of Mathews and Lestock; the former of whom had been dismissed for fighting, while the latter was promoted for taking no part in the action.

A council of war being called, by Byng, the next morning, it was resolved, that, as it appeared impossible to relieve Minorca,—which, after a valiant defence, sustained for ten weeks, by General Blakeney, was, at length, compelled to surrender,—and that, as the loss of the British fleet would expose the trade of the Mediterranean, and endanger the safety of Gibraltar, an immediate return to that place would be the best course to adopt. On his arrival in the bay, Byng was superseded and arrested, by Admirals Hawke and Saunders, who placed him in custody, on board the Antelope, and shortly afterwards sent him to England. After



having remained for some time a close prisoner in Greenwich hospital, on the 28th of December, 1756, he was brought to a court-martial, consisting of four admirals and nine captains, who, after mature deliberation, found him guilty of a breach of the twelfth article of war. He was, consequently, sentenced to be shot; but having been acquitted of disaffection or cowardice, he was strongly recommended to the king's clemency, by all the members of the court-martial, who appear to have been of opinion that he had erred only in judgment. Some doubts were also entertained as to the legality of the sentence, which, however, was solemnly confirmed by the twelve judges, to whom, in consequence of a memorial from the admiralty, it had been referred by the king.

After the warrant for his execution had been signed, some of the members of the court-martial having expressed a wish to be released from their oath of secresy, in order that they might disclose the grounds on which they had passed sentence of death upon him, a bill, with the sanction of government, was brought in for that purpose, and passed through its several stages in the commons by large majorities. It was, however, rejected by the lords; every member of the court-martial having distinctly answered in the negative, to the question, "whether he had any thing to reveal, which might induce the king to pardon the delinquent?"

The Marshal de Richelieu, who commanded the enemy's land forces, and who had witnessed the whole affair, drew up a justification of Byng's conduct, which soon reached this country: strenuous exertions were made by other parties to procure a remission of his sentence; which, however, was carried into execution, on the 14th of March, 1757. A little before twelve o'clock, he walked, with great resolution and composure, from the grand cabin to the quarter-deck of the Monarque, attended by two of his relations and a clergyman. He is described as having worn, on this occasion, a light grey coat, white waistcoat and stockings, and a large white wig. In about two minutes after he had made his appearance, he threw his hat upon the deck, knelt upon a cushion, and, having previously, with some reluctance, permitted a bandage to be placed over his eyes, he dropped his handkerchief as a signal for the marines to fire. Five bullets immediately passed through him, and he fell lifeless on the deck.

"That the admiral did not exert his utmost power against the enemy," says Campbell, in his Naval History, "is very evident; and it is equally apparent, his fleet having the advantage of the wind, that his fighting or not fighting was a matter of choice. Hence it necessarily follows, (allowing that he ought to have fought,) that he either wanted judgment or resolution. As to judgment, it certainly required very little, to comprehend the importance of the service upon which he was sent; and still less knowledge of the history of human events, not to know, that, when great achievements are required, something must be left to fortune, regardless of the calculation of chances. In all battles, whether at sea or in the field, fortuitous events must have vast influence; but in naval conflicts, most frequently, where a single shot from a frigate may disable a first-rate man of war. This consideration is alone sufficient to determine any commander of a king's ship never to strike so long as he can swim, be the force of his antagonist ever so superior. Upon the whole, I believe we may equitably conclude, that Admiral Byng was constitutionally deficient in that degree of personal intrepidity, by no means essential to the character of a private gentleman, but which is the *sine qua non* of a British admiral. The justice of punishing a man for a constitutional defect, rests solely on his accepting his commission with the articles of war in his hand."

Charnock, however, in his Lives and Characters of Naval Officers of Great Britain, after stating, that, as an officer, Byng was by no means popular, being a very strict disciplinarian, emphatically adds—"Though we most seriously believe him to have been by no means deficient in personal courage, and that intrepidity so necessary to form a great commander, yet, it having been his misfortune never to have met with any of those brilliant opportunities of distinguishing himself, which would have established his fame far beyond the power and malice of his enemies, he

did not possess that love, that enthusiastic respect and popular kind of adoration, which are, at times, indispensably necessary, to enable the best commanders to surmount the difficulties attendant on their situation. His force was, perhaps, in point of common prudence, never equal to the service on which he was sent: it consisted, at the outset, only of ten ships of the line; some of them in a very ill condition for sea, and all of them indifferently manned."

"Mr. Byng," says the same writer, in a note, "had very imprudently irritated the minds of his noble employers by his letter, written from Gibraltar, on his first arrival, in which he, in pretty plain terms, reflects on the conduct of ministers, in sending him out too late to prevent the landing of the enemy on the island itself. 'If,' said he, 'I had been so happy as to have arrived at Minorca before the enemy had landed, I flatter myself I should have had it in my power to have hindered them from establishing a footing there.' To this unguarded censure, it is not improbable, the admiral owed his ruin, which, if before in doubt, was, from that moment, determined on. He had been weak enough to speak the truth, that he had been sent out too late; and that the opportunity of saving the fortress was irrevocably lost. This was a crime of so dark a nature as not to be forgiven. Those whom he had obliquely charged with remissness, found it their interest to declare against him, and endeavour, by any means, to throw off the imputation of negligence, with which they were charged."

Although there is much force in the reasoning of Campbell, the view taken by Charnock, of Byng's character, conduct, and execution, appears, on the whole, to be tolerably correct. His fault seems to have consisted in a superabundance of caution, rather than a deficiency of personal courage: the failure of his enterprise may also, perhaps, be, in some measure, attributed to accident. Looking at all the circumstances of the case, it is difficult to come to any other conclusion, than that ministers were wrong in fitting out a fleet so wretchedly appointed, and after such fatal delays, on the important service to which it was destined; and cruelly selfish, in suffering the sentence against Byng,—whose defeat, had he fought with so inefficient a force as they had placed under his command, would probably have been followed by their disgrace and downfal,—to be carried into effect.

SIR CHARLES KNOWLES.

THIS officer was born about the year 1704; and, having entered the navy, attained the rank of captain, in 1737. when he was appointed to the Diamond frigate; with which he proceeded, in 1739, to join Admiral Vernon, at Jamaica, but that commander having departed for Porto Bello, previously to the arrival of Knowles, the latter followed him thither; and on his arrival, was appointed superintendent of the mines; in which capacity, he most skilfully accomplished the demolition of the fortresses. In the succeeding year, he was nominated commander of the fireships, bomb-ketches, and small craft, ordered to attack the castle of St. Lorenzo; on the surrender of which, he acted, for a short time, as its governor. Soon after his return to England, he was commissioned to the Weymouth, in which he proceeded, under Sir Chaloner Ogle, to join Vernon again in the West Indies.

In the attempt on Carthagena, he appears to have displayed extraordinary spirit and presence of mind. After having inspected the works, and furnished his superior officers with a report, from which they determined on assaulting the castle of Boca Chica, he was employed to make a feigned attack, in order to divert the attention of the garrison; and not only effected this object, but seized on Port St. Joseph, captured the Spanish admiral's ship, and compelled the important fortress of Castello Grande, containing fifty pieces



of cannon, to capitulate. In the subsequent attack on the batteries at Passo Cavallos, he behaved with great courage and judgment. The enterprise, however, proved unsuccessful; and, in May, 1741, Knowles returned to Jamaica with the fleet.

Early in 1743, he sailed in the Suffolk, of seventy guns, as commander of a small squadron, to Antigua; whence, after having been joined by two more ships, he proceeded to La Guira, on which he made a spirited but ineffectual attack. He subsequently failed in an attempt on Porto Cavallo, by which his squadron was so shattered, that, being unable to undertake any further offensive operation, he returned forthwith to Jamaica.

In September, 1744, while cruising off Martinico, he succeeded in destroying a large Spanish ship, bound from Cadiz to Carthagena. In the following spring, he commanded on the Leeward Islands station; and in the month of January,' 1746, acted as commodore of the fleet then in the Downs, under Vice-admiral Martin; in which capacity, he captured two French ships, on their passage from Ostend, having on board five or six hundred of Fitz-James's regiment, and several officers of distinction. He was, shortly after, appointed governor of Louisburg, where he caused some new works to be erected, which, in the subsequent war, were destroyed with so little difficulty, that his reputation, as an engineer, became considerably tarnished.

On the 15th of July, 1747, he was made rear-admiral of the white, and subsequently assumed the chief command on the Jamaica station. While thus employed, he so irritated the people of Boston, by pressing men from on board their merchant-vessels, that they detained some of his officers, whose release he peremptorily demanded, under a threat of bombarding the town; which, had he not been carried to sea by a sudden change in the wind, he would, probably, have carried into effect.

On the 13th of February, 1748, he sailed from Jamaica, in the Cornwall, with eight ships of war and two sloops, for the purpose of making an attack on St. Jago de Cuba; but being prevented by contrary winds from approaching that island, he proceeded to Port Louis, in Hispaniola, which, on the 8th of March, after a heavy cannonade, he forced to capitulate. Having destroyed the fortifications, he returned towards St. Jago de Cuba, which, however, he was deterred from attacking, by finding a strong boom laid across the harbour, and four vessels, filled with combustibles, moored within it. In the following August, he sailed for the Tortugan banks, in the hope of capturing some of the annual Spanish fleet, from Vera Cruz. The Spanish admiral, Reggio, who was then at Havannah, having heard of his intentions, immediately put to sea for the purpose of giving him battle; and the two squadrons met on the 1st of October. In number of ships and weight of metal, they were about equally matched; but, in men, the force of the Spanish vastly exceeded that of the British. About two o'clock in the afternoon, the enemy having commenced firing at a distance, Knowles, who had the wind in his favour, gave the signal for his squadron to bear down upon them, and in less than half an hour the engagement was nearly general. After having fought the Spanish admiral's ship for a considerable time, that of Knowles was compelled to fall astern for the purpose of repairing the damage she had sustained. On accomplishing this, she attacked and took the Conquestadore, which had fallen out of the line in a very disabled state. All the other ships of the enemy's squadron, with the exception of the Africa, which, having been dismasted during the battle, was run ashore and blown up by the Spanish admiral, sheered off at nightfall, and returned to Havannah.

The result of this engagement produced many disputes between Knowles and his subordinates, who considered that he had given the enemy a manifest advantage, by beginning the action with four ships, when he might have brought six to bear at the same time, and that he ought to have shifted his flag into another vessel, when his own was disabled. In December, 1749, he was brought to a court-martial on these charges; and, being found guilty of negligence, he was reprimanded accordingly. Government, however, appears to have been satisfied with his conduct, for, in 1752, he was appointed governor

of Jamaica, where he met with so much annoyance from the clamours of a party, whose interests he had materially affected by having, in compliance with the request of a large body of merchants, removed the seat of government from Spanish Town to Kingston, that, in January, 1756, he resigned his office. In the preceding year he had been promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue; and, soon after his return to England, he was made vice of the white and the red, in rapid succession.

In 1757, he sailed, as second in command to Sir Edward Hawke, in the expedition against Rochfort; the failure of which greatly increased the popular odium which he had already incurred; and some disasters which he had experienced in an attack with a detachment of the fleet on Fort Fouras, were animadverted upon with such severity, that he thought proper to publish a justification of his conduct. A very offensive notice of this was, soon afterwards, printed in the Critical Review, in consequence of which he commenced proceedings against Smollett, its principal conductor, who is stated to have concluded a letter to Wilkes, entreating the latter to exert his interest in putting a stop to the prosecution, in the following terms:—"If that foolish admiral has any regard to his own character, he will be quiet, rather than provoke further the resentment of—

T. SMOLLETT."

On the 31st of January, 1761, Knowles became admiral of the blue; on the 19th of October, 1765, he was created a baronet; and, on the 5th of November following, advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of Great Britain; which, however, he resigned in October, 1770, and entered the service of the Empress of Russia. Peace being concluded in 1774, between Russia and her opponent, Turkey, he returned to England; where, after having been nominated admiral of the white, he passed the remainder of his life in retirement.

He died on the 9th of December, 1777, leaving one son, by his second wife, Maria Magdalena Theresa Bouquet. In his early exploits, he certainly displayed much courage and ability; qualities which many were not disposed to allow him, after his subsequent failures: these, however, seem to have been, for the most part, occasioned by ill fortune, rather than by a want of skill or bravery. His manners were far from conciliating, and his natural irascibility appears to have been progressively increased during the latter part of his career, by the disappointment, opposition, and obloquy, to which he was exposed.

EDWARD, LORD HAWKE.

THIS celebrated admiral, the son of Edward Hawke, Esq. a barrister, was born about the year 1705; and, at his own wish, entered the navy at a very early age. When first he went to sea, his father having held out to him the hope that he might in time become a captain, the boy exclaimed, "If I did not think I should rise to be an admiral, I would never go!"

In 1733, he became commander of the Wolf; and, on the 20th of March, 1734, captain of the Hamborough. In 1740, he appears to have been chief officer of the Lark, a forty-gun ship. In the engagement off Toulon, in 1744, he had the honour of taking the Poder, the only vessel that was captured. Several officers boarded the prize, but the captain of the vanquished vessel, pointing to the Berwick, which Hawke commanded, declared his submission to that vessel only, and his contempt for all the others belonging to the English squadron. Hawke, it seems, disregarding discipline, had broken from the line of battle, and engaged the Poder, (which had previously beaten off two of the British fleet,) with such irresistible fury, that she was compelled to strike her colours. For this act of heroism, Hawke was brought to a court-martial, and sentenced to dismissal from the service. He was, however, immediately restored by the king, who, ever afterwards, designated him as his *own* admiral.

In July, 1747, he was made rear admiral of the white, and, shortly afterwards, obtained the command of a squadron, destined to intercept a large fleet of French merchantmen, bound, under a strong convoy, to the West Indies. On the 9th of August, he sailed from Plymouth, in the Devonshire, with thirteen other men-of-war; four, besides his own ship, of the fourth class, and nine of the fifth. On the 14th of October, at about eight o'clock in the morning, the French fleet was seen; and at ten, Hawke began to form the line of battle a-head, (conformably with the inconvenient, but now exploded, system then in use, of fighting squadrons of ships like regiments of infantry); but, finding that much valuable time was lost in the operation, he gave signal for his whole squadron to chase. In half an hour the foremost of his ships, the Lion and Princess Louisa, were engaged, and the action soon became general. The admiral compelled the first ship he encountered to strike; but, leaving her to be taken possession of by the frigates astern, he proceeded to assist the Eagle and Edinburgh: the Eagle, however, becoming unmanageable, fell twice on board his ship, the Devonshire, and drove her to leeward, where she was compelled to engage with two of the enemy, until the breechings of her guns broke loose. One of the French ships now directed her whole fire against the admiral's rigging, and would soon have dismasted her, had not the Tilbury come up to her relief. As soon as the breechings of her guns were repaired, she attacked and compelled another of the enemy to submit. The admiral now made a signal for the whole squadron to engage as near as possible, and placed the Devonshire alongside one of the largest of the enemy, which, about seven in the evening, struck her colours. In addition to those which thus surrendered to the Devonshire, three more of the French men-of-war were captured by the other ships of the British squadron. In his despatches, announcing the victory, Hawke stated, that he had given the enemy a complete *drubbing;* and the king being puzzled by the word, was referred, for an explanation of it, to the Duke of Bedford, who had, a short time before, been severely chastised at Lichfield.

Soon after his return, the admiral was made a knight companion of the Bath; and, in the December following, he became member of parliament for Portsmouth. In January, 1748, he sailed, with nine ships of the line, on a cruise, during which the Magnanime, of seventy-four guns, was captured by two of his squadron. In the following May, he became vice-admiral of the blue, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house. In 1749, he was appointed president of a court-martial on the mutineers who had sailed away with the Chesterfield, from Cape Coast Road, in Africa; and, soon after, acted as naval superintendent in establishing a colony at Nova Scotia. He next commanded a squadron at Spithead, and, on the 9th of January, 1755, became admiral of the white.

In 1756, after cruising for some time, with a small squadron, in the Bay of Biscay, he was appointed to supersede Admiral Byng, in the Mediterranean. In 1757, he commanded the naval part of the expedition against Rochfort, whence he soon returned, without having had an opportunity to distinguish himself, disgusted by the imbecility and irresolution of the military leaders. He was next employed to blockade the French ports in the Bay of Biscay; and, in 1758, succeeded, at the head of seven ships of the line and three frigates, in frustrating an attempt, making by the French, to thwart the designs of England, against her American colonies. In 1758, he held a command in the fleet under Lord Anson; but, while in the Bay of Biscay, he was attacked by a violent fever, which compelled him to return to Portsmouth. In the following year, he commanded the blockading squadron off Brest, which, being driven into Torbay by a tempest, Conflans, with the French fleet, as soon as the storm had abated, put to sea. Hawke soon followed, and, on the morning of the 20th of November, descried the enemy off Belleisle. On this occasion he told his officers that he did not intend to trouble himself by forming lines; for that "he would attack them in his old way, and make downright work with them."

As Hawke approached, Conflans retired towards the shore, for the purpose of decoying his antagonist among the

rocks and shallows, which the local knowledge of his own pilots would enable him to avoid. The British van attacked the rear of the French about half-past two o'clock in the afternoon. Hawke, in the Royal George, without returning the fire of several other ships, passed on towards the Soleil Royal, which bore Admiral Conflans' flag, in the midst of a terrific storm, and nearly surrounded by breakers. When apprized by his pilot of the danger of proceeding, he is said to have coolly replied, "You have done your duty in pointing out the difficulties; you are now to comply with my order, and lay me alongside the Soleil Royal." The captain of the Superbe, a French ship of seventy guns, as the Royal George approached the Soleil Royal, gallantly interposed his own vessel to save that of his commander. The Superbe, consequently, received a broadside, intended for the French admiral's ship, and so terrific was its effect, that, as soon as the smoke had cleared away, the tops of her masts alone were visible, and, in another moment, the sea rolled over her colours.

The Soleil Royal escaped; but of the remainder of the French fleet, two were taken, and a third, the Thesée, met with the fate of the Superbe. The French, in this engagement, behaved with chivalric bravery; and no victory, perhaps, ever redounded more to the honour of the British fleet. Hawke, on his return to England, was received with all the enthusiastic admiration he so justly merited: the house of commons honoured him with a vote of thanks, and the king settled a pension upon him of £2,000 per annum.

In August, 1760, Admiral Hawke sailed from Spithead, in the Royal George, to relieve Boscawen in the Bay of Biscay; and, in 1761, he commanded a large fleet, which succeeded in counteracting the attempts of France and Spain on Portugal. On his return to England, he was again elected for Portsmouth. On the 5th of November, 1765, he became vice-admiral of Great Britain, and, soon after, first lord of the admiralty; which office he resigned in the month of January, 1771; and, on the 20th of May, 1776, he was created a peer, by the title of Baron Hawke, of Pawton.

His death took place at Shepperton, in Middlesex, on the 16th of October, 1781. He married, in early life, Miss Catherine Brooke, of Burton-hall, in Yorkshire, by whom he had four children.

Lord Hawke appears to have been a genius in that profession, for which his daring gallantry rendered him so eminently suitable. Disregarding the cautious principles established by those who had preceded him, he originated a new mode of attack, and, by his achievements, triumphantly proved its efficiency. He was not a mere courageous man of talent, but, if it be fair to judge of his conduct by its results, a commander who, in his naval exploits, displayed great judgment, as well as an unusual degree of bravery and skill.

SIR GEORGE POCOCK.

GEORGE, son of the Reverend Thomas Pocock, chaplain of Greenwich hospital, was born on the 6th of March, 1706, and entered the naval service in 1718, under Sir George Byng, whom he accompanied to the Mediterranean. In 1732, he became first lieutenant of the Namur; on the 31st of August, 1738, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain; and commanded, successively, the Woolwich and the Sutherland. In 1748, being then chief officer on the Leeward Islands station, he blockaded Martinico; and, with his cruisers, captured nearly forty vessels belonging to a French convoy from Europe.

In 1754, he proceeded to the East Indies, as captain of the Cumberland, and second in command to Rear-admiral Watson. On the 4th of February, 1755, he was made rear-admiral of the blue; and rear of the red on the 4th of June, 1756. In the month of March, 1757, he led the attack, in the Tiger,

upon Chandernagore, and, though he received seven wounds, did not quit his deck till the end of the action, which continued for three hours. On the 16th of August following, he succeeded to the chief command in the East Indies, and became vice-admiral of the red on the 31st of January, 1758. Being reinforced by Commodore Stevens, he hoisted his flag in the Yarmouth, and put to sea with a squadron, which gave chase to seven French ships, on the 29th of April, off the coast near Negapatam. An action ensued, in which the Yarmouth was attacked by three of the enemy's vessels, and, at one time, nearly surrounded by a manœuvre of the French admiral; who, however, sheered off, on perceiving that one of his own ships was disabled, and that the Cumberland, Newcastle, and Weymouth, which had hitherto kept at a distance, were now promptly obeying the signals hoisted by Pocock for them to come to his assistance. Soon after the engagement, he caused a court-martial to be held at Madras, on their respective captains; one of whom was sentenced to be dismissed from his ship, another to be cashiered, and the third to lose a year's rank.

On the termination of these proceedings, Admiral Pocock sailed a second time in pursuit of the French, whom he succeeded in bringing to action, on the 3rd of August; but, after a running fight of an hour, the enemy's fleet escaped, much damaged, into the road of Pondicherry, with a loss of five hundred and fifty men, killed and wounded, while that of the English was, comparatively, insignificant. Pocock now proceeded to Bombay, for the purpose of refitting; and, on the 17th of April, 1759, he sailed again in search of the French fleet, with which he came in sight on the 2nd of September. He immediately commenced a chase, but was baffled by the going down of the wind; and, correctly supposing that the enemy (whose force was now, as it had been in the two previous engagements, superior to his own) would make for Pondicherry, he proceeded thither, and came to action on the 10th. The French commander, however, after a loss of fifteen hundred men, killed and wounded, again sheered off.

In 1760, Pocock returned to England; in 1761, he was created a knight of the Bath; and his statue was placed in the great court-room, at the East India house, by order of the company, as a testimony of the high opinion which that body entertained of his services.

Some time in 1762, he was returned to parliament for Plymouth; and, on the 5th of March, in that year, he was intrusted with the command of the naval part of an armament against Havannah. After having been reinforced at Cape Nichola, by a fleet under Sir James Douglas, he passed through the old Streights of Bahama, without a pilot, and arrived in sight of Havannah on the 5th of June. Two days after, the admiral, with a great part of his fleet, made a feint on the west of the harbour, while Commodore Keppel, with the residue, effected a landing of the troops at the opposite side. The military commander, Lord Albemarle, received all the assistance from Pocock which the latter was enabled to render him, during the siege, which appears to have been attended with great difficulty and hardships. The town and its dependencies, were, however, at length, compelled to capitulate. Nine sail of the line, and four frigates, were found in the harbour; and the plunder, in ready money, tobacco, and other articles of merchandize, is said to have amounted to nearly three millions sterling.

In 1776, Admiral Pocock was chosen an elder brother of the Trinity-house; but retired in disgust from the service, on the appointment of Sir Charles Saunders, his junior, to the office of first lord of the admiralty. He died on the 3rd of April, 1792, leaving one son and one daughter.

United to great benevolence of heart and mildness of manners, which endeared him to his private connexions, Sir George Pocock, who, though a thorough seaman, never uttered an oath, displayed astonishing bravery and much talent, as a commander. An honest zeal for the service rendered him a strict disciplinarian; but he wisely alleviated the rigour of his regulations, by cheerfully submitting to the most severe of them himself, as well in respect of diet as vigilance. When General Lally was brought prisoner to England, after the reduction of Pondicherry, immediately on his arrival, he



begged to be introduced to Admiral Sir George Pocock, whom he thus addressed:—"Dear Sir George, as the first man in your profession, I cannot but respect and esteem you, though you have been the greatest enemy I ever had. But for you, I should have triumphed in India, instead of being made a captive. When we first sailed out to give you battle, I had provided a number of musicians on board the Zodiaque, intending to give the ladies a ball upon our victory; but you left me only three fiddlers alive, and treated us all so roughly, that you quite spoiled us for dancing."

SIR CHARLES SAUNDERS.

THIS distinguished commander entered the naval profession at an early age, and, in 1740, served, in the quality of lieutenant, on board the Centurion, one of the squadron ordered to the South Seas, under Commodore Anson. During the expedition he was made a commander, and appointed to the Trial, sloop of war, in which vessel he participated in the appalling misfortunes that attended the enterprise. Before Saunders reached the island of Juan Fernandez, he had lost nearly half of his crew; and himself, his lieutenant, and three men, were the only persons capable of working the vessel. In September, 1741, he was sent on a cruise, from Juan Fernandez, and, on the 18th, fell in with, and captured, after a long chase, a valuable merchantman, of six hundred tons burthen.

Owing to the bad condition of his sloop, the Trial, it was now determined that she should be scuttled, and Saunders removed into his prize, which being commissioned as a frigate, he was appointed to command her, on the 26th of September, 1741; from which period, he took the rank of post-captain. The Trial's Prize, which was the name given to his ship, cruised, for some time, off the island of Valparaiso, and afterwards joined the commodore, on the 22nd of November, off Nasca. Saunders assisted at the taking of Paita, and, thenceforth, served in company with Anson and the remainder of the squadron.

In 1742, the Trial's Prize being destroyed, in order to concentrate the forces, her crew were removed to the Gloucester; but this ship being afterwards disposed of in a similar manner, Saunders and his men were taken on board the Centurion. Soon after the squadron had anchored in the road of Macao, he was sent with despatches to England. He next commanded the Sapphire; and, early in 1744, was employed in cruising off the coast of Flanders, where he captured a galliot hoy, which had on board nearly two hundred officers and men of Count Lowendahl's regiment.

After having been appointed, successively, to the Dunkirk, and a newly-launched ship, the Gloucester, he was, in 1746, engaged in a cruise with Captain Cheap, and captured Le Fort de Nantz, a register ship from New Spain, with property on board worth more than £100,000. In the following year, he commanded the Yarmouth, of sixty-four guns, and very highly distinguished himself under Admiral Hawke, in the action with the French squadron on the 14th of October in that year. Captain Saunders lay two hours and a half closely engaged with the Neptune, seventy-four, carrying seven hundred men, and never quitted her until she struck; although the Monarque, of seventy-four guns, which likewise yielded to the Yarmouth, lay upon the bow of the latter, and another of the enemy was upon her stern. Notwithstanding his ship was much disabled, and his crew reduced by the contest, Saunders pursued, for some time, two of the enemy, one of which was that of the French admiral, but without effect.

In April, 1750, he became member for Plymouth; and, in January, 1752, acted as commodore and commander-in-chief at Newfoundland. In April, 1754, he was constituted treasurer of Greenwich hospital; and, in the same year, through the interest of his permanent



friend, Lord Anson, he obtained his return for the borough of Heydon, in Yorkshire. In March, 1755, he was made captain of the Prince, of ninety guns; which he resigned in the following December, on being made comptroller of the navy. Shortly after, he became one of the elder brethren of the Trinity-house, and was re-elected for Heydon, having vacated his seat by accepting the comptrollership. In June, 1756, he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and hoisted his flag in the Antelope, at Gibraltar. On Hawke's return, in January, 1757, Saunders was intrusted with the chief command in the Mediterranean; and, early in 1758, he was made rear-admiral of the white.

In 1759, he hoisted his flag as vice-admiral of the blue, on board the Neptune, of ninety guns; and sailed from Spithead, as commander of the naval part of the expedition against Quebec. After having landed the troops, he is said to have displayed extraordinary skill and vigilance in towing ashore a number of fire-ships, which were let down the stream, from the town, with a view to destroy his vessels. He seconded the military, to the utmost of his power, in carrying the enterprise to a successful termination; and, on his return to this country, received the thanks of parliament for his services, and the appointment of lieutenant-general of the marines.

He was then despatched with a squadron to Gibraltar, as commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. In 1761, he received the insignia of the Bath, and again obtained his return for Heydon. In 1762, he was made vice-admiral of the white; and, in 1765, a lord of the admiralty, to the head of which he was raised in the following year, and sworn in as privy-counsellor, on which occasion he resigned the comptrollership of the navy. He retired from office on the 13th of December, 1766. In May, 1768, he took his seat again for Heydon. In October, 1770, he was made admiral of the blue; and, at the general election of 1774, after making an unsuccessful attempt to procure his election for Yarmouth, he was once more returned for Heydon. He died, on the 7th of December, 1775, leaving a fortune of about £80,000. He had married the only daughter of James Back, Esq. of London, banker, on the 26th of September, 1751, but left no issue.

Sir Charles Saunders was a very fortunate officer; having, in the course of his professional career, had many opportunities of displaying his natural gallantry and naval skill. As a public character, he appears to have been equally admired by men of all parties; while, in private life, no man could be more esteemed. He numbered, among his intimate friends, Sir George Saville, and Edmund Burke; each of whom, in announcing the admiral's death to the house of commons, pronounced a warm and well-merited eulogium on his worth and talents. His remains were privately interred in Westminster-abbey, on the 21st of December, 1775, near the monument of General Wolfe.

EDWARD BOSCAWEN.

EDWARD BOSCAWEN, third son of the first Lord Falmouth, was born in Cornwall, on the 19th of August, 1711. He entered the navy at an early age, and was promoted to the rank of captain, on the 12th of March, 1737. In 1739, he commanded the Shoreham, of twenty guns, in which he distinguished himself, under Admiral Vernon, at the taking of Port Bello; and at Carthagena, with a small party of seamen, he resolutely attacked and stormed the fascine battery of Baru. He was returned to parliament for Truro, in 1741, and represented that borough till the time of his death. In 1744, he commanded the Dreadnought, of sixty guns, and while cruising in the channel, captured a French frigate. He was afterwards promoted to the Royal Sovereign, a guard-ship, at the Nore, and made commander-in-chief of all the armed cruisers employed by government. In 1746, he was appointed captain of the

Namur, and commander of a squadron, with which he took two French vessels; and, in 1747, he signalized himself, under Admiral Anson, in an engagement with the French fleet, off Cape Finisterre.

He was now made, successively, rear-admiral of the blue, rear-admiral of the white, and commander of the land and sea forces, employed in an expedition to the East Indies. After having made an unsuccessful attempt on Pondicherry, he returned to England in 1749; and, in 1751, became a lord of the admiralty, and an elder brother of the Trinity-house. In 1755, he was made vice-admiral of the blue, and while cruising with a squadron off Newfoundland, he captured two French ships. He was made vice-admiral of the white, in 1756; and advanced to be admiral of the blue, on the 8th of February, 1758; in which year, he commanded the naval forces at the reduction of Louisburg and St. John.

On his return to England, he received the thanks of the house of commons, and was nominated a privy-counsellor. Being soon after appointed to command in the Mediterranean, he pursued, and came up with, a French fleet, off Cape Lagos, in Portugal, and after a stout resistance, took three of their largest ships, and burnt two others. For these services, he was made governor of the marine forces, with a salary of £3,000 a year, and received the thanks of parliament, as well as the freedom of the city of Edinburgh. In 1760, he commanded, alternately with Sir Edward Hawke, in Quiberon Bay; where, finding no opportunity of warlike exertion, he possessed himself of a small island near the river Vannes, which he planted with vegetables for the use of his men, who were much afflicted with scurvy.

He died in England, on the 10th of January, 1761, and was buried in Cornwall, where his widow, who was distinguished for her literary attainments, erected a handsome monument to his memory He left a son, who succeeded to the family titles and estates, on the death of Viscount Falmouth, the admiral's elder brother.

Admiral Boscawen was remarkable for an extraordinary inclination of the head towards one shoulder; a habit which he contracted when a youth, by mimicking an old servant of the family, and which he could never afterwards get rid of. He appears to have been a man of blunt manners, and exceeding bravery. One night, while cruising, the ship which he commanded fell in with three of the enemy, and his lieutenant immediately awoke him to inquire what he should do. "Do!" exclaimed Boscawen, with an oath; "why fight them to be sure." He then went on deck, in his shirt, and soon compelled the enemy to sheer off. From this exploit, he acquired the name of old Dreadnought. He was always cool amid danger, and never at a loss for a sudden expedient. A shot having struck a boat in which he was proceeding from one ship to another, he instantly took off his wig, with which he stopped the leak, and thus saved the boat from sinking.

He allowed no factious difference of opinion to interfere with his duty to his country, but was always ready to give her his services when she required them, whatever party happened to be at the head of affairs. On his return from an expedition, after a change of ministry, being asked whether he would continue to act as a lord of the admiralty, he replied, "The country has a right to the services of its professional men; and, should I be sent upon any enterprise, my situation at the admiralty will facilitate the equipment of the fleet I am to command." He upheld the honour of the service with determined resolution, and identified the interests of the officers under his command with his own. Lord Anson, while at the head of the admiralty, having refused to confirm the promotions of two lieutenants who had been advanced to the rank of captains by Boscawen, the latter threatened to give up his seat at the board, and Anson, not wishing to lose his services, at last complied. Horace Walpole styled Boscawen the most obstinate of an obstinate family; but Lord Chatham, who must have had better means of appreciating his character, passed this handsome eulogium upon him: "When I apply to other officers respecting any expedition I may chance to project, they always raise difficulties; Boscawen always finds expedients."

SIR HYDE PARKER, THE ELDER.

THIS gallant, but unfortunate officer, the descendant of Joseph Parker, an alderman of the city of London, was born about 1711, and became a lieutenant in the navy on the 10th of January, 1744-5. After having been intrusted with the command of a sloop of war, he was made captain of the Lively frigate, in March, 1747-8; and, in 1757, commanded the Squirrel, which intercepted, at Embden, some supplies intended for the French army; and took the ship America, which, after an appeal to the lords of the admiralty, was awarded to him as a lawful prize. In April, 1759, being then in command of the Brilliant frigate, he captured the Basque, a large French privateer; and, in 1760, he was sent in the Norfolk, seventy-four, to the East Indies; where he assisted at the council of war convened to answer Governor Pigot's demand, that Pondicherry should be delivered into the hands of the East India company.

In 1762, he removed to the Panther, in which he served, under Admiral Cornish, against Manilla; on the surrender of which, he was detached, with Captain King, of the Argo, in search of a galleon, called the Philippina, then supposed to be on her way to Manilla, from Europe. A few days after they had put to sea, the British ships descried and chased a large Spanish vessel; but, owing to the rapidity with which a current was carrying her against the Naranjos, the Panther was compelled to come to an anchor, and the Argo, after an engagement of two hours' duration, was beaten off by the enemy. Meantime, the current had abated so much, that the Panther again got under sail, and, on the following morning, engaged and captured the chase, which proved to be the Santissima Trinidada, a vessel, equal in size to a British first-rate, and, with her cargo, worth nearly six hundred thousand pounds sterling.

In 1777, Parker was commissioned [illegible] a third-rate seventy-four, called the [illegible]ncible. In 1778, he was made [illegible]-admiral of the blue; and served [illegible]econd in command of Admiral Byron's fleet, in America and the West Indies. Soon after the engagement between Byron and the French admiral, D'Estaing, in which Parker, being stationed in the rear, took no part, he succeeded Byron, who returned to England, as commander-in-chief on the station; where, in the course of the winter, he took several of the enemy's ships of war, and a considerable number of their merchantmen and transports. The French, however, at length received a reinforcement, which rendered their fleet so superior in number to his own, that he was compelled to act on the defensive, until the arrival of Sir George Rodney, under whose orders he conducted the van of the British, in the action with the Spanish fleet commanded by Don Juan de Langara, which took place in April, 1780.

He had previously (in March, 1779) attained the rank of rear-admiral of the red; and on his return to England, with a convoy, he was made vice-admiral of the blue. Shortly afterwards, he hoisted his flag on board the Victory, of one hundred guns, but removed it subsequently, to the Fortitude, of seventy-four, and proceeded with a small force, to the North Sea.

While in charge of a convoy, on the 5th of August, in the last mentioned year, he fell in with a Dutch squadron, on the Dogger Bank. "I was happy to find," he observes, in his despatches, "that I had the wind of them; as the great number of their large frigates might otherwise have endangered my convoy. Having separated the men-of-war from the merchant-ships, and made a signal to the last to keep their wind, I bore away with a general signal to chase. The enemy formed their line, consisting of eight two-decked ships, on the starboard tack:—ours, including the Dolphin, consisting of seven. Not a gun was fired on either side, until within the distance of half musket-shot. The Fortitude then being abreast of the Dutch admiral, the action began, and continued, with an unceasing fire, for three hours and forty minutes. By this time our ships were



unmanageable. I made an effort to form the line, in order to renew the action, but found it impracticable. The Bienfaisant had lost her main-top-mast, and the Buffalo her fore-yard; the rest of the ships were not less shattered in their masts, rigging, and sails. The enemy appeared to be in as bad a condition. Both squadrons lay to, a considerable time, near to each other, when the Dutch, with their convoy, bore away for the Texel. We were not in a condition to follow them."

"It was well known," remarks Charnock, in his observations on this action, "that several British line-of-battle, or at least of two decks, were then lying at the Nore, in the Downs, at Harwich, and other places contiguous to the scene of encounter, which, it is said, might have joined the admiral previous to the action; thereby ensuring the destruction, or capture, of the whole Dutch force, if administration had acted with proper energy, and given timely orders for the different commanders to have effected such a junction. This circumstance, violently insisted upon by one party, and as peremptorily denied by the other, created no small degree of controversy. Certain it is, the admiral considered himself neglected and ill-treated."

The king appears to have been much pleased with the conduct of Parker in the engagement; and not only reviewed his squadron, on its arrival at the Nore, but expressed his intention of conferring on the admiral some signal mark of royal approbation; which, however, Parker, "with some degree of ill-temper," declined accepting, and, shortly afterwards, struck his flag in disgust.

In 1782, by the decease of his brother, the Rev. Sir Peter Parker, he became a baronet; and, a change having taken place in the cabinet, obtained the chief command of a fleet, then employed in the East Indies, to join which, he embarked in the Juno, about the middle of October; but he never reached his destination; no tidings being heard of the Juno, or any of her crew, after she had passed the Cape of Good Hope. By some it has been surmised that she was wrecked on the island of Madagascar, but the general opinion appears to be, that she took fire and blew up at sea.

By his wife, whose maiden name was Smithson, Sir Hyde Parker had two sons, both of whom distinguished themselves in the service of their country. He appears to have been a man of high spirit, and much ability as a naval commander.

MARRIOT ARBUTHNOT.

MARRIOT, nephew of the famous Doctor Arbuthnot, was born about the year 1711. After having been for some time in the navy, he was, in 1746, appointed commander of the Jamaica sloop, which captured two French privateers, while employed as a cruiser in the channel. On the 22nd of June, 1747, he became captain of the Surprise frigate; and, shortly afterwards, of the Triton; with which, in January, 1748, he captured a stout privateer from Bayonne.

Captain Arbuthnot, in 1757, became chief officer of the Garland, of twenty guns; and, in 1759, had the command of the Portland, of fifty guns, one of the squadron engaged, under Commodore Duff, in watching the proceedings of the French fleet, in Brest harbour. In this vessel he continued until towards the conclusion of the war, when he commanded the Oxford, on the West India station. In 1770, he was made captain of the Terrible, of seventy-four guns, a guard-ship, stationed at Plymouth; and, in 1775, he was appointed a commissioner of the navy resident at Halifax, in Nova Scotia; which office he held until the year 1778, when he returned to England, having, in the interim, been made rear-admiral of the white. He was, shortly afterwards, appointed commander-in-chief on the North American station; and, in the month of March, 1779, being promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, he hoisted his flag on board the



Europe, in which he set sail, on the 2nd of May, for Jersey, which had been attacked by the French; but the enemy having been repulsed before his arrival, he steered, according to his original instructions, for America.

Having reached his destination, he was a long time confined to port, in consequence of the appearance of a French fleet of more than twenty sail of the line; which, however, on the failure of the well-known attempt on Savannah, immediately quitted the station, and Admiral Arbuthnot, on the 26th of December, 1779, proceeded to escort Sir Henry Clinton, and his troops, to Charleston. In consequence of the tempestuous state of the weather, scarcely any of the ships reached their destination before the end of January; and almost all the horses belonging to the artillery and cavalry perished during the passage. Though strongly fortified, Charleston was compelled to capitulate, and Arbuthnot received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his services.

Intelligence having reached him, that a French fleet was expected from Europe, he returned with all possible haste, to prevent the enemy from getting into port; but this he was not able to effect, owing to the non-arrival, in sufficient time, of six ships of the line, sent out to him, under Admiral Graves. In September, he was made vice-admiral of the white. During the remainder of the year, he captured some privateers, and was employed in watching the enemy, who kept close in port, at Rhode Island, where they were protected by batteries.

On the 8th of March, 1781, the French put to sea, for the purpose of attacking Arbuthnot; who set sail with his squadron on the 10th, in order to meet the enemy, whom he discovered on the 16th, steering for the Cape of Virginia. In a short time, he brought the French to a distant action, but was prevented from following up the partial advantage he seems to have obtained, by a thick haze coming on, and the disabled state of some of the English ships.

After his cruisers had taken two or three American frigates, and some privateers, he returned to England. On his arrival in London, he was most graciously received by the king, but never accepted any subsequent command; although, on the 24th of September, 1787, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the red; and, on the 1st of February, 1793, to that of admiral of the blue. He died, in Great Suffolk-street, Charing-cross, on the 31st of January, 1794, aged eighty-three, having previously survived all his children.

Although it was not his good fortune to be engaged in any action of first-rate importance, his professional career was serviceable to his country and honourable to himself.

SIR SAMUEL CORNISH.

THIS officer, after having served an apprenticeship to the master of a collier, entered as a common seaman, either on board a king's ship or an East Indiaman, of which he soon became boatswain. In 1741, he obtained the command of a bomb-ketch; and, in the following year, that of a second-rate ship, called the Namur. He next became captain of the Guernsey, in which vessel, after having captured, in company with Captain Ambroise, a Spanish ship of sixteen guns, valued at £100,000, he was present at the engagement with the French and Spanish fleets off Toulon.

In 1755, he became captain of the Stirling Castle; from which, in the year 1758, he was removed to the Union, a second-rate, and one of the channel fleet, during that season, under the orders of Lord Anson. He had been appointed to this ship, merely as a temporary officer, Lord Anson intending it for the flag of Sir Charles Saunders, who being very few months the senior of Cornish, the latter, feeling the indignity, wrote to the commander-in-chief, requesting that, as the Union was intended for a flag, he might have the honour of being permitted to serve as captain to the admiral. Lord Anson

affected not to consider this application as a reproof, and soon afterwards promoted Cornish to the rank of commodore.

In May, 1759, he sailed to the East Indies as commander of a small squadron, with which he formed a junction with Admiral Pocock, off Madras, on the 18th of October. In February, 1760, he was detached to Fort St. George; and, on the 5th of April, the important fortress of Karical surrendered to the sea and land forces, respectively commanded by Major Monson and himself. Shortly after, Cornish assisted Rear-admiral Stevens, and Colonel Coote, in the reduction of Pondicherry. In the years 1760 and 1761 he became, successively, rear-admiral of the white and red; and, on the death of Stevens, succeeded to the chief command in the East Indies.

A rupture with Spain having taken place, Cornish sailed from Madras, on the 1st of August, 1762, at the head of a squadron, consisting of seven ships of the line, with three frigates and an East Indiaman, for the purpose of attempting the reduction of Manilla, where he arrived on the 24th of September; and, the next day, some of the land forces attached to the armament, under the command of General Draper, effected a landing. Cornish, in his despatches, states that the siege, though short, was attended with many difficulties and great fatigues,—the besiegers having constantly fresh gales, a lee shore, and, consequently, a high surf, to contend with; which made it always difficult, frequently hazardous, and sometimes impossible, to land with boats. On the 6th of October, the garrison surrendered, on condition that the captors should take bills on Madrid for six millions of dollars in lieu of plunder. No part of the amount was, however, paid; the Spanish government peremptorily refusing to ratify the treaty, on the ground of a misunderstanding in the negotiation, which had been carried on in the Latin language, between the military commander, Draper, and the governor, who was a Spanish archbishop. This induced Cornish to exclaim, humorously, and with an affectation of much passion, "That he never again would accept of a command, with a colleague who spoke Latin."

Shortly after the capture of Manilla, having received intelligence that the Santissima Trinidada, which had on board a cargo valued at three millions of dollars, had entered the streights that form the entrance to the Archipelago of the Philippines, Cornish despatched two of his ships in quest of her; and these, after twenty-six days cruising, succeeded in effecting her capture.

After having been promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, he returned, with the greater part of his force, to Europe. It does not appear that he held any subsequent command during the remainder of his life; but, in consideration of his services, he was created a baronet on the 9th of January, 1766. A few days after, he became member of parliament for Shoreham; which borough he continued to represent during the remainder of his life. He died on the 30th of October, 1770, two days only after he had been made vice-admiral of the red. He was generally esteemed by his countrymen as a brave commander, and a truly honest man.

GEORGE BRYDGES, LORD RODNEY.

GEORGE BRYDGES RODNEY, son of Henry Rodney, Esq. of Walton-upon-Thames, who commanded the yacht in which George the First once passed over to Hanover, was born in February, 1718, and, by the desire of his majesty, was educated for the navy. Rising rapidly through the inferior gradations, he attained the rank of captain, in 1742; and, in 1747, commanded the Eagle, in the action off Cape Finisterre.

In 1751, he was despatched, as commodore, to make an accurate survey of an island, supposed to be about eight hundred miles west of England, but returned without having effected the object of his enterprise. In 1757, his ship formed part of the squadron

commanded by Hawke and Boscawen, on the coast of France. In the following year, he took a French East Indiaman; and, in 1759, after having been made rear-admiral of the blue, bombarded Havre-de-Grace, with much skill and success. In 1760, while watching at the mouth of the Seine, he drove ashore five flat-bottomed boats, destined for the invasion of England, and destroyed a fort at Port Bassin. In 1761, and the following year, he was so instrumental in reducing the islands of St. Pierre, Granada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Martinico, that, on his return, he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral, and created a baronet. On the 30th of November, 1765, he was made master of Greenwich hospital.

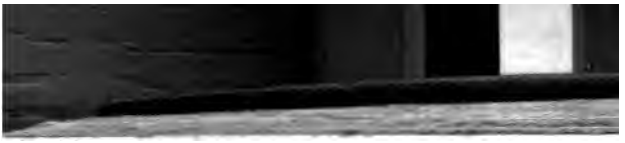
In 1768, after a violent struggle, he was returned for Northampton, but his fortune was so much injured by the contest, that, in order to avoid his creditors, he retired to France; where he received an offer, through the Duke de Biron, of high rank in the French navy, to which he replied in the following terms:—"It is true, Monsieur le Duc, that my distresses have driven me from my country, but no temptation can estrange me from her service: had this offer been voluntary on your part, I should have considered it an insult; but I am glad it proceeds from a source that can do no wrong." The Duke de Chartres having, in a previous interview, told him, that he, the duke, should command the fleet opposed to that under Admiral Keppel, and asked his opinion as to the issue, Rodney replied, "Why, my opinion is, that he will carry your highness home with him to teach you English."

In January, 1778, Rodney, whose reply to the proposal of the French king had reached the admiralty, obtained the rank of admiral. In the course of the same year, he was enabled, by the generosity of a French nobleman, to revisit England, and immediately applied for active employment; which, however, he failed to obtain, until nearly the close of 1779, when he was appointed to the chief command on the Leeward Islands station, and soon after proceeded with a convoy to Gibraltar.

On the 8th of January, 1780, he captured, off Cape Finisterre, a valuable fleet of Spanish merchantmen, bound from St. Sebastian's to Cadiz; and on the 16th of the same month, he encountered the Spanish fleet, under Don Juan de Langara, off Cape St. Vincent. The enemy, whose force was inferior to that of the British, offered a spirited but unavailing resistance:—one of their ships being blown up, four captured, and the rest considerably damaged. On his return to England, he was presented with the freedom of the cities of London and Edinburgh, the thanks of parliament, and the insignia of a knight of the Bath. He also obtained his return to parliament for Westminster.

In February, 1781, he commanded the naval forces at the taking of St. Eustatius; where, in addition to a valuable booty on shore, nearly one hundred and fifty richly laden merchant-vessels fell into the hands of the captors. From St. Eustatius, Rodney proceeded towards Port Royal, off which he expected to meet with a powerful French squadron, under Count De Grasse; who, however, although his force was considerably greater than that of Rodney, avoided an engagement. The British admiral, conceiving that the manœuvres of his opponent were intended to decoy him into the channel between Grenada and the Spanish main, where the rapidity of the current would probably have driven him considerably to the leeward, cautiously avoided falling into the snare, and, at the close of the year, returned, in the Gibraltar, to England. On his arrival, he found himself under the necessity of disclaiming, in parliament, the mercenary motives by which it was insinuated he had been influenced, with regard to the taking of St. Eustatius.

On the 6th of November, 1781, he was constituted vice-admiral of Great Britain: shortly afterwards, he returned to the West Indies; where, on the 5th of April, 1782, at the head of a squadron, consisting of thirty-six sail of the line, he fell in with the Count De Grasse who, had just put to sea with a fleet of thirty-four line-of-battle ships, in the hope of effecting a junction with the French and Spanish fleets, at Hispaniola. The British commenced a pursuit off Dominique, and, after a short and partial action, brought the enemy to a decisive battle on the



12th. The attack was commenced, about seven in the morning, between the islands of Guadaloupe and Dominique. About noon, the English commander, supported by his seconds, bore down on the enemy's line, and having succeeded in breaking it, the French fleet was thrown into such confusion, that, by sunset, the British had obtained a decisive victory. One of the enemy's ships was sunk, and five others, including La Ville de Paris, of one hundred and ten guns, which carried the French admiral's flag, were captured during the engagement. This memorable victory was achieved by breaking through the centre of the enemy's line, and placing their ships between two fires; a plan which seems to have been originated by Mr. John Clerk, the author of Naval Tactics. It is asserted, that Lord Rodney once observed to Mr. Dundas, "A countryman of yours, Clerk, has taught us how to fight; and if ever I meet the French fleet, I will try his way;" and during his last illness, in a conversation, it is said, with Lord Haddington, relative to the battle, Rodney waived his hand, and shouted, "Clerk, of Elgin, for ever!"

About a month after the battle, Rodney received the thanks of parliament, the title of Baron Rodney, of Rodney Stoke, Somerset; and the grant of a pension of £2,000 per annum. A sum of £1,000 was also voted to him by the house of assembly at Jamaica.

His death took place on the 24th of May, 1792, and a monument was, some time afterwards, erected to his memory, in St. Paul's cathedral, at the national expense. He was twice married: first to Jane, daughter of Charles Compton, Esq., and sister to Spencer, Earl of Northampton, by whom he had several children; secondly, to Henrietta, daughter of John Clies, of Lisbon, merchant, by whom, also, he had offspring. For some years before his death, he and his wife had lived separate.

The fine qualities displayed by this brave commander endeared him to all ranks in the service. His humanity was equal to his courage, and, notwithstanding his successes, he had the modesty and good feeling to act upon, and acknowledge himself indebted to, the suggestions of another, whose skill in naval tactics was superior to his own. In his habits he was so temperate, that he often sent down the dishes from his own table to the midshipmen's mess. Pecuniary difficulties embittered a great portion of his life, with which, towards its close, he became apparently disgusted; for, in a letter to a friend, he seriously expressed his deep regret that a ball had not struck his head off, when he fought De Grasse, in the West Indies.

RICHARD KEMPENFELT.

RICHARD, the son of Lieutenant-colonel Kempenfelt, a native of Sweden, who is most honourably spoken of in the Spectator, under the appellation of Captain Sentry, was born at Westminster; and became a lieutenant in the navy on the 14th of January, 1740. After having been raised to the rank of commander, he was, on the 17th of January, 1757, promoted to that of post-captain, and sailed in the Elizabeth, of sixty-four guns, as captain to Commodore Stevens, with a small squadron to the East Indies, where his conduct in the engagement with the Count d'Ache, in April, 1758, procured him a favourable notice in the admiral's despatches. He soon after removed to the Queenborough frigate, with which he convoyed to Madras a strong detachment of Colonel Draper's regiment, under the command of Major Monson.

On the death of Stevens, Kempenfelt became captain to that admiral's successor, Cornish, under whom he greatly distinguished himself at the siege of Manilla, on the capitulation of which, he was appointed governor of Cavite. He appears to have been soon afterwards sent to England with despatches, in which, the military and naval commanders-in-chief mentioned him in



honourable terms. He resumed his station, as captain of the Norfolk, in 1664; and commanded, in succession, the Buckingham and the Alexander. In 1779, he removed to the Victory, as captain of the fleet, under Sir Charles Hardy; and, on the 26th of September, was made admiral of the blue, but continued in his former post, until the close of 1781, when he was placed in command of a squadron, consisting of twelve ships of the line, besides frigates, and sent out against a French fleet, bound for the West Indies; on falling in with which he found it under the convoy of nineteen sail of the line; but, notwithstanding the inferiority of his force, he contrived, by a bold and skilful manœuvre, to sink three or four, and capture fifteen, of the enemy's transports.

In March, 1782, he removed his flag from the Victory, to the Royal George, and served under Admiral Barrington, in the squadron ordered out to intercept the French fleet, then about to sail from Brest to the East Indies. The force of the enemy being far superior to that of the British, no action took place, but Kempenfelt displayed considerable talent in covering the retreat of the Buffalo, an old ship, and a sluggish sailer, which would otherwise, most probably, have been cut off by the van division of the French. He afterwards served in the channel fleet, under Lord Howe, until the Royal George having become exceedingly leaky, orders were given for having her repaired at Spithead. On the morning of the 29th of August, she was sufficiently heeled to expose the damaged part; but, some hours afterwards, while the admiral was writing in his cabin, and the greater part of the people were at dinner, it became necessary, for the purpose of removing some sheets of copper, to lower her another streak. Just as this had been done, a sudden and violent squall threw the vessel more upon her side; her gun-ports being open, she almost instantly filled with water, and went to the bottom before any signal of distress could be made. A great portion of those who happened to be on deck, and some others, who floated up after the ship had sunk, were saved by the boats, which had put off to their assistance; but the admiral, with several other officers, and upwards of nine hundred persons, including many women and children, who had been permitted to come on board to see their husbands and fathers, perished on this awful occasion.

Kempenfelt, of whose bravery no doubt appears to exist, is reported to have acquired, by constant diligence, such a fund of professional knowledge, as rendered him equal to any naval commander in Europe; and even before his promotion to a flag, he had long been distinguished, it is said, for his great skill in manœuvring a fleet. In private life he was admired and respected, on account of his piety, benevolence, and agreeable manners.

SIR EDWARD HUGHES.

THIS officer, the son of a gentleman of property, in Hertfordshire, entered the navy at an early age, and served as a midshipman at the capture of Porto Bello, with so much credit that he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, on the 25th of August, 1740. In the year 1747, he was ordered out to Louisburg, whither he proceeded as a passenger, in the Warwick; and, soon afterwards, obtained the command of the Lark. In 1756, he was nominated to the Deal Castle, of twenty-four guns; and, in 1757, became captain of the Somerset, a seventy-four, in which ship, he continued until near the termination of the war. In 1758, he served with the highest credit in the successful expedition against Louisburg, under the direction of Admiral Boscawen; and afterwards, in that against Quebec, under Sir Charles Saunders. He was likewise employed on the Mediterranean station, in the Blenheim, the flag-ship of Sir Charles Saunders.

Towards the conclusion of the year

1770, Hughes was re-appointed to the Somerset; and, three years after, proceeded in the Salisbury, of fifty guns, with the rank of commodore, to the East India station; where he remained until 1777. On the 23rd of January, 1778, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and, soon after, received the insignia of a knight of the Bath. Early in 1779, he became commander-in-chief on the East India station; and, in his way out, effected the reduction of the French settlement of Goree, on the coast of Africa. On the 7th of March, 1779, he was made rear-admiral of the red; and, on the 26th of September, 1780, vice-admiral of the blue. On the 8th of December, 1780, he attacked the squadron of Hyder Ali, then lying in the port of Mangalore; and, in two hours, burnt several of the ships, and forced the remainder to run on shore, with the exception of one, which escaped into the harbour.

M. de Suffrein, one of the most renowned naval officers in the French service, soon after arrived in India, for the purpose of opposing the force under Admiral Hughes, with a superior armament. On the 15th of February, 1781, the French admiral was seen off Madras, having with him five or six prizes, which had been taken from the English on his passage. On the 16th, five of these, and one of the enemy's vessels, with three hundred soldiers, besides cannon, military stores, and ammunition on board, fell into the hands of the British. The two fleets neared each other on the succeeding day; and the English van, not being able to tack and get into action for the want of wind, an unequal contest of three hours duration ensued between eight of the enemy's best ships, and four of the British squadron, among which was the admiral's ship, the Superbe. Notwithstanding their superiority, the French fleet sustained considerable damage; and, taking advantage of a favourable breeze, hauled their wind, and stood away.

After having repaired two of his ships, at Trincomarle, the English admiral put to sea on the 4th of March; and, on the 30th, was joined by a reinforcement from England. The adverse fleets met again on the 12th of April, and after a warm engagement, in which the ship of Admiral Hughes took so active a part, that sixty-nine of her men were killed and ninety-six wounded, the enemy drew off in great disorder. Both fleets having repaired, the French admiral, on the 19th of April, 1782, made preparations for attacking the centre of the British squadron; but found it so admirably disposed for resistance, that he thought proper to retire. On the 20th of June, in the following year, Sir Edward Hughes, who had previously been joined by Admiral Bickerton, with six ships of the line, again engaged his skilful antagonist, De Suffrein; who, after three hours' spirited fighting, bore away. On the 22nd of the same month, the two fleets were in sight of each other, off Pondicherry, but no action took place. Fifteen hundred of his men being rendered unfit for duty, by the scurvy, Sir Edward Hughes now repaired to Madras; whence, peace having been proclaimed, he proceeded, with the fleet, to England, and did not afterwards assume any command.

On the 24th of September, 1787, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the red; and on the 1st of February, 1793, to that of admiral of the blue. He died at an advanced age, at his seat in Essex, on the 17th of February, 1794.

Sir Edward Hughes acquired, by his services, the attributes of signal bravery as a subordinate, and sound judgment as a commander. He made a large fortune on the East India station; a considerable portion of which, he is said to have employed in acts of benevolence.

GEORGE JOHNSTONE.

GEORGE, third son of Sir James Johnstone, a Scotch baronet, entered, at an early age, as a midshipman, on board the Lark, the captain of which he wounded in a duel, the result of a challenge from Johnstone, on being refused his certificate. In 1755, he became a lieutenant, under Captain Digby,



with whose clerk he soon afterwards had a hostile meeting, in which Johnstone killed his antagonist. On the 6th of October, 1760, he was appointed to the command of the Hornet sloop, with which he took two French privateers,—one in the North Sea, and the other on the Lisbon station. Having attained the rank of post-captain, on the 11th of August, 1762, he commanded, successively, the Hind and the Wager, in the West Indies; and, in 1765, was appointed governor of Pensacola. In the following year, he returned to England; and, in 1768, became member for Cockermouth. In 1770, he fought a duel with Lord George Germaine, afterwards Viscount Sackville, whom he had incensed by a vituperative speech in the house of commons.

In 1774, being returned for Appleby, as well as for Cockermouth, he elected to sit for the former borough. In 1778, he went out as a commissioner, to treat with the American states, relative to their disagreement with England; but congress having resolved, that it was incompatible with its honour to hold intercourse with him, in consequence of his attempts to tamper with some of the members, he soon returned home; and, in 1799, made, in the house of commons, a violent attack on Lord Howe, for his conduct off the coast of America. He soon after went out, as commander-in-chief, to the Lisbon station, with the rank of established commodore. On the passage thither, two of his squadron, the Tartar and the Rattlesnake, captured the Santa Margaretta, a Spanish frigate. For this, Johnstone was warmly eulogized by his admirers; although, in fact, his own ship, the Romney, had no share in the action.

Towards the close of the year 1781, after having taken the Perle, a corvette, and the Artois, then considered the finest frigate ever built, he returned to England; and, in March, 1782, sailed from Spithead, as commander-in-chief of a secret expedition. On arriving at Port Praya Road, in the island of Jago, he received intelligence that a French squadron was on the look-out for him, but took no precautions against a surprise; rashly confiding, perhaps, in the strength of his fleet, which consisted of sixteen vessels of war, of various descriptions, and a convoy of ten East Indiamen, mounting twenty-five guns each. Notwithstanding the British commander's superiority of force, he was unexpectedly attacked, on the 16th of April, with only five sail of the line, by the French admiral, Monsieur De Suffrein; who, however, after a contest of nearly an hour's duration, was compelled to retire. Three of his squadron accompanied him; and the fourth, after having been exposed for some time to the whole fire of the British fleet, drifted, without molestation, after him, a complete wreck, without either masts or bowsprit. The gallant De Suffrein contrived to take her in tow; and, having raised a stump in her, forward, wore the shattered hulk, and put before the wind, with his whole force in a line of battle abreast. The British lost so much time in getting out of Port Praya, owing, as Johnstone alleged, to the tardiness of the Isis, commanded by Sutton, that night was fast approaching, before they neared the enemy, and it was then deemed advisable to discontinue the chase.

Johnstone departed, with his fleet, from Port Praya, on the 1st of May; and, in the following month, captured a Dutch East Indiaman, having a cargo on board worth £40,000. Soon afterwards, on his approaching Saldanha, the crews of five other Dutch East Indiamen, which were lying at anchor in the bay, set fire to, and abandoned them: but four of the number he had the good fortune to preserve, and, as it appears, they proved to be prizes of considerable importance. On his return to England, he touched at Lisbon, where he married a lady, to whom he had become attached while serving on that station. Two of his prizes were lost in the channel, but with the rest he safely arrived in port.

The remainder of his life was ingloriously devoted to attacks in parliament on Lord Howe; to squabbles with the directors of the East India company, among whom he obtained a place in 1783; and to the bitter persecution of Captain Sutton, of the Isis, whom he caused to be brought to a court-martial, for his alleged delay in making sail after the French ships, on their retreating from Praya Bay. Sutton



was kept, for a long time, a prisoner, prior to his trial, the result of which was a reprimand; but, on a subsequent inquiry as to his conduct, he obtained an honourable acquittal. He then brought an action against Johnstone, in which he obtained a verdict for £5,000 damages; and these, on a new trial, which was obtained by his antagonist, were considerably increased. Johnstone then applied for an arrest of judgment; which, however, was refused by the barons of the exchequer, who confirmed the adjudication of the second jury. A writ of error was subsequently brought by the defendant, which came on for argument before Loughborough and Mansfield, on the 2nd of February, 1786, when the judgment was reversed. Johnstone's triumph was, however, of short duration; for Sutton, on an appeal to the house of lords, procured a confirmation of the second verdict. No part of the damages were, however, as it appears, paid by Johnstone, who died, of a lingering and painful disorder, in May, 1787.

Mere animal courage, unallied to talent, seems to have been his only qualification for that rank in the navy to which he was injudiciously raised. Although much admired by many of his cotemporaries, he will, doubtless, be regarded by posterity as a turbulent senator, an imprudent commander, an obstinate litigant, and a hot-headed duellist. On a calm examination of his career, there appears much to censure, and little, if any thing, to admire.

SIR HUGH PALLISER.

THIS admiral, the son of Captain Palliser, an infantry officer, was born at Kirk Deighton, in Yorkshire, on the 26th of February, 1722. Having entered the navy at an early age, he became a lieutenant in the year 1742, and served in that capacity, on board the Essex, in the engagement off Toulon, in 1744. In July, 1746, he commanded the Weazle sloop, in which he captured four privateers; and, on the 25th of November following, was made post-captain of a seventy-gun ship, under Commodore Legge, on the Leeward Islands station. He subsequently removed to the Sutherland, in which; at Prince Rupert's Bay, Dominica, he was wounded in three places, and lamed for life, in the left leg, by the accidental explosion of some fire-arms.

In spite of this mishap, Palliser actively pursued his profession; and, in 1748, commanded the Sheerness frigate, in which he proceeded to the East Indies, bearing the news of peace to Admiral Boscawen. In 1750, he was made captain of the Yarmouth, guard-ship. He soon afterwards sailed, in the Seahorse, of twenty guns, for the Scotch coast; and while there, an indenture was forged, by which it was made to appear, that he had taken on board, as a volunteer, one who was an apprentice to the master of a merchant-vessel. Proceedings for this fictitious illegality on his part, being instituted against him in the vice-admiralty court, Palliser was arrested, and placed in the Tolbooth prison, from which, however, after a few days' confinement, he was released, through the interference of the lords of session.

In 1753, he commanded the Bristol, of fifty guns; and, in 1755, served in the Seahorse, under Commodore Keppel, in the expedition against Virginia; on the failure of which, he returned to England, and was soon afterwards appointed to the Eagle, of sixty guns. On the 30th of May, 1757, while cruising off Ushant, in company with the Medway, he captured the Duc D'Aquitain, a very large French East India ship, after an action, in which fifty of her crew were killed, and several wounded. In the following year he was removed to the Shrewsbury, seventy-four; and while employed, in July, with a detached squadron, to watch the French fleet, in the Brest Road, he drove two frigates on shore, and took part of a fleet of coasting-vessels, which they had in charge. In 1753, he served under Admiral Saunders, in the successful expe-

dition against Quebec; and, in 1760, being then in the Mediterranean, was detached with a small squadron, in pursuit of a French naval force that had gone up the Levant; but the enemy took refuge in the Turkish ports, where, in consequence of the neutrality of the Ottoman empire, they were secure from attack.

In 1762, he was despatched with a small squadron to attempt the re-capture of St. John's, Newfoundland; which, however, before his arrival, had surrendered to Captain Graves. After the peace of 1764, he hoisted his broad pendant on board the Guernsey, of fifty guns, and proceeded, with several frigates, to Newfoundland, for the protection of the fishery. On his arrival, he found a French commander, with a force similar to his own, who had directions to settle all differences that should arise between the French and English, as to the right of fishing: Palliser, however, on the ground that the sovereignty of the island was vested in Great Britain, not only refused to sanction any interference on the part of the French commander, but warned him to quit the coast.

In 1770, he was constituted comptroller of the navy, and elected an elder brother of the Trinity-house; in 1773, he was created a baronet; in the following year, he obtained his return to parliament for Scarborough; and, in 1775, he became a flag-officer, a lord of the admiralty, and lieutenant-general of marines.

On the 27th of July, 1778, he served, as third in command, under Admiral Keppel, with the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, (to which he had been promoted on the 29th of January preceding,) in the engagement between the British and French fleets, off Ushant. On his return to England, finding that much discontent existed among the people, as to the result of the encounter, in which no advantage whatever appears to have been gained, and that such result was partly attributed to his own conduct, he solicited, and obtained, a court-martial on himself and his superior in command, which, after a proper investigation, acquitted Keppel, and declared, "that Admiral Palliser's behaviour was, in many instances, highly meritorious and exemplary; but blameable, in not having made known to the admiral his distressed situation; yet, as he was censurable in no other part of his conduct, that he ought to be honourably acquitted." He had resigned his office of lieutenant-general of marines, as well as his seat in parliament, during the investigation, which had no sooner terminated, than he was elected member for Huntingdon, and made governor of Greenwich hospital.

He passed the latter part of his life in retirement; and, after having been made admiral of the white, and governor of Scarborough castle, died on the 19th of March, 1796, of a disorder occasioned by the wounds he received on board the Sutherland. His nephew, Hugh Palliser Walters, succeeded to the title; but his natural son, George Palliser, obtained the principal part of his property. He appears to have been a courageous and able commander; and, though warm in his temper, a truly estimable and benevolent man.

SAMUEL, VISCOUNT HOOD.

SAMUEL, son of the Rev. Samuel Hood, was born at Butleigh, in Somersetshire, in December, 1724. He was educated at Thorncombe, a maritime station, and entered as midshipman, on board the Romney, in 1740, under Admiral Smith, who, about the year 1746, made him a lieutenant. In 1754, after having received a severe wound, in cutting out an enemy's vessel, he was appointed to the command of the Jamaica sloop-of-war; and, two years afterwards, advanced to the rank of post-captain. In 1757, with the Antelope, of fifty guns, he engaged and destroyed a French vessel of equal magnitude; and, in 1759, being then in command of the Vestal, of thirty-two guns, attached to the squadron sent out against Quebec, he captured the Bellona,

a French ship, of fifty guns, after a long and arduous encounter.

On his return to England, Lord Anson, then at the head of the admiralty, presented him to the king; who, as a reward for his gallantry, promoted him to the Africa, of sixty-four guns, with which he was present, at the bombardment of Havre-de-Grace; and, after having been employed for two years on the coast of Ireland, he served during the remainder of the war, under Sir Charles Saunders, in the Mediterranean. The peace that took place in 1763 left his lordship unemployed for a short time; and, in 1768, he hoisted a broad pendant as commodore, and the command off Boston was assigned to him, where he continued for some time, and greatly distinguished himself. In 1778, he was nominated resident commissioner of the dock-yard at Portsmouth; and, on the 20th of April, in the same year, was created a baronet.

On the 26th of September, 1780, he became rear-admiral of the blue, and sailed at the end of the year to the West Indies, in the Barfleur, with a squadron for the reinforcement of Sir George Rodney. Immediately on his arrival, he was employed in preventing the escape of the enemy's vessels from the bay, during the attack on St. Eustatius; and early in April, 1781, he was despatched, with thirteen ships of the line, to intercept the French admiral, De Grasse, whom, on the 28th of the same month, he brought to a partial action, off Martinico. De Grasse having soon afterwards repaired to North America, Hood was ordered, with fourteen ships of the line, to reinforce Rear-admiral Graves, on that station; where, in the month of September, the British fleet came to an encounter with the enemy, in which, however, Hood, being in command of the rear, took no part.

De Grasse having returned to the West Indies, in order to make an attack on St. Christopher's, Hood was despatched in pursuit of him, with twenty-two sail of the line; and arrived off the island, early in 1782. By some skilful manœuvres, he induced the French, whose force exceeded his own, to quit their anchorage in Basse-terre Road, of which he immediately took possession; but the number of the French troops on shore, and the ruinous state of the defences of the island, having compelled the governor to capitulate, on the 13th of February, the whole of the British fleet, on the night of the 14th, cut their cables at the same moment, and put to sea, without opposition.

On the 9th of the following month, the hostile squadrons came to an engagement, in which, according to Hood's despatches, many of the French ships must have suffered very considerably. "The Ville de Paris, he adds, "was upon the heel all the next day, covering her shot-holes; and, by information from the shore, the French have sent to St. Eustatius upwards of a thousand wounded men."

Sir George Rodney having arrived with a reinforcement, and taken the chief command, a decisive battle ensued on the 12th of April, when La Ville de Paris, the French admiral's ship, struck to Sir Samuel Hood, who commanded the van division of the victorious fleet. Immediately after the engagement, he was despatched by Rodney, to intercept such of the enemy's discomfited squadron as might attempt to escape through the Mona passage; where, on the 18th, he attacked, and succeeded in capturing, with a trifling loss, two line-of-battle ships, and two frigates.

Rodney now repaired to Jamaica, leaving Hood in command of twenty-five sail of the line, off St. Domingo; whence, on peace being proclaimed, the latter returned to England. Prior to his arrival, the king had created him an Irish peer, and the corporation of London voted him the freedom of the city, in a gold box of one hundred guineas value. On his lordship's being created Viscount Hood, his former title was transferred to his lady, by the title of Baroness Hood, with remainder to her issue.

In June, 1782, he was an unsuccessful candidate for Westminster; but obtained his return for that city in 1784. He was made commander-in-chief, at Portsmouth, in 1786; and vice-admiral of the blue on the 24th of September, 1787. He vacated his seat, in 1788, on being appointed a lord of the admiralty, and failed to procure his re-election, being successfully opposed by Lord John Townshend. In 1790, he was, however, again returned for Westmin-



ster; in 1793, he was equally fortunate; but his subsequent unqualified support of ministers, so disgusted his constituents, being given in opposition to their declared sentiments, that, at the next general election, he did not think fit to come forward as a candidate.

In 1790 and 1791, his lordship was appointed to the command of the squadrons destined for particular services; but the differences with Spain and Russia being adjusted before he sailed, he struck his flag on each occasion.

In 1793, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the fleet in the Mediterranean, and effected the capture of Toulon; which, however, soon ceased to be tenable. He subsequently blockaded Genoa; and, after having failed in his first attack on Corsica, succeeded, on a second attempt, in effecting the reduction of that island; which, however, was shortly afterwards retaken by the enemy. He returned, through ill-health, to England, in December, 1794: in the following year, he was elected an elder brother of the Trinity House: in 1796, appointed governor of Greenwich Hospital, and created a viscount: in 1799, made admiral of the white; and shortly afterwards, admiral of the blue. In addition to his other honours, he was, at the time of his death, which took place at Bath, on the 27th of January, 1816, a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath. He was married, in August, 1749, to Miss Susanna Linzee, daughter of the mayor of Plymouth, by whom he had three sons; only one of whom survived him. His lordship died at the advanced age of ninety-two, and was the second senior admiral on the list.

Lord Hood appears to have been not only courageous and skilful, but eminently prudent. He was averse to risking the interests of his country, and the lives of his men, at such a disadvantage, as would have been despised by more daring, but less judicious commanders; when, however, an opportunity occurred of coping with the enemy on even terms, no man could be more desirous of an engagement, or more effective in bringing it to a successful result.

In private life he was highly esteemed, and, as a member of parliament, he is said, on account of the apparent honesty of his intentions, to have enjoyed the respect of those who were most opposed to him in policy.

AUGUSTUS, VISCOUNT KEPPEL.

AUGUSTUS, second son of William Anne Keppel, second Earl of Albemarle, was born on the 2nd of April, 1725, and entered the navy under the auspices of Lord Anson, with whom he served at the taking of Paita. He was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of lieutenant; in September, 1744, to that of commander; and, in the following month, he became captain of the Sapphire frigate, with which he captured the Atalanta, a valuable French ship, and the Superbe, a Spanish cutter. In 1746, he was removed to the Maidstone; and, soon afterwards, took the Ferret, a French privateer. In 1747, having ventured too near the coast of France, he fell into the enemy's hands; and, on being exchanged, was brought to a court-martial, by which, however, his conduct was declared to have been blameless.

He was next appointed to the Anson, of sixty-four guns; and, after having been employed for some time in the channel, he was despatched, in 1749, to the Mediterranean, where, about the end of the year 1751, he entered into a treaty of peace with the states of Algiers, Tripoli, and Tunis. At an audience which he had obtained, while on this service, of the Dey of Algiers, for the purpose of demanding that some vessels, which had been taken by the pirates, should be restored, his deportment was so spirited, that the dey exclaimed, "I

wonder at the English king's insolence, in sending me such a foolish, beardless boy!" "Had my master," replied Keppel, "supposed wisdom to be measured by the length of the beard, he would have sent you a he-goat." This answer so enraged the dey, that he ordered his mutes to attend with the bow-string. Keppel, however, displayed no symptom of alarm, but coolly observed,—pointing through a window to the English ships riding at anchor in the bay, as he spoke,—"If it be your pleasure to put me to death, there are Englishmen enough in that fleet to make me a glorious funeral pile!" The dey, it is added, saw so much truth in this remark, that he consented to grant the restitution which Keppel had demanded.

In 1754, Keppel was employed as commodore of the squadron which conveyed the troops commanded by General Braddock, to Virginia. After his return, he commanded, successively, the Swiftsure and Torbay; and served, under Sir Edward Hawke, in the unsuccessful expedition against Rochfort. In 1758, he had the charge of a small squadron, which, in the course of its cruises in the channel, and off the French coast, took many prizes of importance. He was soon afterwards appointed commander-in-chief of the troops, as well as of the naval armament sent out against Goree, which, although he had lost three of his vessels, and about three hundred and fifty men and officers during the voyage, he succeeded in capturing. He was soon after engaged, in the Torbay, under Sir Edward Hawke, at the defeat of the Marquis De Conflans, and made Colonel of the Plymouth division of marines.

On the 29th of March, 1761, he sailed from Spithead, with a squadron, having on board a body of troops, commanded by General Hodgson, to attack Belleisle, which, after a brave resistance, was forced to capitulate. He next served under the command of Sir George Pocock, with the fleet sent out against Havannah, where he covered the landing of the troops, with great spirit and skill. On the 21st of October, 1762, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, and commanded on the Havannah station, where he captured several prizes, until the conclusion of the war.

In 1763, he was made groom of the bedchamber; and, in 1765, a lord of the admiralty, but held these appointments only until 1766, in which year he convoyed the Queen of Denmark to Holland. He was made rear-admiral of the red, on the 18th of October, 1770; vice of the blue, on the 24th of the same month; vice of the white, on the 31st of March, 1775; vice of the red, on the 3rd of February, 1776; and admiral of the red, on the 29th of January, 1778.

On the 8th of June, in the last-mentioned year, a renewal of hostilities being expected with France, a fleet of twenty-seven sail of the line was sent into the channel, under the command of Admiral Keppel, who hoisted his flag on board the Victory, of one hundred guns. On the 17th of the month, he discovered two French frigates, which appeared to be reconnoitring his squadron. To these, although war had not been declared, he thought proper to give chase, and one of them was captured. He subsequently took another frigate and a schooner; so that the French could no longer refrain from ordering reprisals to be made on British vessels. By the papers found on board the prizes, it appeared, that the enemy had more than thirty sail of the line, and twelve frigates, ready for sea, in Brest harbour. Keppel, therefore, thought proper to return to port; whence, having obtained a reinforcement, he sailed again, on the 10th of July. By this time the French had put to sea; and, on the 27th of the month, the two fleets came to an action off Ushant. Being upon different tacks, they passed each other in action; and the French so disabled the British ships, in their rigging, that when the latter wore, they were unable to stand after the enemy, until the French had, towards the close of the day, formed their line of battle again, to leeward of their antagonists. "This," said Keppel, in his despatches, "I did not discourage, but allowed of their doing so, without firing upon them, thinking they meant handsomely to try their force with me in the morning; but," he adds, "they had been so beaten in the day, that they took advantage of the night to go off."



The French commander-in-chief, however, declared that, although, during the action, the English had the advantage, yet, that, after the firing ceased, he had decidedly out-manœuvred his opponent.

Soon after the engagement, Keppel returned to port, for the purpose of refitting; but put to sea again, on the 23rd of August, and continued afloat until the 28th of October. In the interim, various anonymous paragraphs, reflecting upon the admiral's conduct, in the action of the 27th of July, had appeared in the public prints; and, at length, Sir Hugh Palliser, the second in command, having published some obnoxious remarks, relative to the conduct of Keppel, the latter thought proper to declare, in parliament, that as he was called upon to speak out, he would openly declare, that the signal for coming into the Victory's wake, had been flying from three o'clock in the afternoon until eight in the morning, unobeyed, although he did not intend to accuse Sir Hugh Palliser of disobedience, or want of courage. The latter retorted, by charging Keppel with having neglected to arrange his ships in order of battle, so that a general engagement could not have been brought on;—with having neglected to tack and double upon the French, with the van and centre divisions of the English fleet, after these had passed the enemy's rear; thus leaving the vice-admiral of the blue exposed to be cut off,—with having given an opportunity to the enemy to rally unmolested, and stand after the British fleet; thus giving the French admiral a pretence to claim the victory;—and, lastly, with having, on the morning of the 28th of July, instead of pursuing the enemy, led the British fleet in an opposite direction.

The charge brought against Keppel appears to have been very unpopular; and a memorial was presented to the king, signed by Lord Hawke, and eleven other officers of distinction in the naval service, praying his majesty not to countenance it. Orders, were, however, issued for the investigation of Keppel's conduct by a court-martial, which assembled in the Britannia, on the 7th of January, 1799, and continued until the 11th of the following month, when the charge was solemnly declared to be ill-founded, and the behaviour of Keppel to have been such as became a judicious, brave, and experienced officer. His acquittal was followed by the most enthusiastic rejoicings, on the part of the public; and both houses of parliament, as well as the city of London, and the West India merchants, honoured him with a vote of thanks for his gallantry and skill.

In March, 1782, on the formation of a new administration, he was appointed first lord of the admiralty, and sworn a privy-counsellor. In the following month, he was made admiral of the white, and created Viscount Keppel, of Elvedon, in the county of Suffolk. He quitted the admiralty board, on the 28th of January, 1783, on account of a coalition between his party, and some of the members of the former government: on the 8th of April he returned to his post, but resigned it again, on the 30th of December in the same year. His death took place on the 2nd of October, 1786. For many years prior to his being made a peer, he had been a member of the house of commons; first for Colchester, secondly for Windsor, and finally for Surrey.

Notwithstanding his general success, Admiral Keppel appears to have possessed no more talent, as a commander, than some of his less fortunate cotemporaries. He was, however, for a long period, the idol of the people; and, it is said, no officer in the service ever possessed, to a greater extent, the affection of the navy. The celebrated Admiral Sir Charles Saunders left him an annuity of £1,200, besides a considerable sum in ready money; and the great Hawke, with many other distinguished officers, as we have already stated, interfered, but unsuccessfully, to prevent his being brought to a court-martial. After he had become a member of the administration, he lost much of his popularity, on account of his incapacity to fulfil the multitude of promises, into which his good-nature had unfortunately betrayed him.

RICHARD, EARL HOWE.

RICHARD, third son of the second Viscount Howe, was born on the 19th of March, 1722; and received his education at Westminster School, and Eton. At the age of fourteen, he became a midshipman, on board the Severn, one of the squadron commanded by Lord Anson. He was soon after made a lieutenant; and, at the age of eighteen, cut out of the harbour of St. Eustatia, an English merchantman, which had been captured by a French privateer. In 1743, he served on board the Burford, in the unsuccessful attack made by Commodore Knowles, on the town of La Guira. He was next employed, under Admiral Vernon, in the Downs; and towards the conclusion of 1745, became commander of the Baltimore, sloop-of-war; in which, shortly after, he fell in with two French ships, off the coast of Scotland, and, after a spirited engagement, compelled them to sheer off. During the action, he received a wound in the head from a musket-ball, and was carried from the deck apparently lifeless, but soon recovered sufficiently to resume his post. For his gallantry on this occasion, he was made a post-captain, and obtained the command of the Triton frigate, in which he sailed to Lisbon; where he exchanged with Captain Holbourne, into the Rippon. He subsequently served on the coast of Guinea and on the Jamaica station, where he was appointed captain of the Cornwall, Admiral Knowles's flag-ship; in which, on the termination of hostilities, in 1748, he returned to England; and, during the three following years, assiduously devoted himself to the study of mathematics, and naval tactics.

In 1751, he was appointed, successively, to the Glory, of forty-four guns, and the Mary yacht; from which he was removed, in the following year, to the Dolphin frigate, and employed on rather difficult service, partly of a diplomatic nature, which he executed with great judgment, on the Gibraltar station; where, as it is stated, he was one night hastily awakened, by the lieutenant of the watch, who informed him, with great agitation, that the ship had taken fire, near the magazine. "If that be the case," replied Howe, rising leisurely to put on his clothes, "we shall soon know it." The lieutenant hurried back to the scene of danger; but speedily returned, exclaiming, "You need not be afraid, sir; the fire is extinguished!" "Afraid!" exclaimed Howe; "what do you mean by that?—I never was afraid in my life! Pray, sir, how does a man *feel* when he is afraid?—I need not ask *you* how he *looks*."

In 1754, he returned to England; and, in the following year, was appointed to the Dunkirk, one of the ships put in commission, and sent out to America, under Admiral Boscawen, in consequence of an expected rupture with France. While proceeding to its destination, the British squadron fell in with a few ships that had been separated from the French fleet, commanded by Bois de la Mothe. Being ordered to give chase, Howe, in the Dunkirk, soon overtook the Alcide, and "civilly requested that her commander would bring her down to the admiral;" which, however, the French captain declined to do; and asked Howe, if it were peace or war. As no positive answer could be given to this question, he repeated his refusal to comply with the request of Howe; who, consequently, after recommending several military officers and their wives, who were standing on the deck of the Alcide, to go below, prepared for an engagement. The French, as it appears, commenced the action; which, however, some others of the British squadron having come up, terminated in their surrender.

In 1757, he was elected member of parliament for Dartmouth. In 1758, he served, in the Magninime, under Lord Hawke, and highly distinguished himself in the attacks made on the Isle of Aix, St. Malo, and Cherbourg. During the last-mentioned year, he succeeded to the family titles and estates, on the

death of his brother, Viscount Howe, in America. He subsequently displayed extraordinary courage and coolness, at the unfortunate affair of St. Cas; where, principally through his exertions, made at the imminent peril of his life, great numbers of the wounded were preserved from falling into the enemy's hands. In the memorable action between the British squadron and that commanded by De Conflans, his ship engaged, and conquered, the Hero, of seventy-four guns; which, however, on account of the boisterous state of the weather, went ashore after she had struck, and was lost. About this period, Howe, as it is related, on being told, one night, during a heavy gale, that the anchors by which his ship had been riding, had come home, coolly replied, "They are very much in the right of it; for I don't know who would stay out, such a night as this."

In 1760, he was appointed colonel of the Chatham division of marines; and, with his own, and two other ships, took a small fort, on the French coast. In 1761, he commanded, alternately with Sir Thomas Stanhope, the squadron stationed in the Basque Roads; in 1762, he removed to the Princess Amelia, of eighty guns; and on the 23rd of April, 1763, obtained a seat at the board of admiralty; which he resigned in 1765, when he became treasurer of the navy. On the 18th of October, 1770, he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and appointed to the chief command in the Mediterranean. In 1776, he proceeded, in the Eagle, of sixty-four guns, at the head of a squadron, to the coast of America; where, however, through the insufficiency of his force, and the nature of the service, he performed no very brilliant exploit. On his return to England, in 1782, up to which period he appears to have continued to be the representative of Dartmouth, he was promoted to the rank of admiral of the blue, and created a viscount of Great Britain. On the 11th of September, in the same year, he was despatched, with thirty-four ships, for the relief of Gibraltar; which he effected, notwithstanding the superiority of the enemy's force. On his return to England, he received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his services; and, early in 1783, obtained the first commissionership of the admiralty; which, however, he held only until the 8th of April; but resumed it on the 30th of December, in the same year. On the 24th of September, 1787, he was made admiral of the white; on the 16th of July, 1788, he resigned the first commissionership of the admiralty; and, on the 19th of the following month, he was raised to an earldom.

In 1790, he hoisted his flag on board the Queen Charlotte, and took the command of a powerful force intended to act against the Spaniards; but the differences, which it was expected would have led to a war, being speedily adjusted, his fleet was dismantled. On the commencement of hostilities with France, in 1793, he assumed the chief command in the channel; and, towards the close of the year, had a skirmish of little importance with the enemy. On the 2nd of May, 1794, he sailed from St. Helens, and discovered the French, far to windward, on the morning of the 28th. During that and the following day, partial actions took place; and, on the 1st of June, having obtained the weather-gauge, Lord Howe brought the enemy to a general engagement. In less than an hour, according to his lordship's despatches, "the French admiral, engaged by the Queen Charlotte, crowded off, and was followed by most of the ships of his van in condition to carry sail after him, leaving ten or twelve of his crippled or totally dismasted ships, exclusive of one sunk in the engagement. The Queen Charlotte had then lost her fore-top-mast, and the main-top-mast fell over the side very soon after. The greater number of the other ships of the British fleet were, at this time, so much disabled, or widely separated, and under such circumstances with respect to those ships of the enemy in a state for action, and with which the firing was still continued, that two or three of their dismantled ships, attempting to get away, under a sprit-sail singly, or smaller sail raised on the stump of the fore-mast, could not be detained. Seven remained in our possession; one of which, however, sunk before adequate assistance could be given to her crew; but many were saved." On the 13th of June, Lord Howe returned to Portsmouth; and,

on the 26th, the king and queen dined on board his flag-ship; on which occasion, his majesty presented him with a valuable sword, and a gold chain, to which a medal, struck for the purpose, was appended. In the following year, he was made a knight of the Garter, a general of marines, and admiral of the fleet; the command of which he resigned in the month of April, 1797. Shortly afterwards, although suffering from the effects of a recent attack of gout, he accepted plenary powers to treat with the mutineers in the fleet, at Spithead; whom he speedily prevailed on to return to their duty. This was the last public act of his life, which terminated on the 5th of August, 1799; and a monument was, some time after, erected to his memory, in St. Paul's Cathedral, at the national expense. He had married, in March, 1758, the daughter of Chiverton Hartopp, Esq., by whom he left one child.

In his naval capacity, Lord Howe excelled in prudence many of those to whom he was equal in courage as well as skill. Brenton has said of him, in remarking upon the battle of the 1st of June, 1794, that, "if all had been properly managed, he might have completed the greatest naval campaign recorded in history:" but his determination, after having achieved so splendid a victory, "to let well alone," will, doubtless, be considered, by many, as having been the best to which he could have come. It is clear, that he was by no means deficient in love of enterprise, and promptitude of decision. Hawke said of him—"He never asked me how he was to execute any service, but went and performed it;" and his energy and self-exposure, in bringing off the wounded from St. Cas, was a splendid evidence, as much of a daring disposition, under circumstances which called for its display, as of admirable humanity.

"Though most deservedly popular with the seamen," says Mason, "he had no spice of the tar in his personal behaviour. His domestic habits were unassuming, candid, and friendly; they evinced, too, that he was habitually attached to piety and temperance." Of his generosity and patriotism he gave a remarkable proof, early in 1798, when a voluntary subscription was set on foot for defraying the expenses of the war; on which occasion, although by no means wealthy, he contributed the whole of his year's pay to the fund.

As a senator, this distinguished man was never brilliant, and often obscure; but, whatever he said was spoken upon conviction; and the navy had, in him, its most zealous, although, perhaps, one of its least eloquent, parliamentary advocates. He was so far above the weakness of professional jealousy, that no member of the legislature expressed greater satisfaction at the successful exploits of his naval cotemporaries than himself. During the debate on Rodney's victory, he not only eulogized that eminent commander's conduct, "but took considerable pains to make his naval excellence intelligible to landsmen." His conduct while in office, is stated by Mason, apparently with correctness, to have met with general approval: "I only say *general*," continues he; "it is not in the nature of things for a rectifier of abuses to give *universal* satisfaction."

For a long period, Lord Howe was known in the navy by the *soubriquet* of Black Dick, which he had acquired by hanging a mezzotint portrait of himself in his cabin. The original, it appears, had been taken by a foreign artist, without his knowledge; and his amazement, on being presented with the print, which he thought was a remarkable likeness, is described as having bordered on the ludicrous.

THOMAS, LORD GRAVES.

THOMAS, second son of Admiral Thomas Graves, was born about the year 1725; and, after having successively served, on various important occasions, under Hawke, Anson, and other distinguished admirals, obtained, in 1759, the command of the Unicorn frigate; from which, in 1761, he was removed to the Antelope, on the North American station, and appointed governor of New-

foundland; in which capacity, he acted with such promptitude, prudence, and energy, on the capture of St. John's, by a French squadron, in 1762, that the place was speedily retaken. On returning to England, he proposed new regulations for the government and security of the island, which were adopted by ministers. In 1764, he was sent, with a squadron, to inquire into the conduct of the governors of certain forts on the coast of Africa, some of whom were removed, owing to the abuses which, while on this service, he discovered. In 1769, he commanded the Temeraire, a guard-ship, at Plymouth; in 1775, he became a colonel of marines; in 1776, he was appointed to the Nonsuch, guard-ship; and, about the same time, obtained his return to parliament, for a borough in Cornwall. In 1779, he became rear-admiral of the blue, and went out in the Conqueror, of seventy-four guns, with Admiral Byron's squadron, but soon returned in charge of a convoy.

In 1780, he sailed to America, with a reinforcement of six ships of the line, for Admiral Arbuthnot; and, in his way out, captured a valuable French East Indiaman. On the 26th of September, in the same year, he was made rear-admiral of the red; and, in July, 1781, Admiral Arbuthnot having returned to England, he took the chief command on the American station. Being soon afterwards joined by fourteen sail of the line, under Sir Samuel Hood, he went in search of the Count De Grasse, with whom, on the 5th of September, 1781, he came to a partial engagement, which was not immediately renewed, owing to the disabled state of many of the English ships. Having obtained reinforcements at New York, which, however, still left the British force much inferior, in point of number, to that of the enemy, he placed himself, for two days, in such a situation as he thought would bring the French to battle; but, as De Grasse seemed disinclined to risk an action, Graves resigned the command to Rear-admiral Digby, and sailed, on the 10th of November, for Jamaica, where he had been ordered to join Admiral Parker. During his passage, he captured the Imperieux, of thirty-eight guns; and, on his arrival, was employed with General Campbell, in concerting measures for the defence of the island, against an expected attack.

In 1782, he took the command of a squadron, having under its protection several prizes which had been captured from De Grasse, and a number of homeward-bound merchant vessels. On its passage, the fleet was almost entirely dispersed, by a storm, in which several of the ships were lost, and the Ramilies, in which Graves had hoisted his flag, suffered so much injury, that it became necessary to abandon her. The admiral arrived, safely, at Cork, but several of the fleet were taken by French privateers, which had set out in pursuit of it immediately on receiving the news of its dispersion.

On the 24th of September, 1787, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue; and in 1788, having been made commander-in-chief at Plymouth, he took his station on board the Impregnable, of ninety guns; from which, on the anticipation of a war with Spain, he removed to the Cambridge. On the 21st of September, 1790, he became vice-admiral of the white; and when hostilities with France were renewed, he obtained a command in the channel fleet, under Lord Howe. On the 1st of February, 1793, he was made vice-admiral of the red; and on the 12th of April, 1794, admiral of the blue. On the 1st of the following June, he served as second in command, under Lord Howe, in the celebrated engagement with the French fleet, on which occasion, his vessel, the Royal Sovereign, after having attacked and nearly captured the Terrible, which bore the flag of the French second in command, succeeded in taking L'Amerique, of seventy-four guns.

As a reward for his conduct, in the battle, during which he received a wound, he was raised to the Irish peerage, and obtained a pension of £1,000 per annum. On the 1st of June, 1795, he became admiral of the white; and died, on the 31st of January, 1802. By his wife, a daughter of William Peer Williams, of Cadhay, Esq., he left two sons and two daughters. Although his career was not remarkably brilliant, his conduct, as a commander, appears to have been decidedly worthy of approbation.

ALEXANDER HOOD, VISCOUNT BRIDPORT.

ALEXANDER, younger brother of Lord Viscount Hood, was born in the year 1728. On the 2nd of December, 1746, he became a lieutenant in the navy; and, on the 10th of June, 1756, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain. In the succeeding year, being in the command of the Antelope, he signalized himself by attacking the Aquilon, of forty-eight guns and four hundred and fifty men, which he drove on shore, after a running fight of two hours' duration. On the following day he captured a French privateer, mounting sixteen swivel guns, which had been in company with the Aquilon, the day before her engagement with the Antelope. In 1758, with the Minerva frigate, of thirty-two guns, to which he had been removed, he took a privateer from Bayonne; and a few days after, re-captured the Warwick.

In August, 1761, his frigate formed part of the squadron appointed to convoy the Princess Charlotte of Mecklenburgh Strelitz to England. At the close of the same year, he obtained the command of the Africa, a newly-launched third-rate, of sixty-four guns, with which he served, under Sir Charles Saunders, in the Mediterranean, during the remainder of the war. In 1763, he was commissioned to the Thunderer, of seventy-four guns, a guard-ship at Portsmouth; and, in 1766, he became treasurer of Greenwich hospital. He was subsequently nominated to the Romney, of fifty guns, and employed as commodore on the North America station. In 1778, he removed to the Robuste, seventy-four, which, in the encounter with the French fleet, off Ushant, on the 27th of July, was one of the seconds to Sir Hugh Palliser, who commanded, under Keppel, the blue division of the fleet.

On the 26th of September, 1780, he attained the rank of rear-admiral of the white; in 1782, he was sent out under Lord Howe, to Gibraltar; and, at the conclusion of the war, he appears to have been second in command at Portsmouth. In 1784, he was returned to parliament for Bridgewater, and, shortly after, for the town of Buckingham. In 1787, he became vice-admiral of the white; and, in the following year, a knight companion of the Bath. In 1790, he hoisted his flag in the London, of ninety guns, as fourth in command of the channel fleet. After having been made rear-admiral of England, he was promoted, on the 1st of February, 1793, to the rank of vice-admiral of the red, and, immediately afterwards, obtained a command under Earl Howe, in the main fleet. On the 12th of April, 1794, he was made admiral of the blue, and so highly distinguished himself in the battle of the 1st of the following June, that he was created an Irish peer, by the title of Baron Bridport.

On the 13th of June, 1795, he sailed from Spithead, with fourteen sail of the line, five frigates, two fire-ships, and a lugger, to cruise off the coast of France; and on the 22nd of the same month, descried an enemy's fleet, consisting of twelve ships of the line, eleven frigates, and some smaller vessels, to which he instantly gave chase, and, on the following day, after a smart action, captured the Alexander, the Formidable, and the Tigre, line-of-battle ships, almost under the batteries of Port L'Orient. Some days prior to this engagement, he had been made admiral of the white; and, on the 15th of March, 1796, he succeeded Lord Howe, as vice-admiral of Great Britain. On the 31st of May, in the same year, he was raised to the English peerage, by his former title; and, when Earl Howe retired, he became commander-in-chief of the channel fleet. In April, 1797, his flag was pulled down, during the mutiny at Spithead, by the disaffected seamen; who, however, wrote to him on the following day, disavowing all intention of personal offence, and styling him their father and friend. He then went on board his ship, carrying with him a compliance to the demands of the men, as well as the king's pardon. Upon this, they returned to duty, but, when the fleet



had reached St. Helen's, and the signal was made for sailing, the mutineers refused to proceed, alleging that the government did not intend to perform its promises. Matters were, however, soon after adjusted, by Lord Howe, and the fleet sailed on the 16th of May, in in pursuit of the enemy.

Lord Bridport subsequently became admiral of the red, a general of marines, and, in 1801, a viscount. He was twice married: first, to a niece of Lord Cobham, and, on her decease, to a Miss Bray; but died without issue, on the 3rd of May, 1814. He appears to have been fully entitled to the honours and reputation he enjoyed for the general talent he displayed, when in chief command, and his courage and conduct as a subordinate.

SAMUEL BARRINGTON.

SAMUEL, the fifth son of John, first Viscount Barrington, was born in the year 1729. In 1747, he commanded the Weasle, sloop-of-war, from which, on the 29th of May following, he was removed to the Bellona frigate, and, soon after, captured the Duc de Chartres, a French East India ship, carrying thirty guns, and one hundred and ninety-five men, after an action of two hours and a half duration. Towards the close of the year, he was promoted to the Romney, of fifty guns, and, in 1750, had the command of the Seahorse, of twenty guns, employed in the Mediterranean. He was afterwards successively appointed to the Crown, the Norwich, and the Achilles; in the latter of which, he served in the unsuccessful expedition against Rochefort.

In 1758, he was employed under Captain Pratten; and, early in 1759, after a close engagement of two hours' duration, off Cape Finisterre, he took a French ship, called the Count de St. Florentine, carrying sixty guns and four hundred men. In 1760, he sailed for Louisburg; and in the succeeding year, served under Commodore Keppel, in the expedition against Belleisle. Shortly before the conclusion of the war, he was removed from the Achilles to the Hero, of seventy-four guns, and placed under the command of Sir Thomas Hardy.

In 1761, he became captain of the Venus, of thirty-six guns, in which the late Duke of Cumberland was entered under him as midshipman. In October, Barrington left the ship for a short time, in order that his royal highness might receive the rank of post-captain; and when the duke was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, proceeded with him to Lisbon, as his captain. In 1771, he was appointed to the Albion; and, in 1777, to the Prince of Wales, of seventy-four guns, in which, he appears to have been very successful in distressing the Americans. On the 23rd of January, 1778, he was invested with the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and ordered to the West Indies, as commander-in-chief on that station, where, in the summer, he was joined by a small squadron, under Commodore Hotham, with the assistance of which, he reduced St. Lucia. On the 6th of January, 1779, he was superseded in his command by Admiral Byron; under whom he commanded the van division of the fleet, and received a wound, in the battle with Count D'Estaing, which took place in the following July.

He soon afterwards returned to England, and acted, for a short time, as second in command of the channel fleet. On the 16th of the following September, he was made vice-admiral of the white; and, in April, 1782, he hoisted his flag on board the Britannia, a first-rate, in which he was detached with a squadron, to intercept a French fleet, bound to the East Indies. Of these, the ships under his command succeeded in capturing eleven out of eighteen transports, and the Pegasse and Actionnaire men-of-war. In the following autumn, he commanded the van of the main fleet, sent out under Lord Howe, to relieve Gibraltar; in

1785, he acted as a member of the board of land and sea officers, appointed to investigate and report on the best system of national defence; on the 24th of September, 1787, he attained the rank of admiral of the blue; and, in 1790, on the apprehension of a war with Spain, he was again nominated second in command of the main fleet, under Lord Howe. On the 12th of April, 1794, he became admiral of the white; on the 5th of August, 1798, general of the Chatham marines, and, in 1785, lieutenant-general of that corps. He died at Bath, on the 16th of August, 1800.

Admiral Barrington was a man of high honour, undoubted courage, strict integrity, and admirable benevolence. He devoted himself with extraordinary zeal, when not engaged in active service, to the establishment of a society for the relief of indigent naval officers, their widows, and children; which, in spite of many difficulties, and without being aided by the public purse, arrived to an efficient and prosperous condition.

ADAM, VISCOUNT DUNCAN.

ADAM, the son of Alexander Duncan, was born in Scotland, on the 1st of July, 1731, and commenced his naval career, under Captain Haldane, of the Shoreham frigate. In 1749, he served, as a midshipman, in the Centurion, under Commodore Keppel, on the Mediterranean station; and, in 1755, became second lieutenant of the Norwich, a fourth-rate, one of the squadron sent out with the troops, under General Braddock, to North America. He was next employed on board the Torbay, of seventy-four guns, of which, after having been wounded in the attack on Goree, he was made first lieutenant. In 1759, he obtained the rank of commander, and in 1761, that of post-captain, on board the Valiant, seventy-four, with which he assisted in the expeditions against Belleisle and Havannah. At the latter place, he was intrusted, by Keppel, with the command of the boats employed in landing the military; and on the surrender of the town, was directed to take possession of the Spanish men-of-war in the harbour. Some discussion arising as to a few ships on the stocks, which the governor appears to have been desirous of saving, Duncan, it is said, "privately took a few persons on whom he could depend, and put an end to the controversy, by setting fire to the cause of it. This act," it is added, "was much approved by the besiegers, in both departments of the service, as the most expeditious mode of settling a troublesome dispute: for obvious reasons, however, the affair was kept extremely quiet; and it was known only to a very few persons, by what means this apparent accident so fortunately and critically happened."

During the remainder of the war, he served on the Jamaica station, and, on the re-commencement of hostilities, was appointed to the Suffolk, seventy-four, from which he soon after removed to the Monarch, of the same rate. During the summer of 1779, he appears to have been employed in the channel fleet; and at the conclusion of the year, accompanied Rodney to the relief of Gibraltar. In the battle between the British and Spanish fleets, on the 16th of January, in the next year, he bore a conspicuous part. Although his ship, the Monarch, was not coppered, and was altogether unadapted for fast sailing, he pressed her a-head of her consorts, and commenced the action. After a short but animated encounter with the San Augustin, and two other line-of-battle ships, the latter sheered off, and the former struck to the Monarch; which, however, had been so damaged in the rigging, by the fire of her opponents, that Duncan found it impossible to hoist out a boat for the purpose of boarding his prize; and was, consequently, obliged to resign the honour of taking possession of her to another commander.

In 1782, he was appointed to the Blenheim, of ninety guns, in which he proceeded, with Lord Howe, to the relief of Gibraltar. He next obtained the command of the Foudroyant, from



which, in 1783, he was removed to the Edgar, one of the guard-ships at Portsmouth. In 1787, he became rear-admiral of the blue; in 1790, rear-admiral of the white; in 1793, vice-admiral of the blue; and, in 1794, vice-admiral of the white. Notwithstanding these promotions, and though urgent for employment, he was allowed to remain inactive until the month of February, 1795, when he received the command of a squadron stationed in the North Sea, to act against the Dutch, who had a fleet lying ready for service in the Texel. In the following June, he was made admiral of the blue; and in 1796, several Russian ships were added to his force. Early in the next year, the mutiny which had broken out in the channel fleet, spread to that under his command; and he was, for some time, left to blockade the Texel with only two ships, his own (the Venerable) and the Adamant. While in this critical situation, by constantly making signals, as if there were ships in the offing, he led the Dutch admiral to believe that the whole of his squadron was at hand. At length, he received information that symptoms of mutiny had appeared among his own crew; the whole of whom he immediately ordered on deck, and firmly told them that he would, with his own hand, put to death the first man, who should presume to display the slightest symptom of rebellion. Then, addressing himself to one of the disaffected, he asked, "Do *you*, sir, want to take the command of the ship out of my hands?" The man immediately replied in the affirmative; and Duncan, would, as it is stated, have carried his threat into instant execution, had not his arm been arrested by the chaplain. He then exclaimed, in an agitated tone,—"Let those who will stand by me and my officers, pass over immediately to the starboard side of the ship, that we may see who are our friends, and who are our opponents." The whole crew obeyed, with the exception of six, who were immediately seized and put in irons, but restored to liberty, after a brief confinement, on expressing contrition for their conduct.

Shortly after, Duncan having retired to the Yarmouth Roads, De Winter, with his squadron, put to sea; and no sooner had the intelligence of his departure from the Texel reached the British fleet, than all the refractory crews returned to their duty. Duncan immediately set sail in quest of the enemy, with whom he came in sight on the 11th of October, 1797, at about nine o'clock in the morning, off Camperdown, and after a pursuit of three hours' duration, succeeded in getting between them and the land. At half-past twelve he passed through their line, and after a severe action, captured two frigates, and nine line-of-battle ships, including those of De Winter and his vice-admiral. For this brilliant victory, he was created a viscount, voted the thanks of parliament, and granted a pension of £3,000 per annum, for life, with reversion to his two immediate successors in the title.

On the 14th of February, 1799, he was made admiral of the white; early in the following year, he relinquished his command in the North Sea, and passed the brief residue of his life in retirement. He died at Cornhill, while on his way to Edinburgh, of gout in the stomach, on the 4th of August, 1804; leaving several children by his wife, a daughter of Lord President Dundas. In addition to his other honours, he had obtained the Russian order of St. Alexander Newsky.

The character of Duncan appears to have been truly admirable. He was patient under difficulties, energetic in action, and modest when victorious; a steady friend, an affectionate relative, and a kind commander. In him, the most lofty daring was associated with the purest spirit of piety: previously to the battle of Camperdown, when all on board were ready for action, he knelt on the deck, for the purpose of fervently commending the cause of his country to Almighty protection; and after the battle, he called his crew together, and returned thanks to heaven for the victory they had obtained.

At the age of eighteen, he is said to have been six feet four inches high. The Dutch admiral, De Winter, being almost as tall as himself, Duncan observed to him, after the engagement off Camperdown, "I wonder how you and I, sir, have escaped the balls in this hot battle!"

JOHN JERVIS, EARL ST. VINCENT.

JOHN, second son of Swynfen Jervis, Esq., barrister at law, was born at Meaford, in Staffordshire, on the 9th of January, 1734, and received his elementary education at the grammar-school of Burton-upon-Trent. Although originally intended for the law, he entered the navy at the age of ten, under the command of Admiral Rodney. After the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, he visited France, where he appears to have prosecuted his studies, until 1749, when he proceeded, as a midshipman, on board the Gloucester, to the Jamaica station. He was made a lieutenant, on the 19th of February, 1755; and, in the expedition against Quebec, served on board the flag-ship of Sir Charles Saunders, who soon afterwards advanced him to the rank of commander.

On his return to England, in 1760, he was made a post-captain, and appointed to the Gosport, in which ship he continued until 1769, without any opportunity of obtaining notice. In 1778, he captured the Pallas, a French frigate, of thirty-two guns, with the Foudroyant, to which he had been removed in 1774; and in the engagement that took place soon after between the French and English fleets, his ship was closely engaged with the enemy. In April, 1782, while serving in the same ship, which then formed part of a squadron, under the command of Admiral Barrington, being separated from his companions, by a fog, he engaged, and captured, the Pegasse, a French ship of seventy-four guns. During the contest, Jervis was struck, by a splinter, on the temple, with such force as permanently to affect his powers of sight.

The French commander, after he had been made prisoner, prepared an account of the battle, to transmit to the minister of marine, which he thought proper to submit to Jervis, who, upon being asked his opinion as to its merits, replied, "that it had but one fault, namely, that not one word of it was true." "But," replied the Frenchman, "I must justify myself." He therefore forwarded the account, for which, however, soon after his arrival at Brest, he was ignominiously dismissed from the service.

On his return to England, Jervis was invested with the order of the Bath; and, on the 5th of June, 1783, he married his cousin, the daughter of Sir T. Parker. He subsequently represented High Wycombe, but vacated his seat in 1794, having, early in that year, accepted the command of a squadron, destined to assist Sir Charles Grey in the reduction of the West India islands. This service was performed with great spirit and perseverance; but, owing to the sickness of the British forces, they were unable to retain the whole of their conquests. An investigation as to the partial failure of the enterprise followed, which terminated honourably to both of the commanders, who were shortly afterwards presented with the freedom of the city of London, and the thanks of parliament.

On the 1st of June, 1795, Sir John Jervis attained the rank of admiral of the blue, and, although his health had severely suffered from the climate, while serving in the West Indies, he accepted the command in the Mediterranean. The Spanish admiral having put to sea from Cordova, on the 4th of February, 1797, Sir John Jervis immediately went in pursuit of him, with a squadron of only fifteen sail of the line, four frigates, a sloop of war, and a cutter, although the enemy's fleet consisted of eighteen seventy-fours, two eighty-fours, six three-deckers, carrying one hundred and twelve guns each, and one four-decker, mounting one hundred and thirty-six. On the 5th, the Spaniards passed Gibraltar, and left three line-of-battle ships in the bay. A few days after, they were discovered by one of the English frigates; and, on the night of the 13th, the two fleets were so close to each other, that their signal guns were mutually heard. On the morning of the 14th, the whole of the Spanish fleet was visible to the British. Some of their ships appearing to be separated from the main body,

Jervis immediately conceived the idea of cutting them off. Accordingly, he formed his squadron in line of battle a-head and astern, and pushing through the enemy, completely attained his object. By this manœuvre, his immediate opponents were reduced to eighteen sail of the line. About noon, the Spanish admiral attempted to wear round, and join his ships to leeward, but being frustrated, he endeavoured to sheer off. His retreat was, however, effectually prevented by the tactics of Jervis, and the daring gallantry of his subordinates. The enemy being thus forced to a close action, suffered a signal defeat, losing four of their ships, and an immense number of their men.

By this defeat, the much-dreaded union of the French, Dutch, and Spanish fleets, which would have amounted to the appalling force of eighty sail of the line, was prevented. On his return to England, the victorious admiral received the thanks of both houses of parliament, as well as a gold medal from the king, the title of Earl St. Vincent, and a pension of £3,000 per annum.

He was subsequently employed in the blockade of Cadiz; but resigned his command, in consequence of ill health, and returned to Portsmouth, on the 18th of August, 1799. In 1800, he commanded the channel fleet; and, during the same year, received the appointment of lieutenant-general of marines. In 1801, he was placed at the head of the admiralty, from which he retired in 1804. In 1806, he resumed the command of the channel fleet, which he held until April, 1807. In 1814, he became a general of marines; and, in 1821, admiral of the fleet. He died without issue, on the 15th of March, 1823; and, three years after, a splendid monument was erected to his memory, in St. Paul's cathedral.

Earl St. Vincent was a man of whom this country is justly proud. He rose to the highest rank in his profession, by the most honourable means; and rivalled the greatest of his naval cotemporaries, in genius, enterprise, and intrepidity. Though a strict disciplinarian, he was much beloved by his subordinates, whose affections he gained without compromising his dignity. Endowed with the most daring courage himself, he never seems, for an instant, to have doubted that of his officers and men; and consequently encountered, without the least hesitation, difficulties and dangers which, to many others, would have appeared insurmountable. When the motion for a vote of thanks to this celebrated commander was brought forward in the house of lords, the Duke of Clarence said that, without meaning the slightest offence to any other person, he did not hesitate to declare that, in his opinion, Sir John Jervis was the best officer in his majesty's service.

His private life was characterised by strict integrity, and his political career by a zealous regard for the welfare of the community. While first lord of the admiralty, he rectified many abuses in the navy with regard to expenditure, as well as discipline. His habits were frugal, and, when in health, he is said to have regularly commenced the employments of the day about sunrise.

It is related of this admiral, that, while cruising in the Mediterranean, he had occasion, at one time, to hold out serious threats against the Emperor of Morocco, who, on inquiring what the British commander could do to injure him, was told that, at a certain expense, (the amount of which was mentioned,) he might destroy a number of forts on the coast. "Tell him, then," said the emperor, "that I will destroy them myself for one half the money."

SIR THOMAS PASLEY.

THOMAS, fifth son of James Pasley, of Craig, in Dumfrieshire, in Scotland, was born there on the 2nd of March, 1734; and, in 1752, commenced his naval career, as a midshipman, on board the Garland frigate. He was, soon after, transferred to the Weasel, sloop-of-war, in which he successively served under Captains Cockburn, Webber, and Digby; with the latter of whom he

removed to the Biddeford, and from that vessel to the Dunkirk, which, in 1757, formed part of the unsuccessful expedition to the coast of France.

On his return to Portsmouth, he became an established lieutenant on board the Roman Emperor fire-ship; but, shortly after, he was transferred, at his own request, to the Hussar frigate, commanded by Captain Elliot, with whom he was subsequently removed to the Æolus, of thirty-six guns, in which he highly distinguished himself, during the battle with Thurot, off the coast of Ireland, in 1760.

Being promoted to the rank of commodore, he was appointed to the Albany, sloop-of-war, employed in convoying ships to and from the port of Milford. He afterwards sailed to the coast of Guinea, in his old sloop, the Weasel, from which he removed to the Pomona. In 1771, he was made post-captain, and appointed to the Seahorse, of twenty guns; in which, during the contest with the Caribs, he rendered essential service, it is said, in the West Indies. Returning to England in the ensuing year, he continued unemployed till 1776, when, in the Glasgow, he convoyed a valuable fleet of merchantmen to and from the West Indies.

His next service was in the Sybil, of twenty-eight guns, under Admiral Edwards, on the Newfoundland station. In 1780, he was promoted to the Jupiter, of fifty guns, and sailed with Commodore Johnstone, on a secret expedition, at the commencement of the ensuing year. In the attack made on the British squadron in Port Praya Road by the French, under M. de Suffrein, his ship, the Jupiter, was especially distinguished for the power and force of her fire. He had a share in the capture that followed, of the Dutch East India ships, surprised in Saldanha Bay; and in May, 1782, went out to the West Indies with Admiral Pigot, who had been appointed to supersede Lord Rodney.

Soon after his arrival, he had the good fortune to make five captures. One of his prizes was, however, re-taken, and carried into Havannah, by her own crew; who apprized the Spanish admiral of the fact, that the Jupiter had struck upon a shoal; and two ships, an eighty-four and a sixty-four, were immediately sent out to attack her. In the meantime Pasley had set the Jupiter afloat; but she had received so much injury, that he found it impossible to avoid a contest: he, therefore, brought to, and prepared for action. The Spaniards, however, were so intimidated by his resolution, that they hauled their wind, and sheered off.

Peace being soon after concluded, he returned to England, and passed the five following years in domestic retirement. In 1788, he was appointed to the chief command in the Medway; from which station, he was ordered to join the channel fleet, with the Bellerophon. After having commanded for three years at Chatham, he remained without employment until the commencement of the war with France, in 1793, when he hoisted his broad pendant on board the Bellerophon, as commodore, and joined the main fleet under Lord Howe. On the 12th of April, 1794, he became rear-admiral of the white; and, in the course of the same year, was created a baronet, and obtained a pension of £1,000 per annum, for his admirable conduct in the great battle fought on the 1st of June, in which he had the misfortune to lose one of his legs.

In 1793, he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Thames and Medway; and, in 1799, port-admiral at Portsmouth. At the termination of his command, he retired altogether from active life, and died, at his seat near Alton, Hants, on the 29th of November, 1808; leaving two daughters, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Thomas Haywood, Esq., chief justice of the Isle of Man. He appears to have possessed all the qualifications necessary for a naval commander; so that, had he enjoyed the same opportunities, it is far from rash to conclude that he would have acquired the same renown as his more fortunate cotemporaries.

SIR HYDE PARKER, THE YOUNGER.

HYDE PARKER, second son of the unfortunate vice-admiral of the same name, was born in 1739, and went to sea, when a mere child, under his father, on board the Lively frigate. In 1757, he served, as midshipman, in the Squirrel; and, in 1758, he was appointed lieutenant of the Brilliant; from which, in 1760, he removed, with his father, to the Norfolk; and was present, in the Panther, at the successful attack on Manilla. Shortly after, he narrowly escaped being wrecked among the Naranjos, while in pursuit of a large Spanish vessel, which, on her capture, was found to have on board a cargo worth £500,000.

In 1763, he became a post-captain; and, in 1770, served in the Phœnix, a small two-decker, of forty-four guns, on the American station, where he distinguished himself in the attacks made on different posts and batteries, preparatory to the attempt on New York; and obtained the honour of knighthood, for the skill and courage which he displayed in forcing a passage above the enemy's works, at Jeffery's Hook, on York island.

On the 27th of November, 1778, he sailed from Sandy Hook with a squadron, carrying a small military force, against Savannah, which he reached on the 23rd of December, and its submission speedily ensued. The Phœnix being now much in want of repair, he returned with her to England; whence, in the same ship, which had in the interim been completely refitted, he sailed for Jamaica, at the latter part of the following year; and, some time afterwards, was wrecked, in a tremendous hurricane, about three leagues to the eastward of Vera Cruz. He succeeded, however, by his energy and prudence on this occasion, not only in saving nearly the whole of his crew, but also in getting on shore a quantity of stores, and four of the ship's guns. He then despatched his first-lieutenant in a boat, to Montego Bay, for relief; prior to the arrival of which, being in an enemy's country, he had constructed sufficient defences to prevent a surprise.

On his return to England, he was appointed to the Latona frigate, and despatched to the Baltic. In August, 1781, he was present at the action with the Dutch, off the Dogger Bank; and, soon afterwards, obtained the command of the Goliath, a new ship of seventy-four guns, attached to the channel fleet. In 1782, he led the van division of the fleet sent out for the relief of Gibraltar, and bore a share in the action with the combined forces of France and Spain. After the termination of hostilities, the Goliath was retained in commission as a guard-ship, at Portsmouth. In 1787, Parker was removed to the Orion; and, in 1790, after a short retirement, became captain of the Brunswick. In February, 1793, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white; and, soon after, having proceeded to the Mediterranean as first captain to Lord Howe, was present at the surrender of Toulon, and the reduction of Corsica: prior to which events, he had hoisted his flag on board the St. George, as vice-admiral of the blue.

In 1796, he took the command at Jamaica; in 1799, he was made admiral of the red; and, in 1800, became second in command of the channel fleet. In 1807, he commanded in chief at the memorable attack of Copenhagen; shortly after which, he retired from the service, and died, at his house in Great Cumberland-place, on the 16th of March, 1807. He was twice married; first, to Anne, daughter of J. P. Boteler, Esq. of Henley, by whom he had three sons; and, secondly, in December, 1801, to a daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Onslow. He appears to have been not only eminent as a commander, but decidedly estimable in all the relations of private life.

WILLIAM CORNWALLIS.

WILLIAM, fourth son of Charles, fifth Lord, and first Earl of Cornwallis, was born on the 20th of February, 1743-4, and appointed a lieutenant in the navy, in 1761. In 1762, he was made commander of the Swift, sloop-of-war; in April, 1765, of the Prince Edward, of forty guns; and, in 1767, of the Guadaloupe, of thirty-two guns, in which he served for a period of three years in the Mediterranean. He was next appointed to the Pallas, of thirty-six guns, on the African station, where he continued until 1776, when he was commissioned to the Isis, of fifty guns, and proceeding to North America, signalised himself at the attack of Fort Island, on the river Delaware. In 1778, he sailed, in the Lion, of sixty-four guns, to the West Indies, and served with great credit under Vice-admiral Byron, in the action off Grenada; after which, the Lion being in a shattered state, he bore away for Jamaica.

In March, 1779, being then in command of the Lion, and two smaller ships of war, while cruising off Monte Christi, he gallantly engaged a superior French force, which, on the approach of some English frigates, sheered off and escaped. In the following June, when he appears to have had the command of five ships of the line, and a frigate, he fell in with a French fleet, bound to North America, under the convoy of ten or eleven two-deckers, three or four frigates, a cutter, and an armed brig. Both squadrons made preparations for an engagement, and some shots were fired; but, as the French admiral, De Ternay, stated, in his despatches, "knowing the magnitude of the expedition with which he was intrusted, and finding, from his conduct, that the officer who had the honour of commanding the British squadron was not to be trifled with, he (De Ternay) judged it most prudent to decline any action as much as possible." Accordingly, at the approach of night he proceeded on his course, and the next morning, not one of his ships was visible to the British squadron.

At the close of the year, Cornwallis returned to England; and, in the ensuing spring, served in the fleet sent out for the relief of Gibraltar, under Vice-admiral Darby; and subsequently, in the Canada, of seventy-four guns, he sailed to the West Indies, with Sir George Rodney. In the encounters of the latter with the Count De Guichen, on the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, Cornwallis singly engaged, and captured, a French seventy-four; and fought the Ville De Paris, while the fire of the latter was most violent.

In 1782, Cornwallis returned to England, his ship forming part of the convoy to the homeward-bound fleet. He subsequently, for a short period, commanded the king's yacht; and, in 1789, had the charge of a small squadron in the East Indies. On the 1st of February, 1793, he was made rear-admiral of the white; and, in the next year, after having blockaded Pondicherry, while it was besieged on the land side, by a force under Colonel Braithwaite, he once more returned to England.

On the 12th of April, 1794, he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral of the red; on the 4th of July following, to that of vice-admiral of the blue; and, on the 1st of June, 1795, to that of vice-admiral of the red. Six days after, being then on a cruise with a small squadron, he chased two frigates, and captured a large Dutch vessel, which they had in tow. In the afternoon of the same day, he took eight merchant ships, laden with wine, from Bourdeaux; and, on the 17th of the month, after having gallantly sustained an attack from a very superior French force, off Brest, "he retreated with his ships," says the author of the Naval History, "in the form of a wedge, of which the Royal Sovereign (his own vessel) was the apex; and, whenever the enemy approached sufficiently near, they were soon taught to keep at a safer distance." For this masterly manœuvre, the British admiral obtained the thanks of both houses of parliament, and the admiration of the whole navy.

On the 10th of February, 1796, he was appointed to the command of a squadron and convoy, destined for the West Indies; but his ship, the Royal Sovereign, having, unfortunately, run foul of a large transport, he put back to refit; leaving Captain Louis, in the Minotaur, to proceed with the fleet to the place of its destination. The lords of the admiralty, on being informed of the accident, ordered him to shift his flag to the Astrea frigate; to which, however, he is said to have declined removing. He was shortly afterwards brought to a court-martial, by which he was censured for not having proceeded in another ship with the convoy, when his own was disabled, but acquitted of having *refused* to hoist his flag on board the Astrea.

In March, 1796, he was made rear-admiral of Great Britain; in February, 1799, admiral of the blue; and, in February, 1801, commander-in-chief of the channel fleet.

In 1806, Earl St. Vincent, whom Cornwallis had succeeded, resumed his post; and the latter, after having served, for a short time, as second in command, was compelled, by bad health, to retire from the service. For a number of years, he represented the borough of Eye, in Suffolk; and, at one period, was member for Portsmouth. Three years before his death, which took place in 1819, he was created a knight commander of the Bath. He left no issue.

Cornwallis was evidently a persevering, talented, and courageous officer. It is related of him, that, when in the Canada, his crew having declared, by a round-robbin, that they would not fire a gun until their wages, (payment of which had, by some accident, been delayed) were discharged, he restored complete subordination, by calmly addressing them in the following terms: "My lads, the money cannot be paid until we return to port; and as to your threat, I have only to say, that I shall put you alongside the first enemy's ship I fall in with, and I'm sure the devil himself cannot keep you from fighting her."

SIR ROBERT CALDER.

THIS officer, the fourth son of Sir James Calder, by a daughter of Rear-admiral Robert Hughes, was born on the 2nd of July, 1745; and, having entered the naval service in the year 1759, became, in 1766, lieutenant of the Essex. On the 27th of August, 1780, he was nominated post-captain; and, at the peace of 1783, commanded the Thalia frigate, of thirty-six guns, on the home station. In 1790, he was appointed to the Stately, of sixty-four guns; which, however, was soon afterwards paid off. In the following year, he served at Portsmouth, in the Duke, of ninety-eight guns, as captain to Vice-admiral Roddam; and in 1793, he was made commander of the Theseus, which formed part of Lord Howe's fleet, in 1794, but bore no part in the battle which took place on the 1st of June, in that year; having previously been despatched, with a convoy, under the orders of Rear-admiral Montagu.

In 1796, Calder was made first captain to Sir John Jervis, and brought home the despatches announcing the battle off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797, in which he bore so distinguished a part, that, in addition to one of the gold medals distributed among the principal officers in the victorious fleet, he received the honour of knighthood. On the 22nd of August, 1798, he was created a baronet; in February, 1799, he became rear-admiral of the blue; and in the ensuing year, hoisted his flag on board the Prince of Wales, of ninety-eight guns, one of the ships employed in the channel. In 1801, he was made rear-admiral of the white, and despatched to the West Indies, with a small squadron, in quest of Admiral Gantheaume, whom, however, he had not the good fortune to discover. In April, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue; and in the succeeding year, with a small force at his disposal, was

employed in watching the port of Ferrol, where the enemy had several vessels in a state of forwardness.

On the 22nd of July, 1804, he fell in with the combined French and Spanish squadrons, under Admiral Villeneuve; and though the enemy's force was far superior in number to his own, he gallantly attacked their centre; but, after an engagement of four hours' duration, found it necessary to bring to, for the purpose of covering the Rafael, eighty-four, and the Firme, seventy-four, which he had succeeded in capturing. The night was passed by both squadrons in repairing the damages they had respectively sustained; and, on the following day, Villeneuve being still in sight, although he evinced no inclination to renew the engagement, Calder kept such a course as was best adapted for the protection of his two prizes, and one of his own ships, which had been disabled. At day-break on the 24th, Villeneuve was seen at some distance, steering for Ferrol, where he soon afterwards arrived.

Being informed, on joining Vice-admiral Collingwood, off Cadiz, that his conduct, in the late engagement, had exposed him to some censure at home, he returned to England forthwith; and at his own solicitation, after having been made vice-admiral of the white, was brought to a court-martial, on the 23rd of December, 1805. He frankly admitted that the charge brought against him, of not having done his best to renew the engagement was perfectly true; but urged, in his defence, the probability of his own defeat, had a second encounter taken place. He was, however, severely reprimanded for his conduct, which the court attributed to an error in judgment, fully acquitting him of cowardice or disaffection.

Overwhelmed with grief by the result of this inquiry, Sir Robert Calder immediately retired into private life, from which, however, he emerged, in 1810, to accept the office of port-admiral, at Plymouth. His death occurred on the 1st of September, 1815. He was married, in May, 1799, to Amelia, only daughter of John Michell, Esq., member of parliament for Boston, Lincolnshire, but left no issue.

Sir Robert Calder's courage was never disputed; and it is due to his character to remark, that in not renewing a contest after he had achieved a victory, he was justified by the example of more eminent commanders than himself.

GEORGE KEITH ELPHINSTONE, VISCOUNT KEITH.

THIS commander, the fifth son of Viscount Elphinstone, was born in Scotland, in 1747. He was educated at Glasgow; and entered the navy in February, 1762. In 1767, he went on a voyage to China; in 1769, he proceeded to India, under Sir John Lindsay, who made him a lieutenant; and, in 1772, he was appointed commander of the Scorpion. He became a post-captain in 1775, and served in America, under Lord Howe and Admiral Arbuthnot. At the reduction of Charleston, he commanded a detachment of seamen; and his services were so effective, as to obtain the warm commendation of General Clinton. He was also present at the attack on Mud Island; and on his return to England, with despatches, he obtained the command of the Warwick, a fifty-gun ship; with which, in 1781, he captured a Dutch man-of-war; and, soon after, Prince William Henry was placed under him, as a midshipman.

On the 11th of September, 1782, being then in company with three other ships, off the Delaware, he re-captured the Terrier sloop, and took two French vessels of war; from one of which, however, the commander-in-chief of the French forces in America, and some other officers of distinction, escaped to the shore, with a large quantity of specie. In 1793, he sailed in the Robuste, seventy-four, for the Mediterranean, with a squadron under the command of Lord Hood, and was ordered to attack Fort La Malgue; of which, on its being carried, he was appointed governor. In this capacity, he signalized himself by defeating two detachments, sent from Marseilles, for the



relief of Toulon, and displayed so great a knowledge of military tactics, that he was appointed to superintend the evacuation of Toulon.

On the 12th of April, 1794, he was made rear-admiral of the blue; and, shortly afterwards, invested with the order of the Bath. On the 4th of July, he hoisted his flag in the Barfleur, of ninety-eight guns, one of the channel fleet, as rear-admiral of the white; and on the 2nd of April, 1795, he sailed from Spithead, with a small squadron, against the Cape of Good Hope. On the 1st of the following month, he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral; and, some days afterwards, arrived in Simeon's Bay, where he was joined by several men-of-war, and transports, with a strong body of troops on board, under the command of Major Craig. The capture of the Cape was soon effected; and within a short time after its reduction, the admiral, with his squadron, exerted himself so successfully in the Indian Seas, that the Moluccas, and several other important islands, surrendered to the British arms.

On the 16th of August, 1796, he came up with a Dutch squadron, sent out to attempt the re-capture of the Cape; which, on account of his very superior force, struck their colours without firing a gun. In January, 1797, he arrived at Spithead; and, on the 7th of March, in the same year, he was raised to the Irish peerage, by the title of Baron Keith. About two months after, he was appointed to superintend the preparations at Sheerness, against the mutineers; and, in the summer, commanded a detachment of the channel fleet.

In the month of December, 1798, he joined Lord St. Vincent, at Gibraltar; in February, 1799, he was made vice-admiral of the red; and, after having blockaded Cadiz until the beginning of May, sailed in quest of the Brest fleet, which had eluded the vigilance of Lord Bridport, in the channel. He could not, however, succeed in bringing the enemy to an action, although their force was much superior to his own.

In the autumn, he returned to England; whence, late in November, he sailed in the Queen Charlotte, of one hundred and ten guns, to succeed Earl St. Vincent, as commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean. Early in 1800, he cruised off Port La Valette, for the purpose of preventing any succours being thrown into Malta during its siege, and took a French seventy-four, and a store-ship. On the 7th of March, he anchored at Leghorn; where, while he was on shore, a few days after, his flag-ship took fire, and, in a very short time, her magazines exploded. Of the crew, eleven were on shore with the admiral; one hundred and fifty were saved by boats; but the remainder, amounting to nearly seven hundred, unfortunately perished.

Having hoisted his flag in the Minotaur, the admiral now proceeded to blockade Genoa; and, by cutting off all supplies by sea, soon compelled the French general to capitulate. Malta shortly after surrendered to a detachment of his fleet; and, about October, in conjunction with Sir Ralph Abercromby, he made preparations for an attack on Cadiz; which, however, was abandoned, on account of the pitiable state of the inhabitants and garrison, among whom an epidemic disease, which very much resembled the plague, was, it appeared, making dreadful ravages.

Lord Keith now proceeded with Sir Ralph Abercromby to Egypt, and so materially assisted the military commanders in the expedition, that he received the thanks of parliament, was raised to the British peerage, by the title of Baron Keith, and made admiral of the blue. The corporation of London also presented him with the freedom of the city, as well as a sword, worth one hundred guineas; and the grand seignior conferred on him the order of the crescent.

In 1803, he was appointed to the command of all the ships in the North Sea and the English channel, which he retained until May, 1807. He had previously, (in November, 1805,) been made rear-admiral of the white; and in 1812, he succeeded to the chief command of the channel fleet. On the 14th of May, 1814, he was elevated to the dignity of a viscount of the united kingdom; and about a year before his death, which took place in March, 1823, he obtained leave to accept a grand cross of the royal Sardinian order of St. Maurice and St. Lazare, for his

services at Genoa, in 1809. In addition to his other distinctions, he was, at the time of his decease, admiral of the red; marischal of Ireland; secretary, chamberlain, and keeper of the signet to the great steward of Scotland; treasurer and comptroller of the household of the Duke of Clarence, and a fellow of the Royal Society. Prior to his elevation to the British peerage, he had successively represented Dumbarton and Stirlingshire. He was twice married, and left two daughters; the eldest of whom succeeded to the barony, and became the wife of Count Flahault, one of Napoleon's alde-de-camps at the battle of Waterloo.

Lord Keith is described, apparently with truth, as having been a man of amiable disposition, great courage, and much nautical talent. His exploits, though not particularly splendid, were very beneficial to his country; and, though he did not wholly escape censure, he was generally admitted to have merited the honours and rewards which he obtained. He appears to have displayed all the activity in politics which his professional labours would permit; and, at an early period of his career, took rather a prominent part in the attempts made to effect a reconciliation between Pitt and Fox.

SIR JOHN THOMAS DUCKWORTH.

THIS distinguished admiral, the son of a clergyman in Buckinghamshire, was born at Leatherhead, in Surrey, on the 28th of February, 1748; and, after having served in several ships, as a midshipman, became a lieutenant, in June, 1770. In the action between Admiral Byron's fleet and that under Count D'Estaing, he served in the Princess Royal, which carried the British commander's flag, and, it is said, received so violent a blow from the skull of a black, which was driven against his breast by a shot, that, for some time, he was supposed to have been killed.

On the 16th of July, 1779, he became commander of the Rover, sloop-of-war, in which he cruised, for some time, off Martinico. On the 16th of June, 1780, he obtained post rank; and, returning to the Princess Royal, conducted her to Jamaica; whence he proceeded, in the Grafton, seventy-four, with the charge of a convoy to England. In 1793, he was appointed to the Orion, seventy-four, in which he sailed, on the 2nd of May, 1794, with Lord Howe, from St. Helen's; and obtained a gold chain and medal for his admirable conduct in the action with the Brest fleet, on the 1st of the next month. He subsequently proceeded to the West Indies, and remained for some time at St. Domingo. In 1798, he commanded the Leviathan, of seventy-four guns, in the Mediterranean; and, being detached by Earl St. Vincent with a small squadron against Minorca, succeeded, jointly with Sir Charles Stewart, who commanded the land forces, in accomplishing its reduction.

Early in 1799, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and ordered to the West Indies. On his passage, he had the good fortune to capture eleven valuably-laden Spanish merchantmen. On the 20th of March, 1801, in conjunction with Lieutenant-general Trigge, he attacked, and took, the islands of St. Bartholomew and St. Martin; for which important service, he was made a knight of the Bath, and received a pension of £1,000 per annum.

In 1804, he was appointed to the Jamaica station, and became vice-admiral of the blue. On the 6th of February, 1806, with a squadron, with which he had been previously cruising off Cadiz, he came up with, and attacked, the French fleet despatched for the relief of St. Domingo; three of which, after two hours' hard fighting, he captured; and drove two others on shore, where they became complete wrecks. On the news of the victory reaching England, the thanks of both houses of parliament were voted to the admiral, who was likewise presented, by the corporation of London, with the freedom of the city, and a sword of the

value of two hundred guineas; and, by the house of assembly at Jamaica, with a vote of thanks, and a sword worth a thousand guineas. He was also raised to the rank of vice-admiral of the white; and, being appointed to the Royal George, of one hundred and ten guns, was detached to the Mediterranean, in 1807, to force the narrow streight of the Dardanelles; which service he performed without difficulty. On arriving off Constantinople, he found the place so well defended, and the coast so thoroughly lined with batteries, that an attack would have been injudicious. He therefore returned through the streights, in which he experienced more difficulty than on his first passage; for the Turks, knowing he must return, had so strengthened the forts, as to render them somewhat formidable. He, however, cleared them in safety; and, with the assistance of Sir Sidney Smith, drove on shore a division of Turkish vessels, consisting of a sixty-four line-of-battle ship, three corvettes, a brig, and two gun-boats.

In 1810, he was appointed to the Newfoundland station; which he quitted about three years after, to assume the chief command at Plymouth. His death occurred on the 14th of April, 1817. He sat in parliament, for some time, as member for New Romney. In 1770, he married a Miss Wallis, only daughter and heiress of a gentleman residing at Camelford, in Cornwall, by whom he had a son, who was killed in Spain, while acting as colonel, in the army of the Duke of Wellington.

In promptitude, daring, and seamanship, Duckworth had few superiors. His deportment was particularly amiable, and his disposition generous and humane. It is related, that on one occasion, when some of his crew were suffering from the scurvy, he gave up the whole of his fresh provisions, as well as his wine, for their use, and lived entirely upon the same fare as those of his men who were in good health.

In person, according to a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, in 1817, he was "rather short, but stout-made and muscular. He seemed never to be happy but when actively employed; was for ever on the quarter-deck; fond of his profession; and, when on duty, caution and courage were so well combined in him as to inspire confidence in his men, and ensure success to his exertions."

SIR JOHN BORLASE WARREN.

THIS officer, descended, on his mother's side, from an ancient family, named Borlase, in Cornwall, was born about the year 1750, and educated at Winchester school. At an early age he went into the navy, for which he had evinced a strong disposition; but, after having made a voyage, in the Alderney sloop-of-war, he entered himself of Emmanuel college, Cambridge, where he became pupil to Martyn the botanist, whom he subsequently presented to the living of Little Marlow.

Having purchased the Island of Lundy, soon after attaining his majority, he amused himself with a yacht, in the Bristol channel, until the breaking out of the American war, when he accepted a lieutenantcy on board the Nonsuch; and, shortly after, became master of the Helena. In 1775, he was created a baronet; and, having attained post rank, subsequently commanded, in succession, the Ariadne, L'Aigle, and the Winchelsea. Soon after hostilities had commenced with revolutionized France, he was intrusted with a small squadron, which kept the enemy's coast in great alarm, and took several vessels of war and valuable merchantmen. In 1794, he was invested with the order of the Bath; and, in the succeeding year, commanded the expedition to Quiberon Bay; which, after taking Fort Penthievre, failed in an attack on the island of Normontier, and returned to port without having accomplished the object for which it had been destined; owing to the superior force of the republicans, and to the French royalists, who accompanied it, not being joined, on their landing, as



they had expected that they would have been, by a large portion of the inhabitants, rather than to any misconduct on the part of Warren, or the forces under his command.

He next served in the Canada, off Brest, under Lord Bridport, by whom he was detached, with a strong force, to the coast of Ireland, where, on the 11th of October, 1798, he gave chase to a French squadron, which had on board a number of men and military stores, destined for the assistance of the disaffected in the sister kingdom. He overtook the enemy early the next morning, and, after a severe engagement, captured three of their frigates, and La Hoche, line-of-battle ship. For this important victory, Sir John Warren received a vote of thanks from the house of commons.

In June, 1800, he captured three vessels of war, and destroyed several merchantmen, laden with provisions for the French fleet, at Brest. After performing other less important services, he proceeded to Gibraltar; whence, early in 1801, he sailed in quest of Admiral Gantheaume; who, however, succeeded in avoiding him.

Soon after the peace of Amiens, he was made a privy-counsellor, and despatched as ambassador extraordinary to St. Petersburg; where, with considerable diplomatic skill, he conducted the negotiations between Russia and England, respecting the retention of Malta. On his return, he obtained the rank of rear-admiral; and, early in 1806, commanded a squadron, which, on the 13th of March, in that year, fell in with, and captured, the Marengo and the Belle Poule, on their return from India.

He subsequently rose to the rank of vice-admiral; in 1809, he was stationed off Halifax; and, in 1812, obtained the chief command in North America, and the West Indies. Two years after, he struck his flag, and returned to England, where he died, on the 22nd of February, 1822; leaving several children, by his wife, a daughter of General Clavering. At the time of his decease he was admiral of the white, and knight grand cross of the Bath. For some years he had represented the borough of Marlow, and, subsequently, the town of Nottingham, in parliament. His qualifications, as a commander, appear to have justly entitled him to the rank he obtained.

CUTHBERT, LORD COLLINGWOOD.

CUTHBERT COLLINGWOOD, was born at Newcastle-on-Tyne, on the 26th of September, 1750; and educated at a school kept by the Rev. Hugh Moises. He commenced his naval career when only eleven years old, under the care of Captain, afterwards Admiral, Braithwaite, who had married his mother's sister. When he first went to sea, the first lieutenant of the ship seeing him in tears on account of his separation from home, in pity for his tender years, spoke to him in terms of such encouragement and kindness, that, taking the officer to his box, he gratefully offered him a large piece of plum-cake.

In 1774, he served at Boston with Admiral Graves; who, in 1775, made him a lieutenant, on the day that the battle was fought at Bunker's Hill, where he assisted, with a party of seamen. In 1776, he went to Jamaica, in the Hornet sloop, and, soon afterwards, removed to the Lowestoffe. In the summer of 1779, he succeeded Nelson as commander of the Badger; and afterwards, as a post-captain, in the Hinchinbrooke, a twenty-eight-gun frigate. In 1780, he was employed in the expedition sent up the river San Juan; and, being supported against the pestilential climate, by a strong constitution, survived most of his ship's company. He was relieved in August, 1780; and in the December following, was appointed to the command of the Pelican, a small frigate, of twenty-four guns, in which, after having captured Le Cerf, of sixteen guns, and re-captured the Blandford, a richly-laden vessel from Glasgow, he suffered shipwreck, on the rocks of the Morant Keys. In 1782,

he obtained the command of the Sampson, of sixty-four guns; and, on that ship being paid off, at the peace of 1783, he was despatched, in the Mediator, to the West Indies, where he actively co-operated with Nelson, in carrying into effect the provisions of the navigation laws against the Americans.

He returned to England in 1786, and, in 1790, served in the Mermaid frigate, under Admiral Cornish. In 1793, he was appointed captain of the Prince, Rear-admiral Bowyer's flag-ship, and behaved with great gallantry in the celebrated engagement which took place on the 1st of June, in the next year; but his services were not honoured with the slightest notice by Lord Howe, nor was his name included in the list of those who were awarded medals on account of the victory. This act of injustice created much surprise among the officers of the fleet; one of whom, Captain Packenham, of the Invincible, is said to have remarked, "that, if Collingwood had not deserved a medal, neither had he, for they were together the whole day."

He subsequently commanded, in succession, the Barfleur, the Hector, and the Excellent, of seventy-four guns. In the latter ship, after having convoyed a fleet of outward-bound East Indiamen to a safe latitude, he greatly distinguished himself in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797. After having attacked the Salvador del Mundo and the San Isidro, the latter of which soon hoisted English colours, he poured a tremendous broadside into the San Nicholas, which, with three other first-rates, was firing upon Nelson's ship, the Captain. He then passed on to the Santissima Trinidada, and would, it is said, most probably, have compelled her to surrender, had he not been accidentally impeded by one of the English fleet.

When informed that he was awarded a medal for his services on this occasion, he told the admiral, with great feeling and firmness, that he could not consent to accept it, if the one he had honourably earned on the 1st of June, 1794, was still withheld. "I feel," added he, "that I was then improperly passed over; and to receive such a distinction now, would be to acknowledge the propriety of that injustice." "That is precisely the answer which I expected from you, Captain Collingwood," observed the admiral; and the two medals were shortly afterwards transmitted to him by the first lord of the admiralty, with a civil apology for the former omission.

Collingwood was now directed to assist in the painful office of blockading the enemy's ports. "Our good chief," he thus wrote to Captain Ball, "found employment for me; and, to occupy my mind, sent me to cruise off St. Luccars, to intercept—the market boats, the poor cabbage carriers! Oh! humiliation!" In 1799, after having enjoyed a brief interval of repose, he was made rear-admiral of the white; and, hoisting his flag in the Triumph, joined the channel fleet, then commanded by Lord Bridport, from which he was soon afterwards detached, with a reinforcement of twelve sail of the line, under Sir Charles Cotton, for Lord Keith, in the Mediterranean. After having shifted his flag to the Barfleur, a second-rate, he was advanced, in January, 1801, to the rank of rear-admiral of the red; and, in May, 1802, returned to his family at Morpeth, in Northumberland.

In May, 1803, he was sent, in the Venerable, to the squadron off Brest, under Admiral Cornwallis, who said on his approach, "Here comes Collingwood, the last to leave and the first to join me." On the 23rd of April, 1804, he became vice-admiral of the blue; and, in the following year, was engaged, with a small squadron, in the blockade of Cadiz, until compelled, by the appearance of the combined fleets of France and Spain, to retire. No sooner, however, had the enemy entered the harbour, than he resumed his station, on which he remained, as commander-in-chief, until the arrival of Nelson, under whom, in the battle off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, in the same year (1805), at the head of a division of the fleet, he began the attack, and broke through the enemy's line. On the morning of that day, he dressed himself with peculiar care; and, meeting Lieutenant Clavell, advised him to pull off his boots. "You had better," he said, "put on silk stockings, as I have done; for if one should get a shot in the leg, they would be so much the

more manageable for the surgeon." He then proceeded to visit the decks, encouraged the men to the discharge of their duty, and, addressing the officers, said to them, "Now, gentlemen, let us do something to-day which the world may talk of hereafter!" As he was pressing alone into the midst of the combined fleets, Lord Nelson observed to Captain Blackwood, "See how that noble fellow, Collingwood, takes his ship into action: how I envy him!" By a singular coincidence, Collingwood is said to have exclaimed, almost at the same moment, "What would Nelson give to be here!"

He had changed his flag, about ten days before the action, from the Dreadnought into the Royal Sovereign, which, after having poured a broadside and a half into the stern of the Santa Anna, ranged up so closely alongside her, that the lower yards of the two vessels were locked together. The Fougeux soon afterwards placed herself on the Royal Sovereign's lee quarter, while no less than three of the enemy bore on her bow. At half-past two, the Santa Anna struck; and it is related, that, when the Spanish captain came on board the Royal Sovereign to deliver up his sword, and was told the name of the ship which had compelled him to surrender, he exclaimed, in broken English,—patting one of the guns with his hand as he spoke,—"I think she should be called the Royal Devil."

By the death of Nelson, the chief command devolved upon Collingwood, who, on the following day, issued an order for a general thanksgiving to "Almighty God, for having, of his great mercy, been pleased to crown the exertions of the fleet with success." Nineteen or twenty of the enemy's ships had struck during the action; but of these, on account of their disabled state, Collingwood could only preserve four. James, in his Naval History, has stated, that more of the prizes might have been saved, if the wish, expressed by Lord Nelson in his last moments, for anchoring the fleet, had been complied with. On the best authority this, however, is now declared to have been impossible; a fact which has been acknowledged in a late edition of the Life of Nelson, by Southey, who, on a previous occasion, appears to have repeated the statement of James.

For his signal services at Trafalgar, Collingwood obtained the title of Baron Collingwood, of Caldburne and Hethpoole, in Northumberland; a promotion to the rank of vice-admiral of the white, a commander-in-chief's medal, the thanks of both houses of parliament, an honourable augmentation to his arms, the freedom of the principal cities of Great Britain, and pensions of £2,000 per annum for his own life, of £1,000 per annum to Lady Collingood, in the event of his death, and of £500 per annum to each of his two daughters; to whose heirs he requested that, as he had no son, his honours might be extended, "that future Collingwoods might manifest in future ages their fidelity to their country;" but, although this seems to have been the only favour he solicited during the whole course of his naval employment, it was refused by two different administrations.

The management of the political relations of England with the countries bordering on the Mediterranean, devolving upon the commander-in-chief of the naval forces on that station, in which post he was confirmed, Lord Collingwood's situation became exceedingly arduous. By his unremitting exertions for the good of his country, he entailed upon himself a disease which ultimately proved fatal. His eyes became weak, his body swollen, and his legs "shrunk to tapers." His friends repeatedly urged him to surrender his command, and to seek in England that repose which had become so necessary to his declining health; but his feelings on the subject of discipline being peculiarly strong, he thought it his duty not to quit the post which had been assigned to him until he should be duly relieved.

At length he became incapable of bearing the slightest fatigue; and, as it was represented to him that his return to England had become indispensably necessary for the preservation of his life, he surrendered his command to Admiral Martin. When informed that he was again at sea, he rallied for a time his exhausted strength, and said to those around him, "Then I may yet live to meet the French once more!"



On the following day, his friend, Captain Thomas, having observed, that he feared the motion of the vessel would disturb him,—there being a considerable swell,—he replied, "No, Thomas, I am now in a state in which nothing in this world can disturb me more. I am dying; and I am sure it must be consolatory to you, and all who love me, to see how comfortably I am coming to my end." Soon afterwards, he told one of his attendants that he had endeavoured to review all the actions of his past life, but that nothing gave him a moment's uneasiness. He then spoke, with calmness and perfect resignation to the will of God, of his absent family; likewise of the doubtful contest in which he was about to leave his country involved; and, after having taken an affectionate farewell of his attendants, expired, without a struggle, in the evening of the 7th of March, 1810. His body was conveyed to England, and deposited, by the side of Lord Nelson, in St. Paul's cathedral, where a monument has been erected to his memory at the public expense.

This amiable, brave, and highly-gifted commander, to use the words of Lord Hood, in the house of peers, only wanted opportunity to prove himself a second Nelson, to whom, as a practical seaman, he was superior. Of the half century which he passed in the navy, about forty-four years were occupied in active employment abroad. From 1793, he spent only twelve months in England; and, at one time, he appears to have been nearly two years at sea without dropping his anchor. His spirit was broken and his health destroyed, in harrassing and tedious blockades, for which no man could be better qualified than himself. His vigilance, and carelessness of personal exposure, were extraordinary: he frequently slept in the open air, on a gun, from which, at intervals, throughout the night, he would rise to sweep the horizon with his glass, lest the enemy should escape; and when told by his friend and companion, Clavell, on these occasions, that they might safely quit the deck, he would reply, "I fear you are exhausted, Clavell;—you have need of rest—so go to bed, and I will watch by myself."

He was a regular attendant at divine worship; but once observed, that he did not comprehend the religion of an officer, who could pray all one day and flog his men all the next. He felt a strong abhorrence towards the use of the lash; for which he substituted, with much success, such punishments as watering the grog, and employment on extra duty. Although no man held in more entire contempt, what is ordinarily styled popularity, he sought to amuse and occupy the attention of his men, by every recreation that their situation could afford. When sick, he visited them daily, and supplied them with provisions from his own table; and on their becoming convalescent, he had them daily brought up to him for examination. The result of this conduct was, that the sailors considered and called him their father; and frequently, when he quitted a ship, many of them wept at his departure. The midshipmen he treated with parental care, examining them himself once a week, and declaring, that nothing would give him greater pain than that any young man under his command should be unable to pass.

His perfect knowledge of seamanship, and his quick and correct eye, enabled him, in an instant, to discover any thing that was out of order in his ship; and his reproofs, on these occasions, though always short, and conveyed in the language of a gentleman, were deeply felt. On one occasion, being particularly anxious to complete his bread, and to sail immediately, he inquired of his captain, if all the boats were gone ashore. "I have sent them all," was the reply, "except my barge." "Oh! of course," exclaimed Collingwood, "a captain's barge must never be employed on such services: but I hope they make every possible use of mine."

He always practised, and exacted with great rigour from others, the utmost economy in the use of naval stores. At the battle of Trafalgar, as the top-gallant-studding-sail was hanging over the gangway, he requested Lieutenant Clavell to help him to take it in; observing, that they should want it again some other day; and, at the battle of St. Vincent, he said to his boatswain, while his ship was closely engaged with the San Isidro, "Bless me! Mr. Peffers, how came you to forget to bend our old top-sail?—They will quite ruin that



new one.—It will never be worth a farthing again.'

It was his constant practice to exercise himself in composition, by making abstracts from the books which he read. Some of his abridgments, and the observations by which he illustrated them, are said to be written with singular conciseness and power. "I know not," observed one of the most eminent English diplomatists, with whom he had very frequent communications, "where Lord Collingwood got his style, but he writes better than any of us." His letters to Lady Collingwood display, in a rare combination, the frank sincerity of a sailor, the elegance of a gentleman, the acquirements of a scholar, and the pure and undiminished freshness of a virtuous affection. He frequently and fondly anticipated the hour when he should revisit his own fireside, never to quit it again for the quarter-deck. The affairs of his modest domain were the subjects of his constant inquiry: and in one of his letters, he told his daughters, when they saw Scott, his gardener, weeding their father's oaks, to give the old man a shilling. He frequently amused himself in the cultivation of his garden; where, on one occasion, a brother admiral discovered him with old Scott, to whom he was much attached, in the bottom of a deep trench, which they were busily occupied in digging.

He was abstemious in his habits, but fond of society; in person, rather above the middle stature, and of a slender, but well-proportioned, frame. By his wife, Sarah, daughter and coheiress of John Erasmus Blackett, Esq. of Newcastle, he left two daughters, the eldest of whom became the wife of G. L. Newnham, Esq. F.R.S. who assumed the name of Collingwood, on his marriage. A most interesting selection from the public and private correspondence of his father-in-law, published by this gentleman, has proved of material assistance in compiling the present sketch.

SIR ROGER CURTIS.

ROGER CURTIS, son of a gentleman who had acquired a large property by farming, was born about the year 1750, at Downton, in Wilts, and was originally designed for his father's occupation. Evincing, however, an ardent inclination towards a maritime life, he was permitted, somewhat reluctantly, by his parents, to embark as a midshipman on board the Venus, in which ship the Duke of Cumberland, brother to George the Third, was at the same time serving in a similar capacity.

In 1771, he became a lieutenant, and proceeded in the Otter, sloop-of-war, to Newfoundland, where his quickness of parts gained the attention of the governor, Admiral Shuldham, whom he was selected to accompany, in 1775, when that officer obtained a command on the American station. In the following year, Lieutenant Curtis was made a commander, and appointed to the Senegal sloop, in which he acted with credit, under Lord Howe, against the American colonies. His exertions were rewarded, in the spring of 1777, by a promotion to the rank of post-captain, and, although the youngest commander in the squadron, to that of captain of the fleet; in which character, he assisted at the conquests of New York, Rhode Island, and Philadelphia.

On the return of his ship to Europe, he was compelled by ill health to resign his command; but, after a short interval, he was employed in the Brilliant frigate, with a cutter under his orders, to carry despatches to Gibraltar, which, however, he found invested by sea and land. He, therefore, proceeded to Minorca, where he remained until the 21st of April, 1781, when he succeeded in conveying a supply of provisions to the garrison. On his arrival, he assumed the command of the naval forces, with the rank, while acting on shore, of brigadier-general. On the 7th of August, an English sloop-of-war being attacked near Cabarita point, by fourteen of the enemy's gun-boats and several launches, Curtis, with only the



Repulse and Vanguard, gun-boats, proceeded to her assistance, and, by the judicious position in which he contrived to place his boats, as well as the skilful direction of his firing, forced the enemy to retire, though a xebec, mounting thirty guns, was seen coming to their relief.

As brigadier, he acted on shore with considerable zeal and ability, and headed the seamen, in the celebrated attack of the garrison on the enemy's works. Early in September, 1782, it was thought advisable to scuttle the ships in the New Mole; and the sailors were employed, under the immediate direction of Brigadier Curtis, in defending the batteries of Europa against the Spanish squadron. On the 13th of the same month, a grand attack was made on the garrison, by the allied forces of France and Spain, consisting altogether of sixty-three sail, besides an immense flotilla of xebecs, frigates, and gun-boats. By the well-directed fire of red-hot ball from the garrison, the Spanish battering-ships, were, however, set on fire, and Curtis, perceiving their distress, advanced with a division of gun-boats, to flank their line. The Spaniards were, by this judicious movement, cut off from all assistance, and compelled to abandon their vessels in order to escape from the flames. Prompt assistance was given them by the English, and Curtis hazarded his own life by his vigorous exertions to render help to his adversaries. While thus employed, some pieces of timber, from a ship that had been blown up, fell into and pierced his boat; which, however, was kept afloat until assistance arrived, by stopping up the hole with seamen's jackets.

Soon after this signal victory, he contrived, though annoyed with shots by the enemy, to take the stores from a Spanish seventy-four, that had been driven under the walls of Gibraltar. On the arrival of Lord Howe, for the relief of the garrison, he was of great service to that celebrated commander, who is said to have confessed that he might have performed the object of his mission more readily, had he implicitly followed the advice of Curtis. He was soon after appointed to the Victory; and returned in that ship to England; whence, after having been knighted for his services, he was despatched, in 1783, with the rank of commodore, and the additional appointment of ambassador to the Emperor of Morocco, to resume his station at Gibraltar, where he continued during the remainder of the siege.

After having, for some time, commanded the Ganges, seventy-four, a guard-ship, at Portsmouth, he was nominated colonel of the marines, at Plymouth, as well as captain of the fleet under Lord Howe; and bore a distinguished part in the battle of the 1st of June, 1794. On the 4th of the following July, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral. He also received a gold medal for his services, and, on the 10th of September, was created a baronet. In 1799, he became vice-admiral of the red; and, in 1800, obtained a separate command at the Cape of Good Hope; where he introduced, among many other economical arrangements, the adoption of Simeon's Bay, for repairing disabled ships, which had previously been sent for that purpose to the East India station. On the peace of Amiens being effected, he retired to his residence, at Gatcombe, in Hampshire, where he died, on the 14th of November, 1816; leaving two sons by his wife, Sarah, daughter and coheiress, of Matthew Brady, Esq.

Sir Roger Curtis added to the merits of a naval officer the virtuous characteristics of a good husband and father, as well as of a sincere friend. His amiable disposition evinced itself in acts of kindness, even to his enemies; and while honour was awarded to him for his public services, the excellence of his private conduct made him the object of general esteem. His bravery in action was rendered doubly valuable by his judgment. It appears to have been on his recommendation "to let well alone," that Lord Howe discontinued the chase with which he was about to follow up his victory, on the 1st of June, 1794. Being a strict observer of discipline, he censured, with severity, any appearance of negligence; and, it is said, once ordered a captain on board the flag-ship, to rebuke him for the careless manner in which he had attached his signature to a document.

SIR JAMES SAUMAREZ.

JAMES SAUMAREZ, the son of a surgeon, whose family is said to have followed William the Conqueror from Normandy, was born on the 11th of March, 1757, at Guernsey; and, in 1770, went, as a midshipman, to the Mediterranean station, in the Montreal; from which he removed to the Winchelsea frigate, and returned to England, in the Levant, about 1775. Soon afterwards, he joined the Bristol, in which he was present, and narrowly escaped being killed, at the attack on Fort Sullivan, in South Carolina. For his conduct on this occasion, he was made a lieutenant; and, subsequently, commanded the Spitfire galley, with which he drove on shore a ship of far superior force to his own, and cleared the American coast of the enemy's privateers.

He was next intrusted with a party of seamen and marines, at one of the advanced posts, and acted as aid-de-camp, on shore, to Commodore Brisbane. In 1781, he was transferred from the Victory, in which he had for some time served, to the Fortitude, and participated in the action between the squadron under Sir Hyde Parker and the Dutch fleet, off the Dogger Bank. For his conduct on this occasion he was made commander of the Tisiphone, fire-ship; and George the Third, it is said, during his visit to the squadron, at the Nore, having asked Sir Hyde Parker whether Mr. Saumarez was any relation to the two gentlemen of the same name, who had accompanied Lord Anson round the world, the admiral replied, "that he was their nephew; and as brave and as good an officer as either of his uncles."

In 1781, Saumarez discovered, and, by his zeal, materially contributed to the capture of a number of transports, off Ushant, by the squadron commanded by Kempenfelt. He was soon afterwards promoted to the rank of post-captain; and, in the Russell, seventy-four, took an active part in the engagement between Rodney and De Grasse, on the 12th of April, 1782. After an interval of peace, during which he actively promoted the establishment of Sunday-schools in England, he was appointed, in 1787, to the Ambuscade frigate; in 1790, to the Raisonable; and, in 1793, to the Crescent, with which he captured, on the 20th of October in that year, the French ship, La Reunion, off Cherbourg. For his success on this occasion, which was obtained without the expense of a single life to the English, although one hundred and twenty of the enemy were killed and wounded, he received the honour of knighthood.

On the 8th of June, 1794, the Crescent, accompanied by the Druid frigate, and the Eurydice, a seventy-four gun ship, while off Jersey, were chased by a French squadron, of two cut-down seventy-fours, each mounting fifty-four guns, two frigates, and a brig. Perceiving the vast superiority of the enemy, Saumarez ordered the Eurydice, which was his slowest ship, to make the best of her way to Guernsey. The Crescent and the Druid followed, under easy sail, occasionally engaging the French, and keeping them at bay, until the Eurydice had got some distance a-head. They then made all possible sail to get clear off; but the enemy gained so fast on them, that they must inevitably have been taken, had not Saumarez hauled his wind, and daringly stood along the French line. This movement, as was expected, attracted the immediate attention of the enemy, and the capture of the Crescent appeared, for some time, to be inevitable; but, by the assistance of an old and experienced pilot, she pushed through an intricate passage never before attempted by a king's ship, and effected her escape into Guernsey Road, where her consorts also arrived.

In the Orion, seventy-four, he subsequently bore a distinguished part, in the memorable actions off L'Orient and off Cape St. Vincent. In 1798, he materially increased his reputation, at the battle of the Nile, in which he received a severe contusion on the side,

but remained on deck until the conflict was over. After having escorted six of the prizes to Gibraltar, he proceeded to Plymouth, and was shortly afterwards rewarded for his services with a gold medal and riband, as well as a colonelcy of marines.

He next served in the Cæsar, one of the channel fleet: in January, 1801, he was appointed rear-admiral of the blue; and, in June following, created a baronet. He subsequently commanded a division of the grand fleet off the Black Rocks; and, on the 14th of June, 1802, sailed with a squadron destined for the blockade of Cadiz. On the 5th of July, he proceeded to Algesiras, where he attacked two French ships, which he found at anchor, under cover of the Spanish batteries; but was compelled to retire, with the loss of the Hannibal, one of his largest vessels.

In a few hours, his squadron reached Rosia Bay, where, having received intelligence of the approach of a French and Spanish fleet, Saumarez succeeded in getting his ships refitted by the 12th of the month. On the afternoon of that day he put to sea, and coming up with the enemy, after a spirited engagement, in sight of the garrison of Gibraltar, set fire to two of their ships, and captured a third. The remainder of the combined squadron, which had on board a large body of troops, destined, it was supposed, for an attack on Lisbon, although much injured, effected their escape to Cadiz.

For his important services, on this occasion, Sir James Saumarez received the order of the Bath, the thanks of parliament, a grant of £1,200 per annum, and the freedom of the city of London. He subsequently became, in succession, governor of Guernsey; a vice-admiral; second in command of the channel fleet, under Lord St. Vincent; and, in March, 1808, commander-in-chief of a squadron sent to the Baltic, where he remained about four years. On the 24th of June, 1813, he was invested with the insignia of a knight grand cross of the royal Swedish order of the Sword; on the 4th of June, 1814, he was made rear-admiral of the blue; in 1818, he received the honourable and lucrative appointment of rear-admiral of Great Britain; and, on the demise of Sir William Young, he succeeded that officer as vice-admiral of England. He was married on the 27th of October, 1788, to Martha, only child of Thomas Le Marchant, Esq. of Guernsey.

Although some of his most distinguished naval cotemporaries may, perhaps, have possessed a superior degree of skill, none of them can be said to have displayed a more enterprising spirit, or more unflinching intrepidity.

EDWARD PELLEW, VISCOUNT EXMOUTH.

THIS admiral, second son of Samuel Pellew, Esq. was born at Dover, on the 19th of April, 1757; and, in 1771, accompanied Captain Stott, in the Juno frigate, to take possession of the places discovered by Byron. He subsequently went to the Mediterranean with the same officer, who, on account of some misunderstanding between them, put him on shore at Marseilles.

On the breaking out of the American war, he joined the Blonde frigate, in which he sailed to the relief of Quebec; and soon after removed to the Carleton, in which he distinguished himself in the battle fought on Lake Champlain, on the 11th of October, 1776. In 1777, he was taken prisoner, with General Burgoyne's forces, at Saratoga; in 1780, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant; and, subsequently, served on the Flemish coast, in the Apollo frigate; which, while cruising near Ostend, lost her captain, in a smart action with the Stanislaus, a vessel pierced for thirty-two guns, but carrying only twenty-six. Both ships suffered severely in this encounter, which terminated in the escape of the Stanislaus to the harbour of Ostend.

For his conduct on this occasion, Pellew obtained the command of the Hazard sloop, stationed in the North Sea; and, on the 31st of May, 1782, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain. In 1783, he commanded the

Dictator, of sixty-four guns, in the Medway; and afterwards, the Salisbury, of fifty guns, on the Newfoundland station. During this period, he twice jumped overboard, to save a fellow-creature from drowning; though, on one of these occasions, he was labouring under a severe indisposition.

At the commencement of the war with the French republic, he obtained the command of the Nymphe; with which, while on a cruise in the channel, he captured a French frigate, called the Cleopatra, after a remarkably close and well-contested action. For this service, Captain Pellew was immediately knighted, and appointed to the Arethusa, of forty-four guns, attached to Admiral Warren's squadron. On the 23rd of April, 1794, the Arethusa, and three of her consorts, while cruising off Guernsey, fell in with four of the enemy, of which, after a spirited action, they captured three. On the 23rd of the following August, he succeeded, with the boats of the fleet, in destroying a French frigate and two corvettes, which had been driven on shore by the British fleet; and, in October, while cruising off Ushant, with a small squadron, under his own command, he captured a large French frigate, called the Artois. In the early part of 1795, being then under Admiral Warren, he was directed to attack a French convoy, of which he captured seven, and destroyed eleven vessels, within sight of the Isle of Aix. Shortly afterwards, he was again placed at the head of a small squadron, with which he took and destroyed fifteen sail of coasting-vessels.

On the 6th of January, 1796, he performed a noble action at Plymouth. The Dutton, East Indiaman, being driven in by stress of weather, struck near the citadel, and the sea broke over her, until all her masts went by the board, and fell towards the shore, the ship heeling off with her side to seaward. At this critical moment, Sir Edward Pellew, observing that the gale increased, and knowing that the flood tide would make a complete wreck of the vessel, earnestly entreated some of the spectators to accompany him on board, to attempt rescuing the crew; but the port-admiral's signal midshipman, Mr. Edsell, alone volunteered his services. With great difficulty and danger, by means of a single rope, they reached the wreck, from which they succeeded in getting a hawser on shore, and saved the whole crew. For this heroic act, Pellew received the freedom of Plymouth; and, in the following March, was raised to the dignity of a baronet.

He shortly afterwards went on a cruise with the Indefatigable, and four other frigates; during which, he captured a fleet of French merchantmen, L'Unité, of thirty-eight guns and two hundred and fifty-five men, and La Virginie, of forty-four guns and three hundred and forty men. On the 13th of January, 1797, with his own frigate, and the Amazon, he attacked a large French ship, off Ushant; from which, however, after an engagement of five hours' duration, he was compelled to sheer off, for the purpose of securing his masts. During the action, the sea, it is said, constantly ran so high, that his men were often up to their waists in water; and, in the course of the following night, the Indefatigable narrowly escaped being wrecked. The next morning, when her commander intended to have renewed the battle, he perceived the enemy lying on her broadside, with a tremendous surf beating over her. At five o'clock, the Amazon struck the ground; but the whole of her crew, with the exception of six, who stole away in the cutter and were drowned, reached the shore, where they surrendered as prisoners of war. Of those on board the French ship, which proved to be Les Droits des Hommes, of eighty guns, upwards of thirteen hundred unfortunately perished.

In addition to the prizes already mentioned, Sir Edward Pellew's squadron had, up to the end of 1798, captured sixteen armed vessels and privateers, mounting, in the whole, two hundred and thirty-eight guns. He continued to serve in the Indefatigable until the spring of the next year, when he removed to the Impetueux; and, in 1800, he was despatched, with a fleet of eighteen sail, to co-operate, in Quiberon Bay, with the French royalists. This expedition, as well as a subsequent one to Belleisle, being attended with no success, the squadron under his command proceeded to



blockade Port Louis, in the Mediterranean; where one of his lieutenants captured a French brig, called Le Cerbère. He soon after accompanied Admiral Warren on the expedition against Ferrol; and, served subsequently, for a short time, under the orders of Admiral Cornwallis. In 1802, he became a colonel of marines, and member of parliament for Barnstaple; in which latter capacity he made an able speech in defence of Earl St. Vincent, who was then at the head of the admiralty, on the 15th of March, 1804, when a motion was made for an inquiry respecting the naval defence of the country.

On the renewal of hostilities, he was appointed to the Tonnant, of eighty guns; on which occasion, with a view to procure the services of a respectable schoolmaster for the ship, he offered, by advertisement, to add £50 to the government allowance, out of his own pocket. Having shortly afterwards taken a ship, on board of which the wife of a French deputy had embarked with £3,000, the produce of her property, to join her husband in banishment, at Cayenne, he restored to her the whole of the sum, and paid, from his private purse, that share of it to which his subordinates were entitled.

He was next employed, with the rank of rear-admiral of the white, as commander-in-chief, on the East India station. In 1806, he took, or destroyed, thirty vessels at Batavia; and in the following year, completely annihilated the Dutch naval force in the East Indies. On the 28th of April, 1808, he was made vice-admiral of the blue; and, after having received an address of thanks from the ship-owners and underwriters of Bombay, he returned, in 1809, to England.

In 1810, he hoisted his flag on board the Christian VII. and was employed at the blockade of Flushing. He subsequently removed to the Caledonia, of one hundred and twenty guns, and succeeded Sir Charles Cotton, as commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station. In 1814, he was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron Exmouth, of Canonteign, and made admiral of the blue. On the 2nd of January, 1815, he became a knight companion of the Bath; and, on the return of Buonaparte from Elba, he assisted, with a squadron, at the reduction of Toulon, and the restoration of the King of Naples.

In March, 1816, he sailed to Algiers, Tunis, and Tripoli; whence, after having concluded treaties for the abolition of Christian slavery *(inter alia)* he returned to England in June. On the 20th of the next month, the Algerines having already violated the terms of their treaty, he was directed to hoist his flag on board the Queen Charlotte, of one hundred and eight guns, and proceed with a squadron to obtain satisfaction. He arrived off Algiers, with fifteen sail of the line, four bombs, and six Dutch frigates, on the 27th of August. Early the next morning, he sent a boat ashore, with a flag of truce, to announce the demands of the British government. After a delay of three hours, during which a sea-breeze enabled the fleet to get into the bay, the boat was seen returning, with a signal that no answer had been obtained. Lord Exmouth immediately made his final preparations for the attack that ensued, of which the following, with a few abridgments, is the account published by his secretary:—"I remained on the poop with his lordship, till the Queen Charlotte passed through all the enemy's batteries, without firing a gun. There were many thousand Turks and Moors looking on, astonished to see so large a ship coming, all at once, inside the mole; opposite the head of which she took her station, in so masterly a manner, that not more than four or five guns could bear upon her from it. She was, however, exposed to the fire of all their other batteries and musketry.

"At a few minutes before three, the Algerines fired the first shot, at the Impregnable. Lord Exmouth, seeing only the smoke of the gun, before the sound reached him, said, with great alacrity, 'That will do!—Fire, my fine fellows!'—and before his lordship had finished these words, our broadside was given. There being a great crowd of people, the first fire was so terrible, that, they say, more than five hundred of the Turks were killed and wounded; and, after the first discharge, I saw many running away under the walls, upon their hands and feet.

"My ears being deafened by the roar of the guns, I began to descend the quarter-deck. The companies of the



two guns nearest the hatchway wanted wadding; but not having it immediately, they cut off the breasts of their jackets, and rammed them into their guns instead. At this time, the Queen Charlotte had received several shots between wind and water. All the time of the battle, not one seaman lamented the dreadful continuation of the fight; but, on the contrary, the longer it lasted, the more cheerfulness and pleasure was amongst them, notwithstanding the firing was most tremendous on our side, particularly from the Queen Charlotte, which never slackened nor ceased, though his lordship several times desired it, to make his observations. At eleven o'clock, p. m. his lordship having observed the destruction of the whole Algerine navy, and the strongest part of their batteries, with the city, made signal to the fleet, to move out of the line of the batteries; and, with a favourable breeze, we cut our cables, with the rest of the fleet, and made sail, when our firing ceased, at about half-past eleven. When I met his lordship on the poop, his voice was quite hoarse, and he had two slight wounds, one in the cheek, the other in the leg; and it was astonishing to see the coat of his lordship, how it was all cut up by musket-ball, and grape; it was, indeed, as if a person had taken a pair of scissors, and cut it all to pieces. The gunner of the Queen Charlotte, an old man of seventy, said, 'that in his life, he had been in more than twenty actions, but that he never knew or heard of any action, that had consumed so great a quantity of powder.'"

The consequences of this attack were, a public apology, from the dey, to the British consul; the recovery of three hundred and eighty-two thousand dollars, for Naples and Sardinia; and the liberation from slavery of four hundred and seventy-one Neapolitans, two hundred and thirty-six Sicilians, one hundred and seventy-three Romans, six Tuscans, one hundred and sixty-one Spaniards, one Portuguese, seven Greeks, and twenty-eight Dutch.

On his return to England, Lord Exmouth was raised to the dignity of a viscount, and received the thanks of both houses of parliament, as well as a sword from the city of London, and a splendid piece of plate from the officers who had served under him in the expedition. In the autumn of 1817, he was appointed to the chief command at Plymouth; where he continued, with his flag in the Impregnable, of one hundred and four guns, until February, 1821. At the close of the war, he was serving in the Mediterranean; and, on his retiring from command, the flag-officers and captains on that station presented him with a piece of plate worth five hundred guineas. In addition to his other honours, he has obtained a grand cross of the Bath, and a diploma of L.L.D. By his wife, Susan, daughter of James Frowd, Esq., he has several children.

Lord Exmouth is, in every respect, an honour to the British navy. Such an union of lofty heroism, consummate skill, and active benevolence, as he has displayed, is almost without a parallel. "He was a most excellent seaman, even while a captain; and took care never to order a man to do what he himself would not. By way of shewing a good example, therefore, he was accustomed, at times, when the main-sail was handed, to assume the post of honour himself,—standing at the weather earing, while Mr. Larcom, his first lieutenant, was stationed at the leeward one."

He is said to be so unskilful an equestrian, that, not daring to cross a horse, he once rode a donkey while reviewing a body of marines. On this occasion, it is added, he was attended by a favourite negro boy, named after his master, Edward, who, having been made acquainted with the vulgar appellation of the animal on which Lord Exmouth was mounted, innocently observed, as he walked by the side of the gallant admiral and his asinine charger, "Here be three *Neddy*, now, massa!"

SIR ALEXANDER INGLIS COCHRANE.

THIS eminent commander, younger son of Thomas, Earl of Dundonald, and uncle of Lord Cochrane, was born on the 23rd of April, 1758; and, having entered the naval service at an early age, was wounded, while acting as signal lieutenant to Rodney, in the battle fought between the British and French fleets, on the 17th of April, 1780. Having shortly after been promoted to the rank of commander, and on the 17th of December, 1782, to that of post-captain, he was commissioned to the Kangaroo, and, subsequently, to the Caroline, in which he served, for some time, on the American station.

In 1790, he obtained the command of the Hind frigate, with which, in 1793, he took eight of the enemy's privateers. He next served on the Halifax station, in the Thetis, of forty-four guns; and, on the 17th of May, 1795, signalised himself, by taking, with the assistance of Captain Beresford, in the Hussar, two out of a squadron of five French ships, off the Chesapeake. After having captured several of the enemy's privateers, he was appointed, in February, 1799, chief officer of the Ajax, of eighty guns, in which he served in the expedition against Quiberon, Belleisle, and Ferrol. He subsequently acted under Lord Keith, on the Mediterranean station; and, in 1801, superintended the landing of the British troops in Egypt, where, by his conduct, as commander of a squadron of armed vessels, appointed to support the operations of the land forces against Alexandria, he obtained the most flattering notice from his superior officers. In 1803, he was commissioned to the Northumberland, seventy-four; and, in the next year, became rear-admiral of the blue. Early in 1805, he sailed, with a small squadron, from off the port of Ferrol, which he had been employed to blockade, to the West Indies, in pursuit of a French fleet, commanded by Mussiessy; who, however, contrived to elude him, and return to port.

He was next appointed commander-in-chief on the Leeward Islands station; and shortly afterwards, joined the force under Lord Nelson, then in search of the combined fleets of France and Spain. He subsequently served under Sir John Duckworth; and displayed so much talent and intrepidity, in the battle fought between the squadron commanded by that admiral, and the French fleet, off St. Domingo, that he was made a knight commander of the Bath, and obtained the thanks of both houses of parliament; the freedom of the city of London, with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas; a vase, worth £300, from the patriotic fund; and a piece of plate, value £500, from the underwriters at Bridge-Town, Barbadoes.

In 1807, he commanded the naval part of the successful armament against St. Thomas, St. John, and Santa Cruz; and, in 1809, jointly with Lieutenant-general Beckwith, effected the reduction of Martinique, for which service he received the thanks of both houses of parliament. From Martinique, he went in pursuit of a small French squadron, and succeeded in capturing Le D'Hautpole, of seventy-four guns, and six hundred and eighty men. In 1809, he attained the rank of vice-admiral; and, early in 1810, after some of his squadron had destroyed two French frigates, at Basse-terre, he co-operated with Lieutenant-general Beckwith, in the reduction of Guadaloupe, of which he was constituted governor.

In 1814, he hoisted his flag in the Tonnant, of eighty guns, as commander-in-chief on the North American station; and in the following year, assisted the land forces in an unsuccessful attack on New Orleans; whence, in conjunction with General Lambert, he proceeded against Mobile; shortly after the surrender of which, he returned to England. On the 12th of August, 1819, he was made admiral of the blue; and, on the 1st of February, 1821, hoisted his flag on board the Impregnable, ninety-eight, as commander-in-chief on the Plymouth station. He was subsequently promoted to the rank of admiral of the

white; and, in addition to other distinctions, had obtained, prior to the death of George the Fourth, a grand cross of the order of the Bath. He was, at one time, the representative in parliament of a district of Scotch burghs, for which, however, he appears to have lost his election, in 1806. By his wife, Maria, widow of Captain Sir Jacob Wheate, whom he married in April, 1788, he has had several children.

Among the naval commanders of his country, Admiral Cochrane is certainly entitled to a very honourable rank. The British Museum, as it appears, is indebted to him for a human skeleton, embedded in clay, which he procured at Guadaloupe.

HORATIO, VISCOUNT NELSON.

HORATIO NELSON was born on the 29th of September, 1758, at Burnham Thorpe, a village in Norfolk, of which his father was rector. He lost his mother in childhood, and grew up a weakly boy, his strength being much reduced by the ague. He, however, gave early proofs of a daring character. It has been related of him, that having one day strayed into the woods, and remained out beyond the usual hour, a messenger was despatched in search of him, who found him tranquilly sitting by the side of a brook, over which he was unable to pass; and that his grandmother, on his return, having expressed her surprise that he had not been driven home by hunger and fear, he replied,—"Fear, grandmamma! I never saw fear: what is it?" At the school of North Walsham, where he acquired the rudiments of learning, he, one night, made a hazardous descent from a window, and stole from the master's garden, some fine pears; not to gratify his own appetite, for he refused all share in the booty himself, but because every other boy was afraid to make the attempt. While on his way to school, one morning, with his elder brother, William, a heavy fall of snow came on, which rendered their journey so wearisome, that they agreed to return. Their father desired them to set out again, and left it to their honour whether to come back or to proceed. The snow was deep enough to have justified their return a second time, and William began to falter, but Horatio persevered, saying,—"We must go on: remember, brother, it was left to our honour."

He quitted school, at the age of twelve, for the purpose of joining the Raisonable, under the command of his maternal uncle, Captain Suckling, who entertained but little hopes of his sickly nephew's attaining eminence as a sailor. The expedition for which the Raisonable was destined, having become unnecessary, he proceeded, in a merchantman, to the West Indies; and, on his return, joined his uncle, who then commanded the Triumph, a guard-ship on the Thames.

In 1772, when Captain Phipps was about to sail on a voyage of discovery towards the North Pole, Nelson, by his uncle's interest, was admitted as cockswain under Captain Lutwidge, the second in command. In a few weeks after the vessels had sailed from the Nore, they became surrounded by ice. One night, he left the ship with a companion; and, early the next morning, was seen by his captain, at some distance, attacking an enormous bear. Disregarding the signal for his immediate return, he was about to strike the animal a blow on the head with the butt-end of his musket, when a gun was fired from the ship, which scared the bear away. On his return, he received a severe rebuke from his commander, who demanded his reason for engaging in so rash an adventure. "Sir," replied he, "I wished to kill the bear, that I might carry the skin to my father."

He next served on board the Seahorse, in the East Indies; where, by his attentive conduct, he soon got rated as a midshipman; but suffered so severely from the climate, that, to save his life, he was compelled to return to Europe. This unwelcome departure from India saddened his spirits for a



time, and he felt impressed with an idea that he should never rise in his profession. The voyage, however, strengthened him so much, that, on his arrival in England, he was sufficiently restored to accept the nomination of acting lieutenant to the Worcester, then going out with a convoy to Gibraltar.

In April, 1777, he was appointed second lieutenant of the Lowestoffe frigate, and served, for some time, on the Jamaica station; where, his senior lieutenant, having gone below to search for his hanger, when ordered to take possession of an American letter of marque, which had struck to the Lowestoffe, in a strong gale of wind, and in a heavy sea, the captain, impatient of delay, which he feared might deprive him of the advantage he had gained, said, in a tone of reproach, to those about him, "Have I, then, no officer who can board the prize?" Nelson generously waited a few minutes, in expectation of the first lieutenant's return; but, at length, hearing the master volunteer his services, he leaped into the boat, exclaiming,—"It is my turn now; if I come back, it will be yours!"

From the Lowestoffe, he was removed into the British, a flag-ship, of which he soon became first lieutenant. In 1778, he was appointed commander of the Badger brig, lying off Jamaica, where, by his presence of mind, he saved the crew of the Glasgow, which had caught fire. On the 11th of June, 1779, he attained the rank of post-captain, and soon after succeeded to the command of the Hinchinbrook.

When a French armament threatened to invade Jamaica, Nelson undertook to command the batteries at Port Royal; but the enemy's project being abandoned, he was employed in convoying to the Honduras, a body of troops destined for an attack on Fort San Juan, which surrendered, after a siege of eleven days. In the course of this enterprise, he drank some water at a poisoned spring, and his constitution never recovered from the effects of the draught. He was attacked with dysentery; and would, probably, have fallen a victim to the climate, had he not, fortunately, been recalled. He now obtained the command of the Janus, of forty-four guns: fatigue, poison, and disease had, however, so reduced him, that he was soon compelled to resign his ship, and return to England for the recovery of his health.

He was next appointed to the Albemarle, and proceeded to the North Seas, where he remained the whole winter, which proved a severe trial to his constitution. On returning to the Downs, he landed, for the purpose of visiting a senior officer; and while ashore, so violent a hurricane came on, as to threaten the wreck of his ship; which, having, by the offer of a reward of fifteen guineas, induced some boatmen to put to sea with him, he reached amid the violence of the storm.

He now sailed to Canada; where, having taken an American schooner which contained the entire wealth of the master, a poor man with a large family, he generously abandoned the prize; and, by a certificate, protected her against any future capture. The American afterwards showed his gratitude, by risking his life to supply the Albemarle with fresh provisions. At Quebec, Nelson was prevented, by a friend, from entering into an improvident marriage. In October, 1782, he accompanied Lord Hood to the West Indies, where he became known to his future friend, Prince William, afterwards Duke of Clarence. At the conclusion of the war, in 1783, he returned to England; but, his income being limited, he went to reside at St. Omer, in France.

In March, 1784, he was appointed to the Boreas, of twenty-eight guns, and, proceeding to the West Indies, held the second command on that station; where, contrary to the orders of Admiral Hughes, he compelled the resident commissioner at Antigua to strike a broad pendant which he had hoisted. For the purpose of checking the fraudulent trading of the Americans with our islands, he seized upon four of their vessels; which, after a vexatious legal prosecution against him, were condemned by the judge of Nevis, before whom he ably pleaded his own cause; and afterwards threw out such suggestions, with regard to the proceedings, as led to the framing of the register act.

On the 11th of March, 1787, he was married, at Nevis, to Mrs. Nisbet, the widow of a physician, and the niece



of President Herbert. Prince William gave away the bride; and Nelson commenced his married life, by reconciling the president to his only daughter, whom he had threatened to disinherit in his niece's favour. While Nelson continued on the West India station, he transmitted to government accounts of frauds he had detected on the part of the navy agents abroad; but his information was ungraciously received by the board of admiralty. This treatment, together with a long detention of the Boreas, after her return to England, as a slop and receiving ship, at the Nore, so disgusted him, that he retired with his wife to Burnham Thorpe, where he devoted a great portion of his time to rustic sports; in which, however, he appears to have been so unskilful, that his shooting a partridge was considered, by his friends, as a remarkable occurrence.

In 1793, he obtained the command of the Agamemnon, of sixty-four guns; and highly distinguished himself, under Lord Hood, at the taking of Toulon; at the siege of Bastia, where, with the rank of brigadier, he superintended the landing of the troops; and at the successful attack on Calvi, in which he lost an eye. His services were, however, so completely overlooked by the commander-in-chief, that his name did not appear even in the list of wounded. Soon after, while serving under Admiral Hotham, he singly attacked, and compelled two of the enemy's ships, the Ca Ira and the Censeur, to surrender. In 1795, he became a colonel of marines; and, hoisting a commodore's pendant on board the Captain, proceeded, with a squadron of eight frigates under his command, to the coast of Italy. After having assisted the Austrian forces, at Genoa, blockaded Leghorn, and taken Porto Ferrajo, he superintended the evacuation of Corsica; and, in December, 1796, proceeded to perform a similar duty at Porto Ferrajo, in the Minerve frigate; which, on her way thither, after an action of three hours' duration, compelled the Sabina, a Spanish ship, to strike, and beat off another of the enemy's frigates; by which, however, she was compelled to abandon her prize.

He next proceeded with a convoy to Gibraltar; and gave Sir John Jervis such intelligence, as led to the decisive battle of the 13th of February, 1797, off Cape St. Vincent, in which he took a most distinguished part. In disobedience to the admiral's signals, he bore gallantly down upon seven of the enemy's fleet; and, on being asked if he had reckoned them, replied, "No; it will be time enough to do that when they have struck." After having attacked the Santissima Trinidada, of one hundred and thirty-six guns, he passed on to the San Nicholas, of eighty guns, and, compelling her to surrender, proceeded from her deck to board the San Josef, of one hundred and twelve guns, which speedily submitted. For his brilliant services on this occasion, he was made a knight of the Bath, rear-admiral of the blue, and appointed to the chief command of the inner squadron at the blockade of Cadiz; where, shortly afterwards, he was attacked, one night, in his barge, by a Spanish launch; which, however, although her crew amounted to double the number of his own, after a most desperate encounter, he succeeded in taking. In the following July, he commanded the expedition sent against Santa Cruz; where, while heading a midnight attack on the mole, he received a shot in his elbow, which compelled him to return to his ship; and the expedition entirely failed in its object, with a loss of two hundred and fifty men. On his return to England, he was, however, presented with the freedom of the cities of London and Bristol; and, on account of his having been compelled to suffer the amputation of his arm, obtained a pension of £1,000 per annum. When restored to health, he sent a form of thanksgiving to the clergyman of St. George's, Hanover-square, which ran thus:—"An officer desires to return thanks to Almighty God for his perfect recovery from a severe wound, and also for the many mercies bestowed on him."

In 1798, he hoisted his flag on board the Vanguard, and joined Earl St. Vincent, who detached him, with a small squadron, to ascertain the destination of a great armament, which was then fitting out at Toulon. After a narrow escape from shipwreck in the

Gulph of Lyons, and a delay caused by the refitting of his ship, he received a reinforcement, and went in pursuit of the French, who had, in the interim, put to sea, and proceeded with Buonaparte and a large body of troops to Egypt. Nelson, however, was unable to discover what precise course the enemy had taken, and proceeded to Sicily for the purpose of procuring supplies, which he fortunately obtained, through the influence of Lady Hamilton, wife of the British resident at the Neapolitan court.

On the 25th of July, 1798, he sailed for the Morea; and, on the 1st of August, received the joyful tidings that the enemy were discovered riding at anchor in Aboukir Bay. His anxiety, for many preceding days, had been intense; but he now resumed his usual cheerfulness, and dined with several of his officers, to whom, on their quitting his table to repair to their different ships, he said, "Before this time to-morrow, I shall have gained a peerage, or Westminster-abbey." The French fleet was moored in a very advantageous position: it consisted of four frigates, one ship of one hundred and twenty guns, three of eighty, and nine of inferior force. Nelson had the same number of ships of the line, but all of them were seventy-fours. When the advanced ships of the British squadron had doubled the French line, (a plan projected, but never executed, by Lord Hood,) Nelson, in the Vanguard, with six colours flying from different parts of the rigging, lest they should be shot away, opened a dreadful fire against the Spartiate, which returned it with such effect, as to clear the first six guns on the fore part of the Vanguard's deck three times. In a quarter of an hour, the French ships were rapidly striking to the British flag, and victory was placed beyond a doubt, when Nelson received a wound on his head from a piece of langridge shot. The skin of the forehead fell over his remaining eye; the blood flowed copiously; and Captain Berry, into whose arms he fell, believed the wound to be mortal. When he was carried down into the cockpit, the surgeon instantly left a sailor whom he was attending, and flew to Nelson; who, though he supposed himself dying, declined his services, saying, "I will take my turn with my brave fellows." On examination, his wound was pronounced to be by no means dangerous. Hearing that the Orient was in flames, he now groped his way up to the quarter-deck, without assistance, and, forgetful of his own sufferings, ordered boats to be sent off for the relief of the enemy. Besides the Orient, another line-of-battle ship and a frigate were burnt: of the remainder of the French force, one frigate and nine sail of the line were taken. The British loss amounted to eight hundred men; that of their opponents, including prisoners, to as many thousands. As soon as the tumult of battle had subsided, the admiral ordered that, in every ship, thanksgivings should be returned to Almighty God for the victory; which would have been attended with even more important results, had Nelson been provided with small craft. "Were I to die this minute," said he, "'want of frigates' would be stamped on my heart."

Soon after the victory, he was created a British baron, and further rewarded with a pension of £2,000 per annum, for his own life and that of his two immediate successors. He also received, from the sultan, a pelisse of sables, valued at five thousand dollars, and a diamond aigrette, taken from the royal turban, valued at eighteen thousand; from the Czar, and the King of Sardinia, their respective portraits, in gold boxes, set with diamonds; from the city of Palermo, a gold box and chain, brought on a silver waiter; a sword from the fleet under his command, and another from the city of London; a present of £10,000 from the East India Company; and a valuable piece of plate from the merchants trading to Turkey.

After burning three of his prizes, and sending the remainder to England, he sailed from the scene of action, on the 18th of August, to assist the King of Naples against the French. About this period he is supposed to have commenced a criminal intimacy with Lady Hamilton; and soon afterwards, under her pernicious influence, he committed an act of the most revolting barbarity. Prince Carracioli, a Neapolitan nobleman of distinguished character, but of revolutionary principles, and who had been at the head of the Neapolitan navy,

after having joined the French, as he alleged, through compulsion, had escaped from the castles of Uovo and Nuovo, before they capitulated to the king's party; but was soon detected, and brought on board the Vanguard, at nine o'clock one morning. The British officers, respecting his character and years, (for he had reached the age of seventy,) treated him with attention, and had his fetters removed. At ten o'clock he was put upon his trial, before a court-martial consisting of Neapolitans. The proceedings lasted two hours; and Carracioli was condemned to be hung, as a traitor, at five o'clock the same evening. He pleaded, that he had had no time for procuring witnesses, and that the president was his inveterate foe; but these extenuating circumstances weighed not with Nelson. The prince then entreated that he might be shot; but Nelson, acting by the instigation of Lady Hamilton, denied this request. At five o'clock, the prince was hung; and Lady Hamilton witnessed his execution! The body was sunk, with two hundred and fifty pounds weight of shot; but, about a fortnight after, it rose to the surface; and, the shot being attached to the legs, floated upright towards the flag-ship, in the sight of Nelson and the Neapolitan king.

In disobedience to the orders of Lord Keith, who had peremptorily directed him to sail, with his whole force, for the protection of Minorca, Nelson continued in the Bay of Naples. He succeeded, at length, in restoring the king to his dominions; and, following the court to Palermo, obtained, as a reward for his services, the dukedom of Bronte, with a revenue of about £3,000 a-year; a diamond-hilted sword, which his majesty had received from Charles the Third; and a truncheon, studded with all the diamonds which their island could furnish, from the Greeks of Zante.

Thinking that a favourable opportunity had now arrived for expelling the French from the Roman states, he applied to the governor of Minorca, to assist him with twelve hundred men, in effecting this object; but being disappointed in his application, he determined to make the attempt with a detachment of the fleet; and, sailing up the Tiber in a barge, obtained possession of Rome. He next proceeded to assist Captain Ball, at the siege of Malta; whence, however, he sailed in the early part of 1800; and, while at sea, captured part of a small squadron which was proceeding to the relief of the island. He soon afterwards returned, with Lady Hamilton and her husband, who had been dismissed from his employment, through Germany, to England; where he was received by his fellow-countrymen with enthusiasm; and, on his arrival in the metropolis, was presented, by the common-council, with a golden-hilted sword, and a vote of thanks for his services. A few months after, he separated from his wife; to whom some of his last words were,—"I call God to witness, there is nothing in you, or your conduct, that I wish otherwise."

In March, 1801, after having attained the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, he sailed for the Baltic, as second in command, under Sir Hyde Parker; and, on the 2nd of April, conducted the attack on Copenhagen. During the heat of the engagement, he is said to have exclaimed, "It is warm work: this day will be the last to many of us; but I would not be elsewhere for thousands!" Sir Hyde Parker, being prevented by the wind and tide from coming to his assistance, and feeling alarmed at the duration of the contest, at length made the signal for retreat; which Nelson ordered to be acknowledged; but exclaimed, "Leave off action now! d— me if I do! I have only one eye,—I have a right to be blind sometimes." Then, putting the glass to his blind eye, he added, "I really do not see the signal." Shortly afterwards, he vociferated, "D— the signal!—keep mine for closer battle flying!—That's the way I answer such signals. Nail mine to the mast!"

In half an hour from this time, the Danes began to slacken their fire, and several of their ships were forced to strike. Nelson, seeing that his boats were fired upon when they went to take possession of the prizes, wrote a note to the crown prince, stating, "that he was commanded to spare Denmark,—that the line of defence which covered her shores had struck to his flag; but that if the firing was continued on the part of Denmark, he must fire the prizes, and the crews must inevitably perish." A

wafer being brought to him, he called for sealing-wax; but a cannon-ball struck off the head of the boy who was bringing the candle. Nelson, however, ordered another to be brought, and sealed the note with the accustomed formalities, observing, that to show confusion and want of calmness, even in trifles, at such a crisis, would be attended with injurious results. A favourable answer, consenting to a truce, was returned; and, on the 9th of April, Nelson landed to conclude the terms. On one point neither party would yield, and a Dane talked of renewing hostilities. "We are ready at a moment—ready to bombard this very night," was the reply of Nelson; and, as he passed through the state rooms, for the purpose of discussing the subject with the crown prince, with whom it was at length amicably settled, he observed to the officer on whose arm he was leaning, "Though I have only one eye, I can see that all this will burn well."

Refusing a frigate, that he might not weaken the fleet, although he always suffered from sea-sickness in a small vessel, he soon afterwards embarked in a brig, for England. On arriving at Yarmouth, he proceeded at once to the hospital, to see the men who had been wounded while serving under his command off Copenhagen. After a brief repose, during which he was created a viscount, and his honours were made hereditary in the female line, he obtained the command of the channel fleet; with the boats of which he made an unsuccessful attack on the flotilla in the harbour off Boulogne. The treaty of Amiens having relieved him from his irksome employment in the channel, he retired, with Sir William and Lady Hamilton, to his seat at Merton, in Surrey. On the death of the former, in 1803, after having vainly endeavoured to procure some allowance from government, for his widow, on account of the services she had rendered the fleet in Sicily, he granted her an annuity of £1,200 per annum.

On the re-commencement of hostilities, he was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean fleet; with which he blockaded the enemy for fourteen months, in the harbour of Toulon. At length, however, they eluded his vigilance; and after having in vain attempted to come up with them, he retired again to Merton, where Lady Hamilton continued to reside. A few weeks after, he received intelligence that the French and Spanish fleets, having effected a junction, had entered Cadiz. He forthwith resumed his command in the Mediterranean, and the combined squadrons, under the command of Admirals Villeneuve and Gravina, having ventured from port, he fell in with them off Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805. After all the preparations for battle were completed, and the officers had received his last injunctions, he retired to his cabin, and prepared a document, by which, in the event of his death, he recommended Lady Hamilton, and his adopted daughter, Horatia Nelson Thompson, to the gratitude of his country. As the men, in clearing his cabin, were removing the picture of the former, he desired them to "take care of his guardian angel."—Her miniature he wore near his heart. Soon after, he asked Captain Blackwood what he should consider a victory; and, on that officer replying that he should be well satisfied with the capture of fourteen ships, Nelson answered, "I shall not be contented with less than twenty." His last memorable signal was, "England expects every man to do his duty;" and it was answered by a loud and simultaneous shout throughout the fleet. He decorated himself with all his stars and honours, and seemed to feel conscious that he was about to perform a deed, of which he would not live to reap the glory. When Captain Blackwood took leave of him to proceed on board his own ship, Nelson shook him by the hand, saying, "God bless you, Blackwood! I shall never see you again." At a little after twelve, his flag-ship, the Victory, opened her fire from both sides, and ran on the Redoutable, from the main-top of which, Nelson soon after received a musket-ball in the left breast, and fell. Two of his crew having lifted him up, he exclaimed, "They have done for me at last; my back-bone is shot through." As they were carrying him down the ladder, he ordered the tiller ropes, which had been shot away, to be replaced; and covered, with his handkerchief, his face and stars, that the



sight of him might not damp the spirits of the crew. On being told that the surgeon was about to examine his wound, he said, "It is of no use: he can do nothing for me, he had better attend to others." He then eagerly inquired how the day was going; and when informed that none of his ships had struck, he said, "I am a dead man; I am going fast; let my dear Lady Hamilton have my hair, and all other things belonging to me." He soon afterwards said, "The pain is so great that I wish I was dead;—yet I should like to live a little longer!—What would become of poor Lady Hamilton, if she knew my situation?" On hearing that fourteen or fifteen of the enemy had struck, he directed his captain, Hardy, to bring the fleet to anchor. "I suppose," replied Hardy, "Collingwood, my dear lord, is to command." "Never!" exclaimed Nelson, "whilst I live." He now spoke about his interment, and desired not to be thrown overboard, but to be buried by the side of his parents, unless the king should order differently. After having again mentioned Lady Hamilton, and desired Hardy to kiss his cheek, he said to the chaplain, "Doctor, I have not been a great sinner." He then kept on repeating, "Thank God, I have done my duty!" and, after having heard the last guns which were fired, he expired at half past four o'clock in the afternoon.

Twenty of the enemy's ships struck; but, as it was impossible to carry his last order of bringing the fleet to anchor, into effect, some of them escaped, and others were destroyed. The honours and rewards that England would have rejoiced to have bestowed upon him, were conferred upon his relatives. Mrs. Matcham and Mrs. Bolton, his sisters, were voted £10,000 each; and his elder brother, a clergyman, obtained an earldom, with a grant of £6,000 a year; and the sum of £100,000 for the purchase of an estate.

The body of Nelson was placed in a coffin, made out of the mast of L'Orient, which had been presented to him by Captain Hallowell. When he first received this singular present, he had set it up, as a conspicuous object, in his cabin, but was prevailed upon to remove it, at the solicitation of an old and faithful servant. Before leaving London, for the last time, he had called at his upholsterer's, and told him to get it ready, for that he should soon require it. His remains were buried, with extraordinary funeral pomp, in St. Paul's cathedral; where a national monument was erected to his memory, as well as in the guildhall of London, and various other places in his native country, and her colonies.

Nelson was the idol of those with whom he served. He encouraged the midshipmen by the benignity of his manners, and conciliated the men by his utter aversion to measures of severity. He called them his children; watched over their interests with the eye of a parent, and made their wrongs his own. When the corporation of London presented him with a medal for his blockade of the French coast, he indignantly inquired why his subordinates had not received a similar honour. In cases of prize-money, he represented their claims to the admiralty in a manner which shewed that his whole heart and soul was bent upon doing justice to those who had fought his battles. Like George the Third, he never forgot a face that he had once seen. During a visit to Salisbury, in December, 1800, he recognised one sailor among the crowd who had served under him at the battle of the Nile, and another who had assisted at the amputation of his arm, after the unsuccessful attack on Santa Cruz.

Though a rigid enforcer of discipline in others, he was not a strict observer of it himself. Many of his greatest achievements were wrought in direct violation of orders; but his brilliant successes secured him from that punishment which has been inflicted on less fortunate commanders, for a similar breach of the articles of war. From his mother he imbibed a hatred of the French. "Hate a Frenchman as you would the devil!" was his earliest precept to a young midshipman: obedience to the king appears to have been the second.

In the civil avocations incidental to his rank and profession, Nelson exhibited the same decisive energy that marked his naval career. His numerous letters to the agents of foreign powers, bear the impress of a vigorous mind;

and, in the house of lords, he was always heard with respectful and earnest attention.

On all his undertakings he invoked the blessing of heaven, and always returned thanks to God for his successes. When picturing scenes of happiness and repose after his toils, he dwelt with delight upon the idea of his regular attendance at the village church, and the good example he should thereby set to the poor parishioners. These admirable feelings render some parts of his conduct the more extraordinary. His treatment of Carracioli, and his connexion with Lady Hamilton, are serious blemishes on his reputation, which his most enthusiastic admirers can never remove. From the time that he became criminally intimate with that woman, his happiness was at an end; and his subsequent correspondence shews how severely he was tortured by the disapprobation of his own heart.

His conduct as a husband had previously been kind and unimpeachable; and he continued to the last, an affectionate relative and a sincere friend. In his habits, he was frugal and temperate; he rose between five and six o'clock in the morning, and evinced great anxiety never to waste time. He once ordered some stores of a tradesman, before he was going on an expedition, and desired that they might be sent on board at a stated hour; recollecting himself, however, he added, "A quarter of an hour earlier, if you please,—to that quarter of an hour before-hand I owe all my success in life."

Died 1805.

SIR RICHARD STRACHAN.

RICHARD, the eldest son of Lieutenant Patrick Strachan, was born in Devonshire, on the 7th of October, 1760, and succeeded to the baronetcy of Thornton, in the county of Kincardine, in December, 1777. He commenced his naval career, at an early age, on board the Actæon; and from that ship removed to the Hero, seventy-four, in which he served in the engagement between Commodore Johnstone's squadron and that under De Suffrein, at Porto Praya. He was subsequently made first lieutenant of the Superb, seventy-four, the flag-ship of Sir Edward Hughes; and, in 1782, became commander of the Lizard cutter. In 1783, he attained the rank of post-captain, and, at the close of the American war, conveyed the Honourable C. A. Cathcart to China.

In 1791, while on the East India station, in the Phœnix, he captured the French frigate, Resolue, after a short action. In 1794, being then in command of the Concorde, he took the Engageante, a French frigate, in the channel; and, while on a cruise in the Melampus, with four other frigates under his orders, captured nineteen of the enemy's coasting-vessels. In May, 1795, he discovered, off the island of Jersey, and gave chase to, a fleet of merchantmen, twelve of which, being driven under a battery, and abandoned by their crews, were captured. In 1796, he removed to the Diamond; in 1799, to the Captain; and, in 1803, to the Donegal, seventy-four, with which, after a brief action, he took a Spanish frigate, called the Amphitrite. In the last-mentioned year, he was appointed a colonel of marines; and, in 1805, commanded the Cæsar, of eighty guns, one of the squadron under Admiral Cornwallis. While cruising off Perrol, on the 4th of November, in the same year, with four seventy-four-gun ships, and as many frigates, under his command, he discovered four French ships, which had escaped from the battle of Trafalgar; and, after an engagement of above three hours' duration, compelled them all to surrender. For his services on this occasion, early in the next year, he received the insignia of the Bath, and the thanks of both houses of parliament.

He was shortly afterwards promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the red, and despatched in pursuit of Admiral Villaumez, one of whose ships was destroyed by the British, on the coast of America. In 1809, he was appointed to



the command of the fleet ordered to proceed to the Scheldt, with the troops destined for the attempt upon Flushing. His own ship, the St. Domingo, grounded at the commencement of the attack, but was soon got off: the remaining objects of the expedition having, however, shortly after, been deemed unattainable, the enterprise was abandoned with great loss and discredit. In 1810, he attained the rank of vice-admiral of the blue, and was presented with the freedom of the city of London, as well as a valuable sword, which had been voted to him for his victory off Ferrol, in the year 1805. In July, 1821, he became a full admiral, and obtained a pension of £1,000 per annum. He died at his residence, in Bryanstone-square, after a short illness, on the 3rd of February, 1828, aged sixty-seven; leaving several children, by his wife, a Miss Louisa Dillon, whom he had married in 1812.

Sir Richard Strachan appears to have been deficient in none of the qualifications of a naval commander, or the virtues of private life. On one occasion, his benevolent disposition prompted him to intercede on behalf of a destitute sailor's widow, who, not having been married twelve months prior to her husband's decease, was, on account of that circumstance, not strictly entitled to a pension; which, however, she succeeded in obtaining, principally through his humane exertions in her favour.

SIR BENJAMIN HALLOWELL CAREW.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL, (who, at a late period of his life, assumed the name of Carew,) was born about the year 1760; and became a lieutenant in the navy, on the 31st of August, 1781. He served on board the Alfred, in the actions fought on the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, between the Count De Grasse and Lord Rodney; and, subsequently, at the capture of two line-of battle ships, a frigate, and a corvette. He was made commander about the year 1791: early in 1793, he proceeded, in the Camel, store-ship, to the Mediterranean; and, shortly afterwards, obtained post rank.

In May, 1794, he served, as a volunteer, under Nelson, at the siege of Bastia; and, by guarding the gun-boats stationed at the entrance of the port, intercepted the succour intended for the besieged. He was, subsequently, engaged at the attack on Calvi; on the reduction of which, he obtained the command of the Lowestoffe frigate. In July, 1795, he distinguished himself, as commander of the Courageux, in the action between Admiral Hotham's squadron and the enemy, off the Hieres Islands. On the 19th of December, 1796, during his absence at a court-martial, his vessel parted from her cables, off Gibraltar, in a violent gale of wind, and was lost, with nearly five hundred of her crew.

On the 14th of February, 1797, he served, as a volunteer, on board the Victory, in the celebrated engagement off Cape St. Vincent; whence he was sent home with despatches; and, being recommended to the notice of government, obtained the command of the Lively frigate. On the 1st of August, 1798, he served, as captain of the Swiftsure, seventy-four, at the battle of the Nile. Having been ordered, with the Alexander, early on that day, to reconnoitre the port of Alexandria, the Swiftsure did not join in the action until eight o'clock in the evening; when she opened her fire upon L'Orient, which took fire about nine, and shortly afterwards blew up. Of part of her mainmast, Captain Hallowell ordered a coffin to be made, which he presented to Nelson, who is said to have highly prized the singular gift.

After the battle, Captain Hallowell was employed in taking possession of Aboukir Island, which he effected on the 6th of August; and, on the 8th, he captured a corvette, of sixteen guns and seventy men, called La Fortune. He was then engaged, under the orders of Hood, in co-operating with the Russians and Turks, in annoying the French army. On the 20th of February, 1799, he joined Lord Nelson, at Palermo; and served, as second in command to Captain Trowbridge, in



the successful attacks on the castles of St. Elmo and Capua, in the following July. About this time, he received the Neapolitan order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit. Early in August, he was despatched, by Nelson, to offer terms of capitulation to the garrisons of Civita Vecchia, and Castle St. Angelo; but, before he had entirely fulfilled the object of his mission, he received orders to proceed to Gibraltar, where he joined the squadron under Admiral Duckworth. After having effected a few captures, and cruised, for a short time, under Admiral Bickerton, who had hoisted his flag in the Swiftsure, he was despatched to Aboukir Bay.

In June, 1801, being then in charge of a convoy to Malta, he fell in with a French squadron, under Admiral Gantheaume; to whom, after a close action, he was compelled to strike. Being shortly afterwards allowed to proceed, on his parole, to Minorca, he was there tried by a court-martial, which honourably acquitted him. During the short peace of Amiens, he was stationed on board the Argo, forty-four, as commodore, on the African coast. He subsequently assisted Sir Samuel Hood, in the reduction of St. Lucia and Tobago; and, in July, 1803, returned to England, with despatches. Early in the ensuing year, he sailed for Aboukir; whence he proceeded to Malta, and convoyed the homeward-bound fleet from the Mediterranean to England. On his arrival, he was appointed to the Tigre, of eighty guns; in which he proceeded, with Nelson, to the West Indies, in search of the French and Spanish fleets.

Early in 1807, he convoyed the second expedition to Egypt; and remained on that station until September, 1807, when his ship was stationed before the port of Toulon. On the 25th of October, 1809, he assisted Sir George Martin's squadron, in driving on shore, near the mouth of the Rhone, four French ships of war. On the 30th of that month, he was directed, by Lord Collingwood, to take charge of a detachment of the fleet, and attack several armed vessels and transports in the Bay of Rosas, all of which he captured or destroyed.

On the 31st of July, 1810, he was made a colonel of marines; and, on the 1st of August, 1811, rear-admiral of the blue. In January, 1812, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, in the Malta, eighty-four, to assist the Spanish patriots. On the 2nd of January, 1815, he was made a knight commander of the Bath. He subsequently obtained the chief command on the Irish station; and, about the year 1821, in the river Medway. Prior to the death of George the Fourth, he had attained the rank of vice-admiral of the red. He was married on the 17th of February, 1800, to a daughter of Commissioner Inglefield, of Gibraltar dock-yard; by whom he has issue.

In the course of his professional career, he has given numerous proofs of an amiable disposition, great naval skill, and calm intrepidity. By his humane exertions, several of the crew of the Orient were saved from destruction, when that ship took fire, at the battle of the Nile. While serving off Gibraltar, he sent a trunk, containing every necessary article of wearing apparel, with a draft on his agent for £100, to the captain of a French man-of-war, who had been taken prisoner at Trafalgar, and who was, apparently, on account of his situation, and the short stay which he was permitted to make at Gibraltar, in need of temporary assistance. During the operations against St. Elmo, it became necessary to cut down a tree, which interposed between a battery erected by the British, and the enemy's walls; and the Neapolitan labourers having evinced a disinclination to perform so dangerous a service, Hallowell, with Trowbridge, and two other persons, advanced from the works for the purpose of encouraging them. On reaching the tree, a shot was fired at the officers and their two companions, from the castle, which struck the ground between their legs, fortunately, however, without doing either of them an injury.

SIR SAMUEL HOOD.

SAMUEL, the second son of Samuel Hood, Esq., of Kingsland, in the county of Dorset, and nephew of Lords Bridport and Howe, was born about the year 1760; and, it is supposed, commenced his naval career under the auspices of the latter distinguished commander. In 1791, he commanded the Juno, of thirty-two guns, on the Jamaica station, where he displayed a noble proof of his courage and humanity. A raft, with three persons upon it, being discovered from the mast-head, he ordered out a boat for their relief; but the crew, seeing that the waves broke over the raft every moment, evinced some reluctance to man the boat, which, they considered, could not possibly reach the raft in time to save the unfortunate men who were clinging to it. Observing their disinclination, Hood leaped into the boat, declaring, that he never employed any man upon a service, on which he was afraid to venture himself; and, with much difficulty, succeeded in rescuing the three persons on the raft from their perilous situation. For this humane action, the house of assembly, at Jamaica, voted him a sword, of the value of one hundred guineas.

On his return from the West Indies, he served, under Lord Hood, on the Mediterranean station; where his frigate was saved from capture, under the following circumstances. About the close of 1793, being ignorant of the evacuation of Toulon, he sailed, at night, into the port. He had already reached the inner road, when his vessel struck upon a shoal; from which she had not quite got clear, when she was boarded by a boat's crew from the shore; who, favouring the delusion under which the commander laboured, endeavoured to decoy him to another part of the harbour, where his frigate might more easily be secured. A midshipman, however, perceiving their national cockades, immediately gave the alarm; and the danger of their position becoming evident, Hood and his crew forced the French below, and, taking advantage of a favourable breeze, with much difficulty got the frigate afloat. She was scarcely under sail, when a brig-of-war, and several batteries, opened a fire upon her, in spite of which however, she succeeded in escaping from the harbour.

Shortly afterwards, he assisted in the reduction of Corsica; and, in 1796, obtained the command of the Zealous, seventy-four; which, in 1797, formed part of the squadron under Nelson, employed on the unsuccessful expedition against Santa Cruz; where, after the failure of a spirited attack upon the town, he was employed to negotiate with the Spanish governor, for permission to embark the men who had landed, without molestation, on condition that the squadron should abstain from a cannonade. In 1798, he was again placed under the command of Nelson; with whom, on its departure from Toulon, he proceeded in quest of the French fleet, which, it is said, he had the satisfaction of being the first to discover, in Aboukir Bay. Nelson having asked him, shortly before the battle which speedily ensued, if he thought there was a sufficient depth of water for the British ships to pass between the enemy and the shore, Hood replied, that he did not know, but, with the admiral's permission, he would lead in and try. The Goliath, however, being the fastest sailer, headed the Zealous; which speedily followed, and, taking up an advantageous position, in twelve minutes completely dismasted and conquered her antagonist, the Guerrier. On the following morning, the French admiral's ship, the Genereux, and two frigates, having cut their cables, and got under weigh, the Zealous was ordered to intercept them; but, after exchanging a broadside with each of the enemy, she being unable from the damage she had sustained to tack, Nelson made a signal for her to desist from any further attempt. For his services on this occasion, the name of Captain Hood was included in the general vote of thanks from par-



liament, and in the list of those commanders to whom gold medals were directed to be given.

On the departure of Nelson for England, Hood was left, with a small squadron, to blockade Alexandria. In 1799, he participated in the expulsion of the French from Naples; where his general services were of such utility, that he was made a commander of the order of Ferdinand and of Merit. Soon afterwards, he joined the channel fleet, in the Courageux; from which, in January, 1801, he was removed to the Venerable; and, in the following June, proceeded to reinforce Sir James Saumarez, off Cadiz. On the 6th of July, he bore a conspicuous part in an unsuccessful attack on three line-of-battle ships and a frigate, under the batteries of Algesiras bay; and, on the 12th of the same month, in the more fortunate encounter between the enemy's squadron and that under Sir James Saumarez, in the streights. On the following morning, he gave chase to an eighty-gun ship; which, however, after a warm engagement, effected her escape, leaving the Venerable nearly dismasted and aground, close to the castle of Sancti Petri, whence she was with great difficulty got off.

In 1803, he hoisted a commodore's pendant, on board the Centaur, of seventy-four guns, and proceeded to take the chief command on the Leeward Islands station; where, in the course of the year, jointly with Lieutenant-general Grinfield, he took St. Lucia, Tobago, Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice. On the 6th of April, 1804, he sailed from Barbadoes, with a squadron, having on board about two thousand troops, under the command of Sir Charles Green, against Surinam; which, on the 4th of May, was forced to capitulate. In the following October, Hood was made a knight commander of the Bath; and, about the same time, married a daughter of Lord Seaforth, then governor of Barbadoes, by whom, however, he had no issue.

In June, 1805, he returned to England; and, shortly afterwards, was made a colonel of marines. On the 11th of June, 1806, he took the command of a small squadron off Rochefort; and, on the 25th of the following September, fell in with seven of the enemy's frigates, off Chasseron light-house; a spirited engagement ensued, which terminated in the capture of La Gloire, L'Indefatigable, La Minerve, and L'Armide, by the British; whose force, it is necessary to remark, consisted of three seventy-four-gun ships, and four frigates. Hood received a wound during the engagement, which rendered the amputation of his right arm necessary. On his arrival at Spithead, with the prizes, his wife immediately put off to see him; but refusing to wait until the chair could be hoisted out, she made an attempt to mount the ship's side, and, her foot slipping, she fell into the water, from which, it being about three o'clock in the morning, and quite dark, she was got out with great difficulty, but without having received any injury.

A dissolution of parliament shortly afterwards took place; and Sir Samuel, having become a candidate for Westminster, obtained his return, by a considerable majority. In 1807, during which year he was elected for Bridport, he commanded the naval part of the successful armament against Madeira; and, early in 1808, received the thanks of parliament for his services. He was next employed in his old ship, the Centaur, with Captain Byam Martin, in the Implacable, to assist the Swedes against the Russians, from whom he succeeded in taking a seventy-four-gun ship; and, but for the slow sailing of his allies, would, it is said, have made more important captures. In 1808, he commanded the squadron in which the British troops embarked, at Corunna; where he displayed so much zeal and ability, that, early in the next year, he was honoured with the thanks of parliament, made rear-admiral of the white, and created a baronet, with remainder to his nephew. In 1810, he became rear-admiral of the red; and, in the following year, proceeded to take the chief command in the East Indies. In 1812, he was made a knight commander, and, shortly before his death, which took place on the 24th of December, 1815, a knight grand cross of the Bath. His services, if not particularly brilliant, appear to have been arduous to himself, and beneficial to his country.

SIR HOME RIGGS POPHAM.

THIS officer, the twenty-first child, by the same mother, of a British consul at Tetuan, in Morocco, whose family, by different wives, amounted to forty-four, was born at that place, on the 12th of October, 1762. At the age of thirteen, he was removed from Westminster school to the university of Cambridge, where he continued about a year, and then entered the navy, under the protection of Commodore Thompson. At the defeat of Langara's squadron, on the 30th of June, 1778, he was present, in the Hyæna frigate; in which he continued until 1782, when he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and went out as a maritime surveyor to the African station. He returned to England in 1788; but, soon after, proceeded to India, with a view to increase his professional experience; and on his arrival at Bengal, became, through the influence of Admiral Cornwallis, a member of the committee appointed to survey New Harbour, in the river Hoogly.

In 1791, he obtained the command of one of the company's ships; in which, while on his passage from Bengal to Bombay, he was compelled, by a tempestuous monsoon, to anchor at Pulo Penang, now known as Prince of Wales's Island, a circumstance which led to the discovery of a southern passage. Conceiving the situation to be desirable for a dock-yard, he made a chart of it, which was published with the permission of government; whose thanks he received for the benefit he had conferred on the company's commerce. He was also presented with a piece of plate by the council; and strongly recommended, by the court of directors, to the lords of the admiralty.

After having, for some time, acted as a free trader, in which capacity he had been singularly fortunate, he accepted the command of the Etrusco, an Imperial East-Indiaman; which was soon after taken, on her passage to Ostend, by an English frigate, on account of a large portion of the property on board her, being supposed to belong to British subjects. On the breaking out of the war with France, he returned to the regular service; and subsequently distinguished himself, at the head of a party of seamen, under the Duke of York, in Holland. Having conceived the idea of arming the Flemish fishermen, he was permitted to form them into a regular corps; which, under his command, highly distinguished itself in defending Nieuport. For his successful exertions, in repairing the bridge of communication at Nimeguen, during the siege of that place, by General Pichegru, he was promoted to the rank of post-captain, on the 4th of April, 1795; in which year, he also superintended the embarkation of the British troops from Holland.

Having turned his attention to a plan for resisting any invasion of this country, that might be threatened by France, he proposed the organization of a corps of sea fencibles; a suggestion which, in 1798, was carried into execution; and, for the ensuing two years, he held the command of one of the companies occupying the district from Beachy Head to Deal, inclusive.

On the 14th of May, 1798, he sailed with a small squadron under his orders, having on board a military force, commanded by General Coote, against Ostend; off which he arrived on the 19th of the same month, and some of the troops were almost immediately landed. These, however, after having blown up the sluice-gates of the town, being unable to reimbark, owing to the roughness of the sea, were forced to capitulate. In 1799, Captain Popham was sent to Cronstadt, in the Nile lugger, to superintend the embarkation of some Russian troops, destined to assist in the attack on Holland. While on this service, he was visited by the Emperor Paul, who presented him with a gold snuff-box of considerable value, and the cross of Malta. He also received a splendid diamond ring from the empress, who, with her daughters, had condescended to partake of a repast of salt beef and biscuits on board

his ship. In the winter of the same year, he was, in conjunction with Captain Godfrey, intrusted with the command of a small flotilla of gun-boats, on the canal of Alkmaar, in Holland, which, by skilful management, was made to afford considerable protection to the flanks of the British. For his conduct on this service, he obtained the special thanks of the Duke of York, and a pension of £500 per annum.

In December, 1800, he was intrusted with the command of a small squadron, which, after having conveyed reinforcements from Judda, and the Cape of Good Hope, to Sir Ralph Abercromby, in Egypt, proceeded to Calcutta. In November, 1801, he sailed to Macao, for the purpose of protecting the ships from China, which, it was suspected, the French had fitted out an expedition to intercept. In January, 1803, he returned to Madras; and was soon afterwards employed, by the governor-general, in a diplomatic capacity. He also, by the invitation of the Pacha of Egypt, visited Cairo, where he settled an advantageous tariff of customs, and secured a monopoly of the trade in coffee to Great Britain.

On his return to England, a parliamentary inquiry was about to be made, relative to his charges for repairing the ships under his command in India, when a sudden change in the ministry took place, and he was, soon after, employed to superintend the destruction of a fleet by a new scheme, which, however, did not succeed. In 1806, he commanded the naval part of the force which caused the Cape of Good Hope to capitulate. Shortly after, with a body of troops under General Beresford, he proceeded to Rio de la Plata, and captured Buenos Ayres. The enemy, however, soon retook the city; and, on his return to England, Sir Home Popham, whose friends had quitted office, was brought to a court-martial; by which he was severely reprimanded, "for having, without any direction or authority whatever, withdrawn the whole naval force under his command at the Cape, for the purpose of attacking the Spanish settlements."

He was, however, shortly afterwards, appointed captain of the fleet sent out under Admiral Gambier, against the Danes; and, on the 8th of January, 1808, he received a valuable sword from the corporation of London, with the freedom of the city. In 1809, he served in the expedition against Flushing. After having led the fleet to an anchorage, off Rompoot, he directed the successful cannonade on Camvere, and commanded the flotilla despatched up the West Scheldt, to take soundings. During the peninsular war he was actively employed, in the Venerable, seventy-four, on the north-west coast of Spain; and he subsequently conveyed Lord Moira, in the Stirling, to the East Indies. After having been made a colonel of marines, he was advanced, on the 4th of June, 1814, to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and hoisted his flag as commander-in-chief in the river Thames. In 1819, he commanded on the Jamaica station, and became rear-admiral of the red. At the time of his death, which took place on the 11th of September, 1820, he was groom of the bedchamber to the Duke of Gloucester, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He had, for some time, been the representative in parliament, of Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight; and afterwards, of Shaftesbury. By his wife, the daughter of Captain Prince, of the East India Company's service, he left several children.

The services of this enterprising officer were brilliant as well as numerous. His ingenuity in conception appears to have been equal to his bravery and judgment in execution, so that he is entitled to a very high rank among our naval commanders. His scientific acquirements are stated to have been more than respectable: among other inventions connected with his professional pursuits, he produced an improved telegraph, which, in 1815, was adopted on the coast from the Land's End to Bridport. He published a pamphlet relative to the treatment he had experienced on his return from the East Indies; A Description of Prince of Wales's Island; and Rules and Regulations to be observed in His Majesty's ships.



SIR WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH.

WILLIAM SIDNEY SMITH, the son of a captain in the army, was born in 1764; and after having gone through a course of naval studies, entered the navy, at the age of thirteen. In 1780, he became a lieutenant; in 1782, a commander; and, in 1783, obtained post rank, with the command of the Nemesis, of twenty-eight guns. In 1778, with the permission of his sovereign, he entered into the service of the King of Sweden, who presented him with the grand cross of the order of the Sword, for the skill and energy he displayed in an attack on the remains of a defeated Russian flotilla, a great part of which he appears to have destroyed.

On the termination of hostilities between Russia and Sweden, he entered the Turkish service; but, meeting with a number of unemployed English seamen, at Smyrna, he conveyed them, in a vessel he had procured at his own expense, to join the British fleet, at Toulon, where he offered to burn the French dock-yards and arsenal, which difficult and hazardous exploit he performed with signal ability. On his return to England, in 1794, he was appointed to the Diamond, of thirty-eight guns, attached to the squadron under Admiral Warren. On the 4th of July, 1795, he made a bold but unsuccessful attempt on two French ships and a convoy, near La Hogue; and in the following September, chased L'Assemblée Nationale, a French corvette, of twenty-two guns, among the rocks before Trequier, where she struck, and went to pieces.

In March, 1796, with his own ship, and two smaller vessels, he attacked and burnt a corvette, two luggers, four brigs, and two sloops, that had taken refuge in the port of Herqui; having previously, with a party of his men, succeeded in spiking the guns of two batteries, on the promontory. In the following April, while attempting, with the boats of his squadron, to tow out a French lugger, from Havre-de-Grace, which had drifted above the forts, he was attacked by a superior force, and compelled to surrender. The French government refusing to exchange him, he was confined for two years in the prison of the Temple, at Paris; from which, he at length succeeded in obtaining his liberty, by the aid of Monsieur de Phelipeaux, a gentleman of spirit and intrepidity, and two of his friends. An order of the minister of the day was forged, directing the gaoler of the Temple to deliver to the bearers Le Chevalier Sidney Smith, for the purpose of transferring him to another prison. Furnished with this document, to which, by means of a bribe, the actual seal of the minister had been procured, the two friends, one of whom was dressed as an adjutant-general, and the other as a subaltern officer, presented themselves at the prison. The gaoler read the order, attentively examined the seal of the minister, and then withdrew into an adjoining room, doubtless to compare it with others in his possession. In a few minutes he returned, quite satisfied, and desired the prisoner to be called. Sir Sidney affecting to be chagrined at his removal, the adjutant-general begged to assure him, with much gravity, that government had no desire to aggravate the hardship of his situation, and that he would be well treated in the place to which they were going to conduct him. The gaoler then observed, that the adjutant-general would require six soldiers of the guard, as an escort; and the adjutant, without seeming to be the least disconcerted, answered, that it would be as well, and gave orders accordingly. Pretending, however, to reflect for a moment, he turned to Sir Sidney, and said:—"Commodore, you are a soldier; I am one also; your word of honour will satisfy me; if you will give me that, I shall be in no need of a guard." After some other forms had been gone through, Sir Sidney Smith was allowed to quit the prison with his liberators. They walked a short distance, and then took a fiacre; which, however, had not gone far, before the coachman drove over a

cripple. A crowd instantly collected; but Sir Sidney and his friends hastily left the spot, while the people were engaged in abusing the driver. The party soon afterwards separated, and Sir Sidney hastened to an appointed place, where he met Phelipeaux; with whom he proceeded, by means of false passports, to Rouen, and thence, in an open boat, to the channel, where they were taken up by the Argo frigate, which soon landed them at Portsmouth.

In commenting on this singular escape, Captain Brenton, in his Naval History, asserts, that it had been connived at by the French authorities. "Of this," he adds, "perhaps, even Sir Sidney himself was, at the time, ignorant. The police of France was too vigilant, and too avaricious, to allow a victim to elude its grasp without a sufficient reason; and a bribe of £3,000, sent to one of the directory, by our own government, unlocked the gates of the Temple, and removed all obstructions to the sea coast."

Shortly after his arrival in London, Sir Sidney Smith was appointed to the Tigre, of eighty guns; and in November, 1798, sailed for the Mediterranean, to assume a distinct command, as an established commodore, on the coast of Egypt. On the 3rd of March, 1799, he succeeded Trowbridge, in directing the blockade of Alexandria; on the 15th, he proceeded to St. Jean D'Acre; and, on the 16th, captured a French flotilla, the guns of which he employed in the defence of Acre, against Napoleon Buonaparte, who invested it two days after. The French kept up a heavy fire, until they had effected a breach, which they made various unsuccessful attempts to mount. Early in May, they erected batteries within ten yards of the Turkish ravelins, and repeatedly endeavoured to carry the place by storm, but without success. On the fifty-first day of the siege, the fleet of Hassan Bey, with a reinforcement of troops on board, appeared in sight. The French redoubled their efforts, in the hope of gaining possession of the town before the Turks could land; and effected a lodgment in the upper story of the north-east tower. On the following day, the troops of Hassan Bey were got on shore, and led, by Sir Sidney, to the breach; from which they repulsed the enemy, after a protracted and exceedingly severe contest. A new breach was, however, speedily effected; through which a body of French troops was permitted to enter. They descended the ramparts unmolested; but, on entering the pacha's garden, they were attacked by the Turks, and compelled to retreat, with great loss. No subsequent attempt appears to have been made on the town; the siege of which was raised on the 20th of May; and Sir Sidney Smith, shortly afterwards, received a splendid sable and aigrette, from the grand seignior, and the thanks of both houses of parliament, for his services.

During the siege, two attempts, it is said, were made to assassinate him; and a paper was published, charging him with having put some French prisoners on board a vessel infected with the plague; but this accusation has been clearly refuted by Sir Robert Wilson. The paper which contained it, was attributed to Buonaparte; whom Sir Sidney thought proper to challenge. Napoleon laughed at the message; to which he replied, that he had no objection to fight a duel, if Sir Sidney could bring a Marlborough to meet him.

After having refitted his squadron, Sir Sidney Smith proceeded to make an attack on the enemy, at the mouth of the Damietta branch of the Nile; which, although at first successful, ended in a signal repulse, on account of the impetuosity of Osman Aga, and the troops which he commanded as a reserve. Buonaparte had now quitted Egypt; and Kleber, who had succeeded him in command, soon afterwards entered into a convention with Sir Sidney Smith, at El Arisch; by which it was agreed, that, on condition of obtaining a safe conduct home, the French troops should evacuate Egypt. By this treaty, the British government, denying Sir Sidney's powers, refused to abide; and he soon after received an intimation to that effect, from Lord Keith, the naval commander-in-chief on the coast of Egypt, which he forthwith despatched to Kleber. Buonaparte, in a conversation with Barry O'Meara, on the subject, is said to have observed, that, by this honourable conduct, he saved the French army,

which, had he kept the communication from Lord Keith a secret for seven or eight days longer, would necessarily have been compelled to surrender. The Turkish troops, under the command of the grand vizier, had, however, in full confidence of the stability of the convention, advanced to Heliopolis, where they were defeated by the French, soon after the latter had received notice from Sir Sidney Smith, that the treaty would not be ratified.

In 1801, he co-operated, at the head of a party of seamen, with the army sent out to Egypt under Abercromby; and he is described, in the despatches of the commander-in-chief, as having been "indefatigable in his exertions to forward the service on which he was employed." In the battle which proved fatal to Abercromby, he received a wound; and soon afterwards, on account of the jealousy manifested towards him by the Turks, he returned to England. At the latter end of the year, he received a valuable sword, with the freedom of the city, from the corporation of London; and at the general election, in 1802, he was returned for Colchester.

In 1803, he obtained the command of a small squadron, with which, in 1804, he attempted, but without success, on account of the shallowness of the water, to prevent the sailing of a French flotilla from Flushing to Ostend. In consequence of this failure, he is said to have employed himself in the construction of vessels capable of acting with effect in a similar situation. Early in the last-mentioned year, he had been made a colonel of marines; and, in 1805, he was made rear-admiral of the blue. In 1806, he proceeded, in the Pompei, of eighty guns, to the Mediterranean; and Lord Collingwood, the commander-in-chief on that station, soon afterwards despatched him with a squadron against Naples; which, on his arrival, he found illuminated, on account of Joseph Buonaparte having proclaimed himself King of the Two Sicilies. "It would have been easy," said he, in his despatches, "to have interrupted this ceremony, and show of festivity; but I considered that the unfortunate inhabitants had evil enough on them; and that the restoration of the capital to its lawful sovereign and fugitive inhabitants, would be no gratification, if it should be found a heap of ruins, ashes, and bones." He, therefore, refrained from firing a single gun against the city; and, having previously thrown supplies into the fortress of Gaete, which still held out against the enemy, he proceeded to Capri, where a party of his seamen and marines landed, and soon compelled the French garrison to capitulate.

About this time, he was presented with the grand cross of the order of St. Ferdinand. In 1807, he convoyed the royal family of Portugal to South America; and, during the same year, distinguished himself under Admiral Duckworth, against the Turks, in the Dardanelles. In 1809, he commanded a squadron on the South American station; a detachment of which, under Captain Yeo, expelled the French from Cayenne. On the 11th of October, 1809, he married the widow of Sir George Rumbold, formerly British consul at Hamburgh. In 1812, he was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, and hoisted his flag in the Tremendous, seventy-four; from which, on his arrival at Toulon, he removed to the Hibernia. On his return to England, in 1814, he was presented with the freedom of Plymouth; in the following year, he was made a knight commander of the Bath; and, in 1821, a full admiral.

In resolution, and love of enterprise, Sir Sidney Smith has scarcely ever been surpassed. More valorous than discreet, he has, on some occasions, suffered his ardour to involve him in difficulties, which a commander less daring and impetuous would have foreseen and avoided; but, had his prudence been greater, his exploits would not, perhaps, have been so honourable to himself, or so beneficial to his country. His achievements, like those of a celebrated military commander, may, for the most part, be designated "happy temerities." In a letter to Marmont, written in 1799, Napoleon thus mentions him:—"Smith is a young fool, who wants to make his fortune, and is continually thrusting himself forward; he should be dealt with as the captain of a fire-ship. He is, besides, capable of any folly, and to whom no able or reasonable project can

be attributed." At St. Helena, however, he spoke of him in the following terms, to Barry O'Meara:—"Sidney Smith is a brave officer; he shewed great humanity and honour in all his proceedings, towards the French who fell into his hands. He was confined in the Temple as a spy; and, at one time, it was intended to try and execute him. Shortly after I returned from Italy, he wrote to me from his prison, to request that I would intercede for him; but, under the circumstances in which he was taken, I could do nothing for him. He is active, intelligent, intriguing, and indefatigable."

It is related of him, that having received a letter, soliciting his interest to obtain a very important post for the writer, who, it is added, might, on a moment's reflection, have perceived the absurdity of his request, Sir Sidney ironically replied in the following terms:—"I am sorry I cannot oblige you; these appointments do not rest with me. The office of prime minister is filled to the public satisfaction, as well as the one you solicit; the see of Canterbury is also disposed of. I fear nothing attainable in this country, will suit your ideas of power. Let me recommend you, therefore, to go to Egypt; where I have interest to get you made a bey."

SIR JOSIAS ROWLEY.

JOSIAS ROWLEY, grandson of Sir William Rowley, vice-admiral of England, having entered the navy, in 1779, was advanced progressively to the rank of post-captain, which he attained on the 6th of April, 1795. Being commissioned to the Brave, he served, in 1797, at the Cape of Good Hope, whence he returned to England, in the summer of 1799, in the Imperieuse frigate. He was next appointed to the Raisonable, sixty-four, and distinguished himself, under Sir Robert Calder, on the 22nd of July, 1805, in the action off Ferrol. He subsequently proceeded to the Cape of Good Hope, with Sir Home Popham, whom he also accompanied to the Rio de la Plata.

Being shortly afterwards intrusted with the blockade of the Isles of France and Bourbon, on the 21st of September, 1809, with the assistance of a small military force, under Lieutenant-colonel Keating, he stormed the batteries at St. Paul's Bay; took the Caroline, French frigate, of forty-four guns, a brig, of sixteen guns, and three other vessels; re-captured the Streatham and Europe, East-Indiamen, both laden with valuable cargoes; destroyed the magazines; and, in a few days, compelled the governor to surrender. In the following year, the same commanders, with little difficulty, effected the reduction of the whole Isle of Bourbon. Shortly after, Rowley, in the Boadicea, almost alone and unsupported, re-captured two English ships, which had been taken in an unsuccessful attack on the enemy's shipping at Sud-Est, and made prize of the largest French frigate in the Indian Seas; thus restoring, in that quarter, the naval pre-eminence of the British. He subsequently rescued the Africaine from a superior force; and, on the 18th of September, 1810, after a short but close action, took the Venus, forty-four, which had, only a few hours before, captured his majesty's ship, the Ceylon, having on board Major-general Abercromby and his staff.

In the following November, he served, under Admiral Bertie, in the successful expedition against the Isle of France. Being sent home with despatches, he was, shortly after his arrival in England, commissioned to the America, seventy-four; which, in May, 1812, assisted by two ships of inferior force, stormed the batteries of Languella, in the Gulf of Genoa, captured sixteen merchantmen, and destroyed several others. In December, 1813, after having taken the batteries, and driven the enemy from the town of Via Regio, he made an unsuccessful attempt to surprise Leghorn. Early in 1814, he assisted at the reduction of Genoa; and, on the 4th of June, in the same year, attained the

rank of rear-admiral. In 1815, he hoisted his flag in the Impregnable, and proceeded, with Lord Exmouth, to the Mediterranean, but continued afloat only for a short time, owing to the cessation of hostilities. In 1818, he was appointed commander-in-chief on the Irish station, where he was employed for three years; during which period he received the freedom of the city of Cork, and obtained his return to parliament for Kinsale.

On the 2nd of November, 1813, he was created a baronet, and, on the 4th of December, made colonel of marines. On the 4th of June, 1814, he became rear-admiral of the blue; in January, 1815, he was made a knight commander of the Bath; and, subsequently, vice-admiral of the blue. As a naval commander, he is described, apparently with justice, to have possessed great judgment, perseverance, skill, and intrepidity.

JOHN MACKELLAR.

THIS officer, eldest son of General Mackellar, was born at Minorca, in 1768; and, in 1781, entered as a midshipman, on board the Romney. He was wounded in the action at Porto Praya Bay, with the French admiral, De Suffrein, and subsequently served, in various vessels, on the West India, Newfoundland, and American stations. While cruising off the Havannah, in the Enterprise, of twenty-eight guns, he distinguished himself by the assistance he rendered in the capture of several armed vessels; and he also commanded one of the boats sent up the river to destroy some store-houses; an object which, notwithstanding the resistance of the native militia, was successfully accomplished. While on the same coast, he was sent, with two boats, to destroy a brig driven on shore by the Enterprise, and effected his purpose in the presence of five French men-of-war going in Boston Harbour. In 1790, he was made lieutenant of the Circe frigate; he subsequently removed to, and, on the 28th of August, 1796, acted as first-lieutenant of, the Assistance, of fifty guns, at the capture of the Elizabeth, by Vice-admiral Murray's squadron, on the Halifax station.

Early in 1797, he was appointed to a sloop-of-war recently launched at Bermuda; but, being superseded by another officer, he returned as a passenger, in the St. Alban's, sixty-four, to England. On the 5th of July, in the same year, his rank of commander was confirmed; and, in the following November, he was commissioned to the Minerva frigate, armed, *en flute*, for the expedition against Ostend; where, in May, 1798, though labouring under a severe attack of dysentery, he distinguished himself by the activity and zeal with which he defended the vessels in the basin. On the capitulation of the British troops to a very superior French force, he became a prisoner of war; and while confined in the citadel at Lisle, at the risk of his life, materially aided in quelling a mutiny among the Irish portion of the captives. Having been released, in the December of the same year, he was appointed to the Wolverene sloop; and, soon after, to the Charon, forty-four-gun ship, in which he proceeded to the Mediterranean.

On the 27th of April, 1799, he was promoted to post rank, in consideration of the gallantry that led to his late imprisonment, which, though he might have escaped, he had braved for the purpose of remaining on shore to assist Sir Eyre Coote, who was in want of an officer to command the seamen. From Gibraltar he proceeded to Constantinople, with a transport of artificers and artillerymen, intended to instruct the Turks in military science; and, on his return, conducted to England, in safety, the homeward-bound trade, from Smyrna, Sicily, and Minorca. He chased a privateer schooner on his passage, but she escaped, by throwing overboard her boats, guns, and anchors; and he subsequently assisted at the evacuation of the Helder.

In the Jamaica, of twenty-six guns,

he next convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to and from the Baltic; retook an English ship, and a brig, laden with corn, and obliged a large privateer to lighten herself of guns in order to avoid capture. In 1801, he was employed, in the Terpsichore, at the blockading of Boulogne and Calais, until despatched with specie to the East Indies; where he volunteered to conduct an expedition against a French squadron expected on the coast of Malabar, to take possession of the settlements. He accordingly sailed, in the Marquis Cornwallis, of forty-eight guns, accompanied by the Upton Castle, Indiaman, an armed brig belonging to the company, and several smaller vessels, having on board about one thousand native troops and regulars, in order, if necessary, to compel the governors to receive British reinforcements at Demerara and Isle Dieu, where, it was supposed, the enemy would endeavour to form an establishment. The object of the armament being completely achieved by his skill and address, he received a letter of thanks, on the occasion, from the government of Bombay.

Shortly after he sailed to Goa, in the Terpsichore, accompanied by the Trident, of sixty-four guns, the Betsy, brig, and two Indiamen, for the purpose of conveying some troops from thence to Surat, where Governor Duncan had been suddenly attacked, while endeavouring to arrange a dispute with some of the native powers. Such was the diligence of Mackellar, on this occasion, that three thousand troops were speedily landed at Surat; the natives were defeated; and he, a second time, received the thanks of the Bombay government. He was subsequently employed in the blockade of Goa; and, in May, 1804, was appointed agent for transports and prisoners of war, and governor of the naval hospital at Halifax; where he continued about six years. On his return to England, seeing no prospect of employment, he obtained permission to join the Spanish navy; but being unable, on his arrival at Cadiz, to procure a command suitable to his rank, he proceeded to Minorca, whence, in 1812, he embarked for England.

In August, 1815, as flag-captain to Rear-admiral Douglas, he was employed at Jamaica, in the Salisbury, of fifty-eight guns; from which, on the 11th of March, 1817, he exchanged into the Pique, frigate. On quitting the station, in the next year, he was thanked by the mayor and the principal inhabitants of Kingston, for his services; and some time after his return to England, attained the rank of rear-admiral.

Throughout his career this officer uniformly displayed great zeal for the service, determination, prudence, and an honourable ardour to obtain a distinguished place among his naval contemporaries.

SIR EDWARD CODRINGTON.

THIS officer, a descendant of an ancient and honourable family, and the son of a baronet, was born about 1770; and, in 1793, became a lieutenant in the navy. He participated in Lord Howe's victory, being employed on board that admiral's flag-ship, on the 1st of June, 1794; and, soon after, obtained the command of a fire-ship, called the Comet. On the 6th of April, 1795, he was made a post-captain, and subsequently served in the Babel, of twenty-two guns, in Lord Bridport's engagement off L'Orient. On the 7th of January, 1797, being then in command of the Druid frigate, he assisted at the capture of a French ship, which had on board four hundred men, who were about to join the rebels in Ireland.

At the battle of Trafalgar, he commanded the Orion, seventy-four, and obtained a gold medal for his services, in common with the other superior officers in the victorious fleet. In 1809, he assisted at the bombardment of Flushing, as captain of Admiral Gardner's flag-ship, the Blake. Shortly afterwards, he served under Sir Richard Strachan, in the expedition to the Scheldt; and subsequently, after having



been for a short time employed in the defence of Cadiz, commanded a squadron, on the coast of Catalonia, which rendered considerable assistance to the Spaniards, against the French.

In 1813, he was made a colonel of marines, and, in the following year, a rear-admiral. He was next employed as captain of the fleet, under Sir Alexander Inglis Cochrane, on the American station; in 1815, he became a knight commander of the Bath; and, in 1825, a vice-admiral. He was shortly afterwards intrusted with a fleet in the Mediterranean, to watch the proceedings of the Turks, with regard to the Greeks, in whose favour so much sympathy existed on the continent, that France and Russia had fitted out a squadron for a similar purpose. On the 25th of September, 1825, Ibrahim Pacha, the Turkish governor of Greece, agreed, with the allied admirals, to a suspension of hostilities against the Greeks, preparatory to a treaty of peace; but shortly afterwards, provoked aggression by violating the truce. The allied squadrons had previously blockaded the Turkish fleet in the harbour of Navarino, which, however, they now entered. As they approached, a messenger was despatched from the shore, to acquaint Sir Edward Codrington, that no vessel could be admitted to the port without the pacha's permission. To this, the British admiral replied, that he came to give orders—not to receive them, and that if a single shot were fired by the Turks, the whole of their fleet should be destroyed. He had, according to his despatches, given directions to those under his command not to commence hostilities, and on this point he appears to have been strictly obeyed. Three of the British ships had already passed the batteries, when a discharge of Turkish musquetry killed Lieutenant Fitzroy, and wounded several men in a boat belonging to the Dartmouth; from which vessel, as well as from La Syrène, a firing of small arms immediately commenced. Shortly afterwards, the latter ship received a cannon-shot from an Egyptian vessel; the action, however, did not become general, until the interpreter of the fleet had been killed, while proceeding to the Turks with a pacific message, and the Asia, Sir Edward Codrington's flagship had been attacked. The engagement terminated in the destruction of a great portion of the Turkish and Egyptian fleets; the remainder, however, were neither taken nor destroyed by the allies, who appear to have committed no act of hostility after their antagonists had ceased to fire.

Soon after the battle, which was subsequently spoken of by government, as "an untoward event," Sir Edward Codrington received a grand cross of the Bath, and a very complimentary letter from the Emperor Nicholas, with the military order of St. George. In the Russian official account of the battle he is thus honourably and deservedly noticed:—"By his resolution, by the boldness and ability of his manœuvres, he has taken a rank among those naval heroes whose names his country holds in just pride." It appears that during the engagement he conducted himself with great bravery; having stood, it is said, on the poop, the whole time, and encouraged his men, by repeatedly shouting, and waiving his hat so as to be seen by the most distant of those under his command. He was constantly exposed, it is added, to the fire of the enemy, and beheld his captain of marines, some inferior officers, and many of his finest men, fall by his side.

He was married, on the 27th of December, 1802, to a daughter of Mr. Hall, of Old Windsor. He is a fellow of the Royal Society, and an active member of various public associations.

SIR CHARLES BRISBANE.

THIS officer, the fourth son of Admiral John Brisbane, was born about 1770, and commenced his naval career when only nine years of age, on board the Alcide, seventy-four, from which he removed, with his father, to the Hercules.

In the engagement between Rodney and De Grasse, on the 12th of April, 1782, he received a wound of so serious a nature, that nine months elapsed before he became convalescent.

In 1790, he was appointed lieutenant of the Spitfire, and subsequently served in the Meleager, on the Mediterranean station under Lord Hood, who, for the zeal he displayed on various occasions, particularly at the disembarkation of the troops at Toulon, and the erection of a battery upon Hauteur de Grasse, appointed him to the command of Fort Pomet, one of the most dangerous outposts in the neighbourhood of Toulon. He subsequently distinguished himself in repelling the French at Fort Mulgrave, and received a second wound in the attack on Corsica, where he displayed so much gallantry and judgment, as to obtain an honourable notice in the public despatches, announcing the surrender of Bastia.

Shortly after that event, he was removed from the Britannia, in which he had previously served, to the Tarleton fire-ship, and employed to carry into effect a plan which he had projected for destroying a French squadron in Gourjon Bay; although the scheme failed, Lord Hood rewarded him for its invention, by giving him the rank of commander. In 1795, he proceeded, in the Moselle, sloop-of-war, to Gibraltar, whence he was despatched to the West Indies, with two transports under his charge; which, however, he thought proper to quit for the purpose of watching a Dutch squadron. This, with great perseverance, and under great privations, he followed, until he had ascertained its destination, of which he hastened to acquaint Admiral Elphinstone, under whom he was present at its capture, in Saldanha Bay, on the 18th of August, 1796.

For his conduct in this affair, he received the thanks of the admiralty, a post-captain's commission, and the command of the Tremendous. He was subsequently despatched, in L'Oiseau, a frigate, to cruise off Rio de la Plata, where he engaged and beat off two large Spanish frigates, one of which bore a commodore's pendant. On his return to the Cape, he was removed to the Dortrecht, and employed to convoy some Indiamen to St. Helena; where his crew, having heard of the mutiny in the channel, rose upon their officers, but were promptly subdued by his extraordinary firmness. Seizing one of the ringleaders, he twisted a rope round his neck, and struck his companions with salutary terror, by threatening to hang him at the yard-arm, if he dared to open his mouth against his king, country, or superior officers. He was shortly afterwards recalled to the Cape, for the purpose of taking the command of his former ship, the Tremendous, on board of which a mutiny had previously been subdued, by a threat from the admiral of pouring red-hot shot into her from a battery, mounting one hundred pieces of cannon, off which she lay.

His next employment was in the Doris, off Brest, where he commanded a squadron of frigates appointed to observe the enemy's motions. While on this service, he daringly entered the harbour in a boat, and after having rowed round the French fleet, formed an apparently feasible project for its destruction, which, however, was not carried into effect. In July, 1801, the boats of his squadron cut a French corvette out of Cameret Bay; and shortly after, he proceeded, in the Kent frigate, to the West Indies, where he was removed, first, into the Trent, and from that ship to the Goliath, in which he encountered a terrific hurricane, while convoying to England a large fleet of merchantmen. After having served for some time at the blockade of Rochefort, he had the misfortune to fracture two of his ribs and dislocate his arm, through the breaking of a rope, while he was going over the side of his vessel.

In 1805, he removed to the Arethusa, with which he safely convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to the West Indies, although chased by a French squadron on his passage. He then proceeded to the Havannah station; where, after having made several prizes, his ship ran ashore, and could only be got off by throwing overboard the whole of her guns. Shortly afterwards he fell in with a Spanish ship, which he gallantly endeavoured to come up with and board, but was compelled to abandon the chase, by the enemy's taking refuge under the Moro Castle. After having refitted at Jamaica, he returned to his former sta-

tion, where, on the 23rd of August, 1806, with the assistance of the Anson, he destroyed several gun-boats, and took the Pomona, a Spanish frigate, after a severe action, during which the Arethusa was, for a short period, in flames, from the red-hot shot fired into her from the Moro.

In 1807, he arrived off Curaçoa, whither he had been despatched, with a small squadron, for the purpose of ascertaining if the inhabitants would form an alliance with Great Britian. Acting on his own responsibility, he forthwith proceeded to attack the island; and although it was defended by very strong fortifications, soon compelled it to surrender. For this brilliant exploit, which was achieved with only eight hundred effective men, notwithstanding Vice-admiral Dacres had calculated that ten sail of the line, and as many thousand troops, would be necessary to reduce the island, he received a gold medal, and the honour of knighthood.

In 1808, he was appointed to the Blake, of seventy-four guns, and made governor of St. Vincent; in 1815, he became a knight commander of the Bath; and subsequently obtained the rank of rear-admiral of the red. Shortly before his death, which occurred in November, 1829, he is said to have exclaimed "Would that I had died on the quarter-deck of a British man-of-war, fighting for my country!" He is described as having been, "in stature, about the middle size, with a frame strong, active, and light; in manner the perfect courtier, and in appearance elegant." In disposition he seems to have been convivial; and either so imprudent or generous, that, notwithstanding his successes, he failed to secure that degree of opulence to which his services entitled him. As governor of St. Vincent, he was remarkably popular; having preserved the island from discord, by his tact in the reconciliation of conflicting interests and wishes. Perfectly indifferent with regard to danger, and heedless of obstacles, with a full conviction, apparently, that every thing might be surmounted by valour, he confidently ventured upon enterprises, which few men, of the most exalted courage, would have thought fit to undertake; and where failure seemed inevitable, he obtained the most complete success.

SIR THOMAS TROWBRIDGE.

OF the early career of this officer, we have not been able to discover any particulars. In the month of April, 1794, being then captain of the Castor, of thirty-two guns, he was captured by Admiral Nieuilly, together with a convoy of fourteen sail of merchant-vessels, with which he was proceeding from Guernsey to Newfoundland. As a prisoner on board the Sans Pareille, he was present in the great battle of the 1st of June following. On the morning of that day, Lord Howe, after having formed his line, made a signal for breakfast, on seeing which, the French admiral observed, through an interpreter, to Trowbridge, that he thought there was a disinclination on the part of the English to engage. Dropping a loaf he had in his hand, Trowbridge exclaimed, "Not fight!—stop till they have had their breakfasts; I know John Bull well, and when his belly is full, you'll get it." The encounter soon after commenced; and, the Sans Pareille having surrendered, Trowbridge assisted in bringing her into port.

In 1796, he was attached to the Mediterranean fleet, under Sir John Jervis; and intrusted with the command of a squadron for the blockade of Toulon. In December, he captured, near Cadiz, the Nuestra Señora del Carmen, worth £30,000; and, in the battle off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797, he directed his fire with such judgment, as to separate the sternmost and leewardmost of the Spanish ships from the main body, and prevented their re-junction, by his admirable manœuvring. In July, 1797, he was present at the unsuccessful attack made on Santa Cruz by Nelson, whom, in the following year, he accom-

panied, in pursuit of the enemy, to the mouth of the Nile; but did not participate in the glorious battle that ensued, his ship, the Culloden, having grounded on a reef, from which she was got off, after much difficulty, with the loss of her rudder. He was exceedingly mortified by this accident; in allusion to which, Earl Spencer, the first lord of the admiralty, paid him the high compliment of observing, that "none present could better afford to forego that day's laurels." After the battle, he applied himself to the relief of the wounded and the sick, conducted the exchange of prisoners, and assisted in jury-masting the British ships and prizes.

He next superintended the blockade of Alexandria; and, in 1799, commanded a squadron on the coast of Italy. To a ship, under his orders, the castles of Uovo and Nuovo, in the Bay of Naples, capitulated, on the 19th of June, in that year; and he subsequently took Capua Gaeta, Civita Vecchia, and Rome. While serving on this station, he was requested, by a lieutenant-colonel, to be allowed the use of two sloops-of-war, for the reduction of a small fort; which, being granted, were, on the officer's solicitation, exchanged for two frigates. A demand was then made for two ships of the line; on which, Trowbridge kicked the applicant out of his cabin, exclaiming, "The cowardly rascal!—first sloops, then frigates, then ships of the line; and then, d—n him, he is afraid to fight, after all!"

He was created a baronet on the 23rd of November, 1799; and was subsequently raised to the rank of rear-admiral. On the 10th of January, 1804, he became one of the commissioners for executing the office of high admiral; and, in 1805, proceeded in the Blenheim, with a convoy for the East Indies. During the voyage, he fell in with a small French squadron, which he beat off, but could not pursue. On his arrival at Madras, he assumed the command on the Indian station; from which, in the following year, being ordered to the Cape of Good Hope, the Blenheim was repaired for the voyage; but was so old, and had been so much damaged, that she gave symptoms of literally falling to pieces. Trowbridge, however, determined on proceeding with her to his destination; and such was the confidence his abilities had inspired, that many persons became his passengers. He departed on the 12th of January, 1807, in company with the Java, of thirty-six guns, and the Harrier, brig, of eighteen. On the 1st of February, being off Madagascar, they were overtaken by a furious gale of wind, which obliged them to lay-to; and, in the evening, the Blenheim and Java were observed, by the Harrier, with signals of distress flying, the latter being seen closing, as if to render assistance to the former, which appeared to be much lower than usual in the water. Nothing more was seen of either of the two vessels by their consort; and, the sad intelligence being communicated to Sir Edward Pellew, the commander-in-chief on the Indian Seas, that officer despatched Captain the son of Sir Thomas Trowbridge, with the Greyhound, in search of his lamented father. The voyage proved, however, unsuccessful; and no further tidings could be learned respecting the calamity. About seven hundred persons were, at the time it occurred, on board the Blenheim, and the crew of the Java, amounted to nearly half that number.

Sir Thomas Trowbridge was one of the most gallant admirals of his time; and, like his patron and friend, Earl St. Vincent, it was his maxim, never to make a difficulty. He was usually prepared for every kind of accident that might arise in the course of service, and always carried in his ship, to avoid going into port, the means of re-fitting. It is related of him, that, while on the coast of Italy, he indignantly refused to permit one of his men to act as hangman, in the execution of some priests, who had been condemned to death by the authorities; and he fed, by his own private bounty, the poor on the coast, who had been left to starve, by the rapacity of the Neapolitan court; for which he appears to have entertained, and even displayed, a thorough contempt.

THOMAS, LORD COCHRANE.

THIS officer was born in December, 1775; and, being intended for the naval service, was placed at an early age under his uncle, Sir Alexander Cochrane, with whom he served as midshipman and lieutenant, in the West Indies, the Bay of Biscay, and on the home station. He was afterwards appointed commander of the Speedy, a brig of fourteen guns; and, while stationed off Barcelona, he boarded and took a Spanish sloop-of-war, called El Gamo, the force of which, at least doubled that of his own vessel. During the same year, he made several captures; and blew up the tower of Alcanenara; but was at length compelled to surrender by a French squadron.

For his conduct in the action with El Gamo, he was made a post-captain, and commissioned to the Pallas, of thirty-two guns, with which he took, off the Western Islands, an immense number of prizes. Being off the Bay of Biscay, in April, 1806, he detached ninety men, in boats, to cut out an enemy's corvette, lying in the mouth of the river Gironde. During the progress of this exploit, he perceived three vessels approaching him, carrying together sixty-four guns, which he chased, and drove on shore, where they were wrecked.

In May, 1806, he disembarked his crew on the French coast, and destroyed all the signal-posts stationed to give notice of British cruisers. On the 14th of the same month, he had a smart encounter, off L'Isle d'Aix, with a frigate and three brigs, whilst his vessel, the Pallas, was working to windward among shoals, under the fire of a battery. He succeeded in disabling one of the brigs, and, though his own ship was much shattered, continued the action until two other frigates were sent against him, when he retired, to repair in the offing. Having completed a most successful cruise, he returned to Plymouth, and soon after offered himself as a candidate to the electors of Honiton. He failed in his first attempt; but, at the general election soon after the death of Pitt, he obtained his return. On the decease of Fox, another dissolution took place, and Lord Cochrane being put in nomination as a candidate for the city of Westminster, was elected second on the poll to Sir Francis Burdett, obtaining a majority of more than one thousand over Sheridan. He was soon after appointed to the Imperieuse, of thirty-eight guns; and, returning to the Bay of Biscay, stormed, and laid in ruins, a fort, and brought out and burnt fifteen sail of vessels, laden with merchandize, from the basin of Arcasson.

Lord Cochrane subsequently served under Admiral Collingwood, at the blockade of Cadiz. On the 31st of July, 1808, he attacked, and took possession of, the castle of Mongal, an important post held by the French, commanding the road between Barcelona and Gerona. He kept the coast of Languedoc in a state of constant alarm; destroyed some newly-constructed telegraphs, at six different places on the coast of France, besides three telegraphic houses, fourteen barracks of the gens d'armes, one battery, and the strong tower on the lake of Frontignan. In November, he defended the castle of La Trinité, near Rosas, which he blew up, on the surrender of the latter place to the French. In the January following, he brought out, from the port of Caldajuon, two small armed vessels, and eleven sail of victuallers, intended for the relief of the French garrison at Barcelona.

On his return from the coast of Spain, he joined the squadron in the British channel, commanded by Lord Gambier; and having received orders to lead the intended attack of the French fleets then lying in the Basque Roads, he caused about one thousand five hundred barrels of gunpowder to be started into puncheons, upon the tops of which were placed between three and four hundred shells, charged with fusees; and, among these, were between two and three thousand hand-grenades. In this explosion-ship, Lord Cochrane

committed himself, with only one lieutenant and four seamen, and proceeded towards the enemy's line. At this moment, the batteries on shore were provided with furnaces to fire red-hot shot, which added greatly to his lordship's danger. After having conducted this instrument of destruction as near as was possible to the enemy, he ordered his crew into the boat, and followed them, after setting fire to the fusee, which was calculated to give them fifteen minutes to get out of the reach of the explosion. However, in consequence of the wind getting very high, the fusee burnt so quickly, that, with the most violent exertion, against wind and tide, this intrepid little party was six minutes nearer than they calculated to be, at the time of the explosion. Fortunately, the boat reached, by unparalleled exertion, only just beyond the extent of destruction; but the lieutenant died, partly under fatigue, and partly drowned by the waves, which continually broke over them. Two of the four sailors were also so nearly exhausted, that their recovery was, for a long time, doubtful. The enemy, immediately crowding all sail, ran before wind and tide so fast, that the fireships, though at first very near, could not afterwards overtake them. The explosion of the engine of destruction intrusted to his lordship, had but little effect upon the adverse fleet, and a similar fate attended the other fireships, many of which, in the darkness of the night, missed their way.

As soon as Lord Cochrane reached his ship, the Imperieuse, he proceeded to attack the French vessels, and sustained their fire for more than an hour before any other of the ships of war entered the harbour. On the morning of the 12th, he headed an attack made by small vessels on seven of the enemy's ships, whose situation on shore afforded an opportunity of destroying them. A fire was opened on the Calcutta, of fifty-six guns, which immediately surrendered; and, afterwards, two ships of the line were obliged to follow their example; all of which were set on fire and destroyed, their crews having been first taken prisoners. In the course of this enterprise, Lord Cochrane displayed his humanity as signally and nobly as his courage, though not with the same success. The captain of one of the French seventy-fours, when delivering up his sword to our hero, lamented that all he had in the world was about to be destroyed by the conflagration of his ship: upon hearing this, his lordship got into the boat, and pushed off to assist the prisoner in retrieving his loss; but, as they passed a French ship, which was on fire, her guns went off, and a shot from one of them killed the French captain by Lord Cochrane's side, and so damaged the boat that she filled with water, and the rest of the party were nearly drowned. In bringing away the people of the Ville de Varsovie, his lordship, hearing that a dog had been left on board, was determined it should not be abandoned, but returned for it, and brought it off in his arms.

For his splendid exploits in the Basque Roads, he was created a knight of the Bath, and acquired a great degree of popularity. He returned to Plymouth with the English fleet, and from thence proceeded to London. Owing to the insinuations thrown out by Lord Cochrane, charging Lord Gambier with a neglect of his duty in the Basque Roads, a court-martial was demanded by the latter nobleman, who obtained an honourable acquittal.

Cochrane was, not long after, deprived of all his honours, in consequence of being mixed up in a transaction, having for its object the raising of the public funds. It appears that, in February, 1814, a person proceeded from Dover with false news of Buonaparte's death, and that he went with all possible haste to London, spreading everywhere the same report. At the moment the intelligence reached the Stock Exchange, two other pretended messengers arrived, and their corroboration supported the rise that had just taken place. The imposition was soon detected; those in the secret having, however, been considerable gainers.

The circumstances soon became known to the Stock Exchange committee, and the result was the arraignment of all the parties for a conspiracy. On the 8th of June, 1814, Lord Cochrane, Mr. Butt, Random de Berenger, the Honourable Cochrane Johnstone, and six others, were tried upon an indict-

ment charging them with circulating false news to raise the price of the funds. The amount of stock sold on the occasion amounted to nearly one million; and, but for this plan, the persons implicated must have been defaulters to the extent of £160,000, and nearly ruined by their speculations. It was proved that De Berenger, the messenger, had been allowed to change his dress at the house of Lord Cochrane, who was accordingly found guilty, and sentenced to a fine of £1,000; to be imprisoned for twelve months in the King's Bench; and to be exposed for an hour, opposite the Royal Exchange, in the pillory.

He made several vain attempts to gain a new trial, and, on the 5th of July, a motion for his expulsion from the house of commons was carried by a large majority. He attended the house on the occasion, and declared his innocence of the conspiracy with which he had been charged. On the 16th of the same month, he was unanimously re-elected for Westminster; and, in three days after, Lord Castlereagh informed the house of commons, that that part of Lord Cochrane's sentence which required him to be placed in the pillory had been remitted. It was soon after agreed, at a chapter of the order of the Bath, that his lordship should cease to be a member; and the king at arms, being duly authorised, proceeded to Henry the Seventh's chapel, removed the ensignia of the order from Lord Cochrane's stall, and kicked his banner down the steps of the chapel. He was likewise deprived of his rank in the navy.

Having been for some time in the King's Bench, he escaped, on the 15th of March, 1815, and proceeded to take the oath, as member for Westminster, in the house of commons. Whilst he was in the house, Mr. Jones, the warden of the prison, accompanied by several police officers, entered, and forcibly took him back, and placed him in the strong room; but his health having suffered by confinement, he was subsequently allowed the free use of the interior of the prison. The term of Lord Cochrane's imprisonment having, at length, expired, he went, on the very day of his liberation, to the house of commons, and was just in time to defeat, by his single vote, an intended increase of £6,000 a year to the income of the Duke of Cumberland. The fine imposed upon his lordship was raised by a subscription of a penny from each of his constituents. The thousand pound note with which Lord Cochrane paid the fine, is, we believe, still preserved at the Bank of England, and has this indorsement:—"My health having suffered by long and close confinement, and my oppressors being resolved to deprive me of my property or life, I submit to robbery to prevent myself from murder, in the hope that I may live, yet to bring the delinquents to justice.—COCHRANE."

In the year 1818, he resigned his parliamentary duties. Having left England, he arrived at Valparaiso in the year 1819, where he went for the purpose of taking command of a squadron that had been fitted out by the government of Chili. In his new occupation, in the beginning of the succeeding year, he had annihilated the commerce and naval power of Spain on the Peruvian coast; and distinguished himself by the capture of the strongly fortified town of Valdivia. The invasion of Peru being intended, he started, on the 20th of August, with an expedition under the command of himself and General San Martin, and soon after their arrival, the whole coast of Peru was declared in a state of blockade. The Chilian government rewarded his services with a present of twenty thousand acres of valuable land. In the following year, several places were taken on the coast of Peru; but Callao had capitulated to San Martin, with whom Cochrane was offended for having concluded the treaty without his participation. The crews of the fleet disappointed in their expectation of booty, shared in the disgust felt by the admiral; who, in order to appease their indignation, distributed among them a portion of the money contained in the military chest, which was kept on board his own vessel, and sent back the remainder to Chili. San Martin having assumed the supreme power in Peru, Lord Cochrane broke off all communication with him, and ordered a portion of his fleet to return to Valparaiso, whilst he proceeded with the remainder in search of two Spanish frigates, understood to be richly laden

with bullion. While engaged in the expedition against Peru, he entered the outer ports of Callao with a part of his squadron, and proceeding at midnight, with fourteen boats. and two hundred and forty men, came near to the Esmeralda, a large forty-gun frigate, moored under the guns, with a semicircle of fourteen gun-boats, and a boom made of spars chained together. Having passed the boom, Lord Cochrane, who was leading, rowed alongside the first gun-boat, and taking the officer by surprise, proposed to him, with a pistol in his hand, the alternative of "silence or death!" No reply was made; the boats pushed on unobserved, and his lordship, mounting the side of the Esmeralda, was the first to give the signal. The sentinel on the gangway fired, but was instantly cut down by the coxswain, and Lord Cochrane, though wounded in the thigh, stepped on the deck, and at the same time the frigate was boarded on the other side by some of his lordship's party. The enemy made a gallant stand in different parts of the ship, and Cochrane, at the head of a party of marines, beat them from one of their positions. Before one o'clock, the vessel was captured, and steered out of the harbour under the fire of the whole north face of the castle.

In the house of commons, Sir James Mackintosh, on the 21st of June, 1824, eulogized this splendid service in the highest terms, and concluded by expressing a hope that the crown might be advised to restore Lord Cochrane to the service. The speech of Sir James was followed by cheers from both sides, showing that the feeling in favour of his lordship was very general. Lord Cochrane, in 1823, entered the service of the Emperor of Brazils, with the consent of the Chilian government, but had only a small squadron under his command. The Portuguese force consisted of thirteen ships of war, besides numerous armed merchantmen; and though this armament was too strong for his lordship to attack, he watched and followed the enemy, and by skilful manœuvres, succeeded in making several captures. In the following year, a dispute arose between himself and the Brazilian court, respecting the proceeds of certain prizes, which was, however, amicably settled, and he retained the command of Don Pedro's fleet. Soon after, he blockaded Pernambuco, and offered the insurgents very liberal terms of surrender; which being refused, he bombarded the place, and the republicans were driven into the town. In the course of the year 1824, he was created Marquess of Maranham, and had other titles of nobility bestowed upon him.

In June, 1825, on board the Peranga, a frigate, belonging to the Emperor of Brazils, he arrived, to repair, at Portsmouth, and anchored at Spithead, where, on landing, he was cheered three times by the populace. In the following year, he agreed to take the command of the Greek fleet; and, in the year 1827, having been made naval commander-in-chief in Greece, he formed a plan for raising the siege of Athens. In consequence of the Greeks mistaking the time for advancing, the plan was rendered abortive, and they were obliged to retire with great loss. Cochrane was so closely pressed, that he jumped into the sea, in order to regain his vessel. Subsequently, he appeared in the service of Greece, on the coast of Egypt. Lord Cochrane, not long after these events, returned to London, where he has taken a house in the Regent's Park, as a permanent residence.

The naval career of Lord Cochrane was marked by a series of useful and honourable actions, in which he invariably acted with calmness and skill, humanity and generosity. No officer, it has been asserted, ever attempted or succeeded in more arduous enterprises, with so little loss. He was ever watchful; and if he intended an adventure, would, before he fired a shot, reconnoitre in person, take soundings and bearings, and pass whole nights under the enemy's batteries, having incessantly in use his lead-line and spy-glass. Regarding his generosity, it may be remarked, that while on board the Pallas, he captured a rich prize, called La Fortuna, a Spanish ship, laden with specie to the amount of £150,000, and with other goods of the same value. The captain and supercargo appeared much dejected, as their private property was on board, and was estimated at thirty thousand dollars each. The Spaniards told his lordship

that they had families in Old Spain, and had now lost all their savings of nearly twenty years, when they were returning to their native country to enjoy the fruits of their industry. The captain, in particular, said, he had lost a similar fortune in 1799, on being taken by a British cruiser. Lord Cochrane consulted his officers as to the propriety of returning five thousand dollars a-piece to the two Spaniards, to be paid out of the proportions of the whole crew in the prize; and the men being called on deck, gave three cheers, as a token of their approval of the proposition.

The popularity of his lordship has been interrupted on one or two occasions. His continued opposition of Lord Gambier was unfortunate and ill-advised; it drew upon him a very severe censure from Sir Charles Hamilton, a naval officer of such a character as to lead a great portion of the country with him. After Gambier's acquittal, the whole house took up his cause, and Cochrane found himself supported by a few friends only. As to the affair on the Stock Exchange, while the majority of the people considered his lordship the dupe of other persons, yet there were many, judging from the evidence alone, who considered him guilty.

SIR HARRY BURRARD NEALE.

SIR HARRY BURRARD NEALE, eldest son of William Burrard, Esq. succeeded to a baronetcy, by the death of his uncle, on the 12th of April, 1791; and adopted the name of Neale in 1795, on his marriage with the daughter of the late Robert Neale, Esq., of Shaw House, Wiltshire. Of the earliest stages of his naval career, we have no authentic account; but, in 1793, he was commander of the Nautilus sloop; and, on the 1st of February, of the same year, obtained the rank of post-captain. He, shortly after, assisted in L'Aimable, thirty-two, at the reduction of Bastia; and captured, in May, 1794, the French corvette, La Moselle, eighteen guns, off the Hières islands. In 1795, he commanded the St. Fiorenzo; in which vessel King George the Third frequently went on short marine excursions from his summer residence at Weymouth.

On the 9th of May, 1797, Sir Harry, being off Brest in this vessel, in company with La Nymphe, discovered two French men-of-war standing in for the land; which, after a short, but very active engagement, were compelled to surrender. Soon after this event, the Fiorenzo was fitted up to carry the Princess of Wirtemberg to Germany; but, previously to her sailing, an ineffectual attempt was made, by the mutineers at the Nore, to seduce her crew from their duty; and being ordered to anchor close under the stern of Parker's ship, the Sandwich, she contrived to effect her escape; and, getting clear through the mutinous fleet, proceeded to Harwich. On the 8th of October, 1798, Sir Harry entertained the royal family, and a number of the nobility, at a public breakfast, on board of his ship, in commemoration of Nelson's victory at the Nile.

In April, 1799, while the Fiorenzo and Amelia were off Belleisle, just after the main-top-gallant, fore, and mizen masts of the latter had been carried away by a squall, three French frigates bore down on them; when an action ensued, in which the English, by being drawn down to the islands of Houat and Hedie, were exposed to the fire from their batteries. The French vessels, were, however, ultimately compelled to stand in towards the Loire, two of them being in a very shattered condition. When the enemy retreated, the British seamen gave nine hearty cheers; while, it is said, the batteries of the former actually fired on the runaways. Shortly afterwards, the St. Fiorenzo fell in with and captured a French lettre de marque, from Cape François, laden with sugar, coffee, and indigo. In 1801, Sir Harry was appointed to the Centaur, seventy-four; afterwards to the Royal Charlotte yacht; and, in 1804, was made one of the lords of the



admiralty. In July, 1805, resigning his seat at the board, he was commissioned to the Royal Sovereign yacht; and, soon after, to the London, ninety-eight guns, attached to the squadron under Sir John B. Warren.

On the 13th of March, 1806, Sir Harry Neale, being in command of the London, and assisted by the Amazon, captured a French line-of-battle ship and a frigate, after a running fight of six hours. In 1808, he joined the channel fleet, under Lord Gambier; and, in the succeeding year, was present at the destruction of the French ships in Aix Roads; and, afterwards, commanded the blockading squadron off Rochefort; a duty which he performed with great judgment. On the 31st of July, 1810, he became a rear-admiral, and was appointed to the Boyne, ninety-eight guns. In the spring of 1813, he shifted his flag into the Ville de Paris, a first-rate, in which it continued until the peace. He was made vice-admiral, June 4th, 1814; K. C. B., January 2nd, 1815; G. C. B., September 14th, 1822; and he sat, for many years, as member of parliament for Lymington. Sir Harry Burrard, in every service on which he was employed, sustained the character of a brave and skilful naval officer, and fully merited the honours he received.

SIR THOMAS BYAM MARTIN.

THIS officer, third son of Sir Henry Martin, Bart., comptroller of the navy, and member of parliament for Southampton, went, in 1793, with Lord Hood, to the Mediterranean, as commander of the Tisiphone sloop, from which he was removed into the Modeste frigate. Being advanced to post rank on the 5th of March, 1793, he served at the reduction of Bastia; and, in 1795, being on the Irish station, in the Santa Margarita, accompanied by the Cerberus frigate, he took Le Jean Bart, a corvette of eighteen guns, belonging to the enemy. In the following year, he took a French frigate off Sicily, on the 8th of June, and two privateers at the latter end of October. In 1797, he cruised in the Tamar, with considerable success, on the West India station; where he took, in a few months, nine privateers, and afterwards returned to England. Having been appointed to the Fisgard, of forty-six guns, he fell in, on the 20th of October, 1798, off Brest, with an enemy's ship, which he captured, after a long contest; during which, his ship became so ungovernable, that, but for the skilful exertions of the officers and crew of the Fisgard, her opponent would have succeeded in escaping. In 1800, while acting under the orders of Sir J. B. Warren, Captain Martin, on the 23rd of June, headed an attack by the boats of the squadron, on some armed vessels in the Quimper river; but the enemy having retired, the British landed, and blew up three batteries. On the 1st of the following month, he took charge of an enterprise against some vessels lying within the island of Nourmontier, laden with supplies for the fleet at Brest, and moored under the protection of six heavy batteries. The party, consisting of seven officers, and one hundred and eighty-five men, boarded the ships of the enemy, and being unable to bring them out, were forced to destroy their prizes. In endeavouring to get off, they experienced considerable difficulty, owing to the tide having gone down, and while vainly attempting to get their boats into deep water, were exposed to the heavy fire of the enemy. By taking another vessel from their opponents, which they dragged through the sand for two miles, before they could get it afloat, they at last reached the Fisgard, which, during the remainder of the war, succeeded in capturing several French and Spanish armed vessels. She was put out of commission on the conclusion of a peace; and, in 1803, Captain Martin was appointed to the Impetueuse, eighty-four, employed off Brest, Ferrol and Corunna, till 1807; when he removed, successively, into the Prince of Wales and the Implacable; in the latter of which, he proceeded,

under Sir James Saumarez, to the Baltic. Being employed in assisting Sweden against Russia, he, on the 26th of August, 1808, attacked, and would have captured, the Sewolod, seventy-four, which was saved by the near approach of the whole Russian fleet bearing up to her assistance. She afterwards grounded; and having surrendered to the Centaur, such was the injury she had sustained in the action with the Implacable, that she was destroyed; and Captain Martin received the Swedish order of the Sword, as a reward for his services. Continuing in the same ship, he, on the 6th of July, 1809, at the head of a small squadron, entered the Gulf of Narva; and, notwithstanding the strength of the place, succeeded in taking twelve Russian ships, laden with provisions, besides a number of gun-boats. Captain Martin obtained the command of the Sovereign yacht, on the 31st of July, 1810; was made a rear-admiral on the 1st of August, in the following year; and, with his flag in the Aboukir, proceeded to the Baltic. Here he assisted in the defence of Riga; and, having returned to England, was appointed second in command at Plymouth. He was knighted in 1814; made a K. C. B. in 1815; and, in 1816, was made comptroller of the navy.

In 1822, he was returned to parliament for Lymington, and subsequently for Plymouth. He has been advanced to the rank of vice-admiral of the red, is a director of Greenwich Hospital, and a commissioner of the board of longitude.

Sir Byam Martin was an officer of considerable energy and skill; while the zeal and judgment he possessed rendered him also valuable to his country in a civil capacity. His naval services were numerous, though not particularly distinguished; and, in his performance of the duties of comptroller of the navy, he evinced the same talent and assiduity by which, throughout his nautical career, he rendered himself eminent.

SIR EDWARD BERRY.

EDWARD BERRY entered the merchant service at the age of fourteen, and soon after was advanced to the situation of mate in a West-Indiaman; in which capacity, during the American war, he crossed the Atlantic. He was subsequently pressed, and placed on the quarter-deck of a king's ship; where, by his bravery in jumping on board a French vessel of war, which would have probably escaped, he compelled it to surrender; and for which heroic action he was rewarded by a lieutenant's commission. He also signalized himself, on the 1st of June, 1794, in Lord Howe's victory. In the early part of the year 1796, he was appointed to the Agamemnon, of sixty-four guns, commanded by Commodore Nelson; and at Porto Feraijo, being first lieutenant of his majesty's ship, Captain, Nelson urged his promotion, for the masterly style in which he brought that ship to bear on the batteries. In the battle off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797, being in the Captain, with Sir Horatio Nelson, he was the first man to board the San Nicholas; and was among the first who took possession of the San Josef. For his heroic conduct in this action, he was, on the 16th of March, 1797, advanced to the rank of post-captain.

In July, 1797, he commanded one of the ships employed in the expedition against Santa Cruz, under the direction of Nelson, whose arm was shattered by a shot which rendered amputation necessary. On being condoled with, by the king, at a levee, for the loss of his limb, he turned round to Berry, who had been in the same boat with him at the time the accident occurred, and, introducing the captain to his majesty, observed, "that he had not experienced great loss, as this officer was his right hand." On the 1st of August, 1798, when Lord Nelson was wounded in the head, at the battle of the Nile, Captain Berry, who commanded the Vanguard, seventy-four, caught the admiral in his arms, and took an active part in the

memorable victory. His conduct was highly eulogized by Nelson, who said in his despatches, that, when he was, of necessity, himself removed from the deck, Captain Berry was fully equal to the important duty which devolved on him.

Being despatched in the Leander, Captain Thomson, to carry the news of the victory to Europe, he was met by a large French ship, called Le Généreux; to which, though of a very superior force, it was determined, by those in command of the English ship, that they would not quietly surrender. After a bloody fight of several hours, in which Captain Berry was wounded in the arm, by a part of the skull of one of six belonging to the ship's company who fell around him, the Leander was, at length, compelled honourably to strike her colours. On returning to England, a privilege allowed to Captains Thomson and Berry, on their parole, a court-martial ensued, by which the former was acquitted, and the latter eulogized for the zeal he had manifested by giving his assistance in the combat. The intelligence of the late glorious victory having preceded the arrival of these gallant officers, they were received with applause by their countrymen. Captain Berry was knighted, on the 12th of December, 1798, and was presented with the freedom of the city of London; on which occasion, the chamberlain observed, "that the city of London was particularly happy to celebrate the magnanimity of one of its own citizens."

In the autumn of the following year, he proceeded again to the Mediterranean, as captain of Nelson's flag-ship, the Foudroyant, of eighty guns; and, in March, 1800, assisted in capturing his old opponent, Le Généreux, and Le Guillaume Tell, of eighty guns, the only remaining ship which had escaped from the battle in Aboukir Bay. The latter vessel gallantly kept her colours flying till she was an ungovernable log, and had lost two hundred of her men, while but eight of the crew of the Foudroyant were killed, and sixty-one wounded. She, however, expended one hundred and sixty-two barrels of gunpowder, and two thousand seven hundred and forty-nine cannon-balls in the conflict; and her captain was hurt in the foot, though he did not quit the deck during the whole of the engagement. In June, 1800, Sir Edward Berry conveyed the queen and part of the royal family of Naples, from Palermo to Leghorn; for which he received a gold box set with brilliants, inclosing a diamond ring, with an autograph letter of thanks, from her majesty. The Foudroyant having proceeded to Minorca, to refit, Sir Edward returned to England in the Princess Charlotte frigate; and, during the remainder of the war, commanded the Ruby, of sixty-four guns, stationed in the North Sea.

After the renewal of the war, he, in 1805, went, in the Agamemnon, to join Nelson's fleet, and succeeded in doing so just before the battle of Trafalgar; though, in his passage out, he found himself, one night, in the midst of the Rochefort squadron; from which he contrived to escape by his very superior seamanship. On the 6th of February, 1806, he assisted Sir J. Duckworth in discomfiting a French squadron off St. Domingo; and, having caused a seventy-four to strike her colours, he proceeded to attack another ship, when that which had surrendered to him re-hoisted her colours, and was a second time taken. This circumstance caused an unpleasant altercation after the action; but the committee of the Patriotic Fund, at Lloyd's, presented him with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, and with three silver vases, commemorative of the three great battles in which he had been engaged. During his continuance in the West Indies, he contributed to the capture of a French brig of eighteen guns, and of a privateer of seventeen guns and one hundred and fifteen men.

On the 12th of December, 1806, he obtained a patent of baronetage, as Sir Edward Berry, of Catton, in the county of Norfolk. In the autumn of 1811, he was appointed to the Sceptre, of seventy-four guns; from which, in 1812, he was removed into the Barfleur, ninety-eight, and again sent to the Mediterranean under Lord Exmouth. In December, 1813, Sir Edward was appointed to the Royal Sovereign yacht; in the following year, he attended the allied monarchs on their visit to the fleet, at Spithead; and he was afterwards appointed to the Royal George.

On the 2nd of January, 1815, he was nominated a K. C. B.; on the 12th of August, 1819, he was made a colonel of marines; and, on the 19th of July, 1821, he became a rear-admiral of the blue.

The subject of this memoir was the only officer in his majesty's navy who had the honour of three medals; having commanded a line-of-battle ship in the battles of the Nile, Trafalgar, and St. Domingo. He married, on the 12th of December, 1797, his first cousin, Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Samuel Foster, D. D., rector of Shotley, Suffolk. He died without issue; and the baronetcy has, therefore, become extinct. Sir Edward, like Lords St. Vincent and Nelson, was remarkable for his coolness and intrepidity in carrying into action his ship, which was at all times well disciplined, but without undue severity. He enjoyed, through life, the personal friendship of those two great men. In private life, he was a sincere friend, and a man of strict integrity.

SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM.

SIR PULTENEY MALCOLM attained to post rank in the navy in 1794; and on the 14th of November, the same year, he was commissioned to the Fox frigate; and, early in 1795, convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to the Mediterranean. He afterwards served at Quebec and in the North Seas, and was intrusted with a convoy to the East Indies, where he made prize of La Modeste, of twenty guns. Towards the end of the year 1797, he was stationed in the China Seas, under the orders of Captain Edward Cooke, of La Sybille, forty-four; and both ships, on the 13th of January, 1798, entered the Bay of Manilla, with their vessels so completely disguised, that the Spaniards, imagining them to be French frigates, sent off several boats to them, with officers of rank and offers of assistance. The Spaniards were detained on board, but treated with the greatest hospitality, and were all released after the English had brought out the gun-boats and feluccas which lay in the bay. Shortly afterwards, Captain Malcolm made a fruitless attack on the settlement of Sambangen, on the island of Majindinao, and afterwards steered for Pollock Bay, where, by his orders, a party of men scoured the woods, burnt the villages, and captured the chief of the natives; as no account could be obtained of eleven Englishmen who had gone on shore for water. In the succeeding year, those who had survived were delivered up, through the interference of the Sultan of Mindanao, who was presented with £1500 for his services. On the 18th of June, 1798, Captain Malcolm was commissioned to the Suffolk, the flag-ship of Vice-admiral Rainier, commander-in-chief on the East India station; and, subsequently, to the Victorious, where he continued until the termination of the war.

Early in 1804, he commanded the Royal Sovereign, and afterwards the Kent and Renown, in succession. In 1805, he served in the Donegal, under Nelson, in his pursuit to the West Indies of the French and Spanish fleets; and afterwards formed part of Admiral Calder's squadron, ordered off Cadiz to reinforce Collingwood. He next repaired to Gibraltar, to have his ship refitted, but learning that the enemy had put to sea, he departed on the 22nd of October, and made for the scene of action. He arrived in time to capture the Rayo, and to signalize himself by his humane exertions to save the lives of several wounded French prisoners, who, in a fit of frenzy, had cut the cables of the Berwick, in which they were situated. About two hundred men, however, perished, who could not be got off the ship before she went to pieces on the rock of St. Lucar. Afterwards, during the storm, Captain Malcolm, in the Donegal, repeatedly examined the whole coast between Lagos Bay and Cadiz, to assist any vessels he might find in distress; and besides the number of lives he had saved, carried into Gibraltar the Bahama, one of the finest line-of-battle ships in the Spanish navy, which he found deserted near St. Lucar. After these events, the



Donegal was employed, under Sir John T. Duckworth, off Cadiz, with whom it afterwards went, in pursuit of the Rochefort squadron, to the West Indies. In this expedition, Captain Malcolm served in an engagement off St. Domingo, on the 6th of February, 1806, and in that action captured the Jupiter; the Donegal's loss amounting to twelve men killed and thirty-three wounded. On his passage home with the prizes, Le Brave, seventy-four, one of the captured ships, foundered; but he had taken measures previously to save the persons on board from shipwreck. On his return home, he was presented with a gold medal for his bel aviour in this action; received the thanks of the house of lords and commons; and a vase of the value of £100 from the Patriotic Fund. Continuing in the Donegal, he was next attached to the main fleet under Lord Gambier, and in April, 1809, had the charge of a squadron employed on a cruising expedition. Subsequently to this, he had the direction of the blockade of Cherburg; and in November, 1810, his squadron attacked two frigates under the batteries of La Hogue, both of which were driven on shore in consequence of the proceedings of himself and of the captains under his orders.

The Donegal was put out of commission in 1811, and Captain Malcolm was appointed to the Royal Oak, seventy-four, and, in the same year, was appointed colonel of marines. In 1813, he was made rear-admiral of the blue; and on the 1st of June, 1814, hoisted his flag, and sailed for North America, with the land forces under the command of Brigadier-general Ross. In the unsuccessful attempt subsequently made upon New Orleans, he directed the landing of the English army, and received the unqualified commendations of the commander-in-chief for the zeal with which he performed his several duties. On his return to England, he found that he had been rewarded with the order of the Bath, and, shortly after his arrival, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the squadron under orders to co-operate with the Duke of Wellington and the British allies against Napoleon Buonaparte, after his escape from Elba. At the end of the campaign he received the thanks of his grace, whom, in 1797, he had carried, in the Fox, from the Cape of Good Hope to Bengal; and, in 1808, Captain Malcolm had escorted the troops of Sir Arthur Wellesley from Cork to Portugal. Early in 1816, Sir Pulteney Malcolm succeeded Sir George Cockburn in the command of St. Helena; and, in the course of frequent interviews with Napoleon, received the accounts of the ex-emperor's own life from the mouth of the illustrious exile. He quitted the island in July, 1817. On the 19th of July, 1821, he was made vice-admiral of the blue; and, on the decease of King George the Fourth, was flag officer in the Mediterranean.

On January 18th, 1809, he was married to Clementina, eldest daughter of the Hon. W. F. Elphinstone, the niece of Lord Keith, and cousin of the Hon. Admiral Fleming. Admiral Malcolm blended the finest feelings of humanity with the truest courage; and though he contended against an unsubdued enemy with unremitting energy, his foe, when vanquished, became the object of his sympathetic clemency. In private life, he has the reputation of being an amiable man; and Napoleon Buonaparte said of him, that few men had so prepossessing a manner and exterior.

SIR JOSEPH SYDNEY YORKE.

THIS officer, youngest son of the late Right Honourable Charles Yorke, Lord-chancellor of England, went, on the 15th of February, 1780, on board the Duke, of ninety-eight guns, as a midshipman. He afterwards served in the Formidable, under Lord Rodney, to whom he acted as aide-de-camp in the battles fought off Guadaloupe, on the 9th and 12th of April, 1782; after which, on his return to England, Mr. Yorke was appointed, in succession, to the Assistance, on the American station; and the Salisbury, in which he acted as

master's mate, on the Newfoundland station. He was made a lieutenant on the 16th of June, 1789, and served in that capacity on board the Adamant, Thisbe, and Victory. In the following year, he was elected member of parliament for Reigate, in Surrey. Having continued in the Victory during the Spanish and Russian armaments, he, in February, 1791, commanded the Rattlesnake; in which he continued to cruise in the channel till he was made post-captain of the Circe, and was employed in the soundings at the commencement of the war with the French republic. He captured several large privateers and merchantmen, as well as a large corvette, close to Brest, in sight of a very superior French squadron. In 1794, he joined the North Sea fleet, under Lord Duncan, in the Stag; which captured, in the August of the following year, the Alliance, a large Batavian frigate. Having cruised, with success, in the same vessel, till 1800, he was, in that year, appointed to the Jason; and served, subsequently, in the Canada, Prince George, Barfleur, and Christian, until the 22nd of June, 1810, when he was appointed one of the lords of the admiralty. On this occasion, he vacated, but was re-elected to, his seat in parliament; and he had also, on the 21st of April, 1805, been knighted, on receiving a blue riband, as proxy, for his brother, the Earl of Hardwicke, lord-lieutenant of Ireland.

Sir Joseph Yorke was, on the 31st of July, 1810, made rear-admiral of the blue; and, in the January following, having his flag on board the Vengeur, seventy-four, proceeded to the reinforcement of Lord Wellington's army in Portugal. He afterwards went to the Western Isles, for the protection of the homeward-bound East India fleet, which reached England in safety. He was elected member of parliament for Sandwich, in 1812; was made a vice-admiral in July, 1814; nominated a knight commander of the Bath, in January, 1815; and, in the same year, was presented with the freedom of the borough of Plymouth. He resigned his seat at the admiralty in 1818, and was returned member of parliament for Reigate. Sir Joseph has been twice married; first, on the 29th of March, 1798, to Miss Elizabeth Rattray, by whom he had six sons and one daughter; and, secondly, on the 22nd of May, 1813, to the Honourable Uriana Anne, Dowager Marchioness of Clanricarde, by whom he had no issue.

Though his opportunities of distinction were few, his naval career was highly useful and honourable. At the board of admiralty, his nautical skill and zeal for his profession were the means of introducing into the service many valuable improvements. He was always held in high estimation by his fellow seamen, and was universally looked upon as the sailor's friend. As a member of the house of commons, he was distinguished more for his good-humour and jocularity, than for his political ability, though he had always a zealous regard to the interests of the naval profession.

ROBERT WALTER OTWAY.

ROBERT WALTER OTWAY, son of an officer in the army, entered the navy in the Elizabeth, seventy-four, and became, in due time, a lieutenant in the Impregnable, ninety-eight, which took part in the engagement of the 1st of June, 1794, as the flag-ship of Rear-admiral Caldwell. Having, on this occasion, displayed singular gallantry, by going aloft, during the action, to rectify an accident that had occurred to the top-sail-yard, he was offered the post of first lieutenant, which he modestly declined, observing "that he was on the happiest terms possible with his messmates, and that being placed so suddenly over the heads of several old officers might probably create jealousies, and prove detrimental to the service." Caldwell acquiesced in the justice of his remark; but on his flag being removed to the Majestic, insisted that Otway should be his first lieutenant, and he accordingly accompanied his commander to the West Indies. Not

long after his arrival at Martinique, he was appointed commander of the Thorn sloop, described as a wretched little vessel, in which he took, in April, 1795, La Belle Creole, intended for the destruction of Martinique; the inhabitants of which island presented him with a sword worth two hundred guineas. In May following, the Thorn, having only eighty of her crew on board, captured Le Courier Nationale, of one hundred and nineteen men, after an action of thirty-five minutes. He was wounded in the engagement, and subsequently took part in the Carib war, in the island of St. Vincent. Being made post-captain on the 30th of October, he proceeded in the Mermaid, of thirty-two guns, to Grenada, and while attacking the combined force of the slaves and French inhabitants, refused to act on the suggestion of the English general to reimbark, on perceiving that two ships had arrived with reinforcements for the enemy. By ascending to a height, from which he fired some field-pieces on the vessels, he compelled them to retire, and thus gained for the English a decided victory. On his passage afterwards from Grenada to Guadaloupe, he was attacked, on the 8th of August, 1796, by a large French frigate, La Vengeance, which had orders to sink or take the Mermaid, but the enemy was compelled to return, with loss, to her anchorage. Captain Otway subsequently assisted in cutting out twelve sail of merchantmen, protected by forts; and, in 1797, removed into the Ceres, in which he destroyed one ship, at Porto Rico, and captured another. On one of these occasions, he nearly escaped being shot, and was in similar peril while boarding the vessel of a commodore of a flotilla, near Havannah. He was shortly after appointed to the Trent, of thirty-six guns, and while off St. Juan, in 1799, he brought out a schooner, by night, from under a battery. In the same quarter, in company with the Sparrow cutter, he attacked two French privateers and a Spanish brig, and some other vessels lying at anchor near a small battery. On the approach of the English, the enemy made a signal of no quarter, and, after a short action, were compelled to surrender.

Towards the close of the year 1800, Captain Otway returned to England, having on board Sir Hyde Parker, and afterwards, in that commander's flag-ship, the London, proceeded to the Baltic. In the battle of Copenhagen, he was sent, in an open boat, with instructions for Lord Nelson, with whom he continued until the cessation of the action. After the victory he was sent home with the despatches, but again returned to the North Seas, where he remained for a short period. On quitting this station, he removed into the Edgar, which, however, in July, 1802, was put out of commission.

From 1803 till 1810, he was employed, with credit, on various services; and, in July of the latter year, served in the Ajax, of seventy-four guns, as part of a squadron off Toulon, under the orders of Blackwood. The enemy being desirous of liberating one of their own frigates then in Bandol, came out for the purpose, when they were immediately opposed by the British force, and, by the judicious proceedings of Otway, the Sheerwater, of eighteen guns, was saved from capture. His conduct on the occasion was the subject of praise in the official reports of the transaction. He continued to command the Ajax until late in 1811, when the state of his health compelled him to quit active service for a time, having, however, before his return home, been present at the destruction of a French convoy on the coast of Catalonia, and at the taking of La Dromedaire, which had on board a large quantity of ammunition. In 1813, he resumed the command of the Ajax, in which he made many prizes, and was employed in co-operating with the land forces at the siege of St. Sebastian, and escorting a reinforcement of troops for the army in Canada.

Captain Otway was promoted to a flag on the 4th of January, 1814, and subsequently became rear-admiral of the red. In 1818, he was nominated commander-in-chief on the Scottish coast; and, while on that station, where he remained until 1821, was presented with the freedom of the city of Edinburgh.

He was married, in 1801, to a daughter of Admiral Holloway, by whom he had issue several children.

Admiral Otway, though his services have been numerous and eminently



successful, has received few of those distinctions usually awarded to naval officers; many of whom, possessing less merit, have received greater encouragement. His zeal was such, that during eighteen years, he slept on shore only for one night; and the value of his services may be estimated by the fact, that he took armed vessels, mounting, on an aggregate, one thousand guns, from the enemy. He was a strict disciplinarian, and acted as such equally with regard to men and officers. Such was his vigilance, that he was humorously said, by one of his crew, always to sleep with one eye open.

SIR CHARLES ROWLEY.

THIS officer, the fourth son of Vice-admiral Sir Joshua Rowley, obtained his rank of post-captain on the 1st of August, 1795; and, in the ensuing year, was chief officer of the Cleopatra, of thirty-two guns; while serving in which, on the American station, he made prize of a French corvette, called the Aurore. He next commanded L'Unité; in which he captured a vessel mounting ten guns, and assisted at the taking of the Indian, of sixteen. Early in 1801, he was appointed to the Boadicea frigate, whose boats, in company with those of the Fisgard and Diamond, brought out, and took possession of, from under the batteries of Corunna, El Neptuno, of twenty guns, together with a gun-boat. He was afterwards successively commissioned to the Ruby, sixty-four, and the Eagle, in which he served, under Sir Sidney Smith, off the coasts of Naples and Sicily; and, in May of that year, was actively employed in the reduction of the island of Capri, where his services were very effective.

Captain Rowley being off Brisindi, in the month of November, 1811, made prize of La Corcyre, of forty-four guns, and having on board one hundred and thirty soldiers, with a cargo of wheat and military stores. This success was soon followed by the storming and destruction of the battery of Cape Ceste, in the Adriatic; which was effected by the marines of the Eagle and a detachment of soldiers. At the taking of Fiume, in the Adriatic, on the 3rd of July, 1813, Captain Rowley bore a very distinguished and prominent part. On directions being given to storm, he led the first division of marines to the attack, and hoisted the British colours on the battery; while Hoste, at the head of the marines, spiked the guns of another fort that had been already silenced by two of the ships. Rowley having now given orders for the guns of the battery he had taken to be turned against those not yet reduced, entered the town; which, after some severe fighting, was taken: the loss to the squadron employed on the occasion being only one killed and six wounded. Ninety vessels thus fell into the hands of the English, besides a large store of ordnance, ammunition, and provisions, which were brought away or destroyed. But a few days after this achievement, the fortress of Farasina was taken by a storming party, in pursuance of orders from Captain Rowley, who, on the 2nd of August following, in company with Captain Hoste, took Rovigno, destroyed the forts, and burnt, sank, or brought away, the twenty-one vessels that were lying at anchor in the harbour.

At the attack upon Trieste, in the following month, by Admiral Fremantle, and the Austrian general, Count Nugent, Captain Rowley again signalized himself. "He had advanced," says Brenton, "a long thirty-two pounder to within two hundred yards of the Spanza, a strong building with one gun, and loop-holes for musketry, which stood upon a hill, with a wall fourteen feet high surrounding it. On firing the first shot from the thirty-two pounder, the ground gave way, and the gun fell six feet below the platform. It was fine to see, (says the admiral in his despatch,) Captain Rowley and his people immediately get a triangle above the work, and the heavy gun, with its carriage, run up to its place again, in the midst of a shower of grape

and musketry, which did considerable mischief, and occasioned severe loss to our brave men; but the perseverance of Captain Rowley was crowned with success. The army surrendered the Spanza, and the castle soon followed. This place was very strong, and garrisoned by eight hundred Frenchmen; mounted forty-five large guns, forty mortars, and four howitzers. The number of British seamen killed amounted only to ten, and of the wounded to thirty-five. The number of merchant-vessels taken in the harbour was fifty-five." After this, Rowley was employed in the Adriatic, until the fall of Ragusa.

As a reward for his services, he was invested with the order of Maria Theresa of Austria, on the 23rd of May, 1814; and, on the 4th of June, he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral, and, subsequently, to that of vice-admiral of the blue. In January, 1815, he was made a K. C. B.; and, in the same year, he assumed the command in the river Medway, and retained it for the usual period of three years. In 1820, he was appointed chief officer on the Jamaica station, where he remained for a similar space of time. He was married to Elizabeth, youngest daughter of the late Admiral Sir Richard King, by whom he has issue.

SIR THOMAS MASTERMAN HARDY.

THIS gentleman first distinguished himself in the navy, by capturing the French ship, La Martin, off Santa Cruz, for which service he was appointed to the rank of commander in 1797. His conduct, on this occasion, was so heroic, that Nelson, in consequence, solicited preferment for him from the commander-in-chief, Sir John Jervis, who, in his answer, calls the capture of La Martin a desperate enterprise; and, soon after, appointed Hardy to the ship he had taken from the enemy. After this achievement, he sailed to Egypt with Nelson, to whom, after the battle of the Nile, he became flag-captain. He proceeded with Lord Nelson, after the battle of Copenhagen, to the Baltic, but returned home in the St. George, before the close of the year. In 1801, he was commissioned to the Isis, of fifty guns; and, early in 1802, had the honour of conveying the late Duke of Kent to Gibraltar. From the latter ship he was transferred to the Amphion frigate, and employed to carry Lord R. Fitzgerald, ambassador to Lisbon, from which duty he returned in the month of December following, Nelson and Hardy now became inseparable companions, and so remained until the fall of the former, in his last engagement, off Cape Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805. On that day, Hardy was Nelson's flag-captain; and we refer to the memoir of his lordship, for an account of the part which our officer sustained in the action, as well as for the narrative of the conversation between them before Nelson was wounded, and during his dying hours. Captain Hardy afterwards accompanied the remains of his lordship to England; and, on the 9th of January, 1806, assisted at the grand ceremony of his interment at St. Paul's Cathedral. Nelson evinced his partiality for the subject of our memoir by bequeathing him his telescopes, and a small pecuniary legacy.

In 1806, he was created a baronet; and, soon after, commissioned to the Triumph, in which he was employed on the Halifax station, and afterwards at Lisbon; in respect of which latter service, he was, in 1811, appointed a chief of division in the royal armada of Portugal, and rewarded with double the amount of the usual pay. In August, 1812, he was appointed to the Ramillies, seventy-four, and ordered to North America; and, in the course of the following year, had the command of the squadron stationed near New London. While off that place, in the month of June, his boats had made prize of a schooner, whose crew had left her. The captured vessel having been brought near the Ramillies, Sir Thomas ordered her to be placed alongside another prize, but while these directions were being

put into execution, the vessel blew up, and killed Lieutenant Geddes and ten men. The American merchants at New York, having heard that the Ramillies was short of provisions, had placed some in the hatchway; but in the hold were many barrels of gunpowder, and trains laid, so that, by means of clock-work, an explosion might take place at a stated time. This contrivance was the work of the merchants—sanctioned, as many imagined, by the American government, and contrived for the destruction of the Ramillies and her crew. In the year 1814, our officer, assisted by Lieutenant-colonel Pilkington, captured all the islands in Pass Macquady Bay, and he likewise bombarded the town of Stonington, the inhabitants of which place had aided in the attempt to destroy the Ramillies.

On the 2nd of January, 1815, Sir Thomas Hardy was made a K. C. B; in July, 1816, appointed to a royal yacht; on the 30th of November, 1818, commissioned to the Superb, of seventy-eight guns; and, in 1819, sailed in that ship for South America, where he acted as commodore of the British squadron. He continued on this station for about three years; and was subsequently advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue.

Sir Thomas Hardy was honoured by the particular friendship of Lord Nelson, and was mentioned by him to his present majesty, when Duke of Clarence, as an officer of the most distinguished merit.

Sir Thomas married a daughter of Sir George Berkeley, and niece of the Duke of Richmond.

SIR HENRY BLACKWOOD.

HENRY, youngest son of Sir John Blackwood, entered the navy at an early age; and, having served in the Mediterranean for a short period, acted, in 1790, as signal-midshipman, in the Royal Charlotte, under Lord Howe, during the time of the Spanish armament. Being promoted by his lordship to the rank of lieutenant, he served, on the 1st of June, 1794, in the Invincible, which captured an eighty-four gun-ship, called Le Juste, after a closely fought action of two hours. On his return to Portsmouth, he was appointed commander of the Megara, in the channel fleet; and having been, on the 2nd of January, 1795, advanced to the rank of post-captain, he, soon after, in the Brilliant, of twenty-eight guns, while giving chase to a Spanish vessel, off Teneriffe, was brought to action by two French frigates; from both of which, having maintained with each a spirited encounter, he succeeded in escaping. Being afterwards appointed chief officer of the Penelope frigate, attached to Lord Nelson's fleet, he formed part of a squadron employed in the blockade of Malta. Whilst stationed to watch for the Guillaume Tell, on her expected passage from the harbour of Valette to Toulon, he descried her on the 30th of March, 1802, and instantly giving chase, an action ensued; in which two other ships of the English squadron having joined, the French vessel, after a valiant resistance, was compelled to strike her colours. The French admiral, Decrès, ascribed his misfortune to the heroism of Captain Blackwood, in having been the first to engage; and our officer having towed the prize into Syracuse, proceeded to assist in the blockade of Malta; where he remained till the 5th of September, 1800, when it capitulated to the English. Having, in January, 1801, received permission to accept the Sicilian order of St. Ferdinand, and having also signalized himself in Lord Keith's expedition against the French in Egypt, he returned home in 1802; and, on the renewal of war, in the ensuing year, was appointed to the Euryalus, of thirty-six guns. In this frigate he served, successively, under Lords Gardner, Keith, and Nelson, on the coast of Ireland, at Boulogne, and at Cadiz.

In the battle of Trafalgar, on the 21st of October, 1805, he acted with great bravery, and was distinguished by the notice of Lord Nelson, who con-



versed with him, prior to the action, on the probable extent of the victory. Sir Henry was also on board, and in the cockpit, at the very moment when the commander-in-chief expired. It is singular that Nelson should have exclaimed to the subject of our memoir, at parting, after his last signal, "God bless you, Blackwood! I shall never speak to you again." In Sir Henry's account of the conversation he had with the deceased hero, he relates that Villeneuve, the French admiral, assured him, that, on seeing the novel mode of attack intended to be made on the combined fleets, and which, at that moment, he confessed he could not in any way prevent, he called the officers of his ship around him, and pointing out the manner in which the first and second in command of the British fleet were each leading his column, he exclaimed to his officers, "Nothing but victory can attend such gallant conduct!"

On Sir Henry's return to England, he acted as train-bearer to the chief mourner, Sir Peter Parker, at the funeral of Nelson; and, in 1806, he was appointed to the Ajax, seventy-four guns; which, whilst lying at anchor off the Dardanelles, took fire, on the 14th of February, 1807, and was very soon burnt to the water's edge. Of a crew amounting to six hundred and thirty-three, about two hundred and fifty lost their lives by this accident; and Captain Blackwood, after having jumped overboard, was half an hour in the water before he was picked up. After this loss, for which he was tried and acquitted, Sir Henry served as a volunteer in the Royal George, the flag-ship of Admiral Duckworth; and, afterwards, in Sir Sidney Smith's division of the fleet. In the subsequent proceedings of the British squadron, he distinguished himself very highly, and was spoken of, in the most flattering manner, in the official despatches of the two officers last mentioned.

About the end of 1807, he was made chief officer of the Warspite. After he had quitted the Mediterranean, he, in 1813, made prize of three American letters of marque, besides various merchant-ships with valuable cargoes. At the expiration of the year, he resigned the command of the Warspite; and, on the visit of the allied sovereigns to this country, in 1814, he was nominated captain of the fleet, of which the Duke of Clarence was the commander-in-chief, on the occasion of the review at Spithead; and for his marked attention and great assistance, he received the thanks of the royal officer. On the 4th of June following, he was promoted to be rear-admiral of the blue; in the same year, created a baronet; and, in August, 1819, invested with the order of the Bath, as a knight commander. On the 7th of January, 1820, he left England, in the Leander, of sixty guns, as commander-in-chief in the East Indies; from which station he returned on the 11th of December, 1822; and at the conclusion of the Georgian era, he was vice-admiral of the blue, and flag-officer at the Nore.

The Honourable Sir Henry Blackwood has been thrice married: first, to a daughter of Launcelot Crosbie, Esq. of Tubrid; secondly, to Eliza, fourth daughter of Captain Waghorn, R. N.; and, thirdly, to Miss Gore, daughter of the late Governor Francis Gore, on the 9th of May, 1803. Sir Henry possesses a high naval reputation, and went through his naval career with a courage and skill fully deserving of the honours he has received, and the approbation which was bestowed on him by his different commanders.

SIR WILLIAM HOSTE.

WILLIAM, second son of the Rev. Dixon Hoste, of Goodwick, Norfolk, was descended from a very ancient family of Bruges, in Flanders, which, about the year 1569, came to reside in England. The subject of this memoir was born in 1780, and, on the breaking out of the French revolutionary war, entered the navy as a midshipman, under the auspices of Nelson, who, in his letters, spoke

of young Hoste as a good boy, and one that would shine in the service. Having been with his illustrious patron in the Agamemnon, and other ships, he was, after the expedition against Teneriffe, removed into the Theseus, seventy-four, commanded by Captain Ralph Miller. In August, 1798, Mr. Hoste succeeded to the command of the Mutiné, the only small vessel engaged in the battle of the Nile, and his appointment being confirmed, in December, by the admiralty, he remained in this ship until the conclusion of the war. On the 7th of January, 1802, he attained the rank of post-captain, when he commanded, in succession, the Eurydice, twenty-four, and the Amphion frigate.

In 1809, as senior officer in the Adriatic, he cruised with unremitting vigilance, and reinforced the garrisons of Corfu, Ancona, and the Ionian islands. On the 8th of February, his ship, the Amphion, in company with the Redwing, sloop-of-war, captured a French brig, and destroyed two storehouses at Melida, near the coast of Dalmatia. He subsequently assisted in taking thirteen valuable merchantmen in the mole of Pesaro; and his skill in conducting the attack, soon after so successfully made on the fort and vessels at Cortellazzo, obtained for him a very favourable notice in the official despatches of Lord Collingwood. In boat actions, Captain Hoste was singularly successful; and when unable to use his ships, he adopted that mode of attack in preference to inactivity. In June, 1810, the boats of the Amphion, Active, and Cerberus, captured the town of Grao, in the Gulf of Trieste, together with a convoy of naval stores, designed for the arsenal, at Venice. On the 13th of March, 1811, the three ships above-named and the Volage, being all under the command of Captain Hoste, and carrying, in all, one hundred and fifty-six guns, and eight hundred and seventy-nine men, defeated a combined French and Italian force, consisting of two hundred and eighty-four guns, and two thousand six hundred and fifty-five men, in a gallant action, which lasted for six hours, off the island of Lissa. Two of the enemy's vessels were taken, and a third was blown to pieces, and the English loss on the occasion was fifty men killed and one hundred and fifty wounded. All the British captains engaged in the affair were presented with a gold medal commemorative of the action. The Amphion having refitted at Malta, proceeded with the prizes to Portsmouth, where she was paid off on the 12th of August, 1811, and Captain Hoste returned, in the Bacchante frigate, to the Mediterranean, where, in addition to other successful enterprises, he captured a French privateer and two valuable convoys on the coast of Istria and Apulia. On the 13th and 14th of November, 1812, the marines of the Bacchante and two other ships captured, without opposition, a small town, called Fesano, and Captain Hoste subsequently took two vessels proceeding with wine from Tarento to Corfu. In January, 1813, the boats of the Bacchante cut off a division of the enemy's flotilla; and, in the following month, captured two gun-boats and eight sail of merchantmen: one of the former of which was carrying despatches from Corfu, and had on board a French general of artillery, who was going with his suite to Otranto.

Captain Hoste hearing, on the 11th of May, that several vessels were lying in the channel of Karlebago, proceeded towards that place, but the object of his visit had escaped before his arrival. He, however, determined on destroying the fort overlooking the harbour, which rendered it a good shelter for the convoys of the enemy. He accordingly attacked the batteries, and after some firing, the place surrendered.

On the 3rd of July, 1813, he served on shore at the capture of Fiume, and landed, two days afterwards, at Porto Ré, where he blew up the deserted forts, and despoiled the guns and their carriages. On the 2nd of the following month, after assisting in silencing the batteries at Rovigno, he headed a party of seamen, who drove the French from the town, demolished the works, and carried off part of a large convoy, having burned the rest in the harbour. He next assisted in the reduction of the fortresses of Cattaro and Ragusa, both of which, in January, 1814, came into the possession of the English.

In March of the same year, at the request of the inhabitants of Parga, on the coast of Albania, Captain Hoste proceeded thither against the French

garrison, and the town and fortifications fell into his hands soon after his arrival. This was his last achievement; for he soon after quitted the Bacchante, on account of ill-health, and returned to England, as a passenger, in the Cerberus frigate.

On the 23rd of May, 1814, he received the royal permission to accept and wear the insignia of a knight of the Austrian military order of Maria Theresa; and on the 23rd of July following, was raised to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain. In the same year, he obtained an honourable augmentation of his family arms, in respect of the action off Lissa; and on the enlargement of the order of the Bath, in January, 1815, he was nominated one of the first knights commanders.

Sir William Hoste, subsequently to this period, commanded the Albion, seventy-four, which was stationed at Portsmouth, as a guard-ship, and had the command of his majesty's yacht, the Royal George, until his death, which occurred in 1828.

He left six children, and was twice married: his second wife being Lady Harriet Walpole, (sister of the present Earl of Orford,) to whom he was united on the 17th of April, 1817. Sir William Hoste died in London, on the 6th of December, 1828, in the forty-eighth year of his age. He has left three sons and three daughters.

Hoste was a man of coolness and courage in battle; and in the action off Lissa, when the enemy were advancing to break the line, he familiarly hailed his friend, Captain Gordon, then commanding the Active, the ship immediately astern of the Amphion, in the following words:—"I say, Jemmy, pass the word to keep the flying jib-boom over the taffrel, for we must not let these rascals break the line. Half-an-hour on this tack, is worth two on the other."

He was likewise a man of disinterestedness and magnanimity,—qualities which he displayed on the termination of the conflict, in the Bocca de Cattaro, when he said, to the captain of the Saracen, "Come, Harper, you were the first to conceive the expedition:—let the Saracen take possession of Cattaro."

SIR MURRAY MAXWELL.

SIR MURRAY MAXWELL, son of a merchant at Leith, entered the navy under Sir Samuel Hood, and, in 1796, was promoted to the rank of lieutenant. He became a commander in December, 1802, and served, in June, 1803, under Hood, in the Cyane sloop, at the reduction of St. Lucia. Immediately after this event, he removed to the Centaur, the commodore's own ship, in which he was present at the taking of Tobago, Demerara, and Essequibo, in the ensuing months of July and September. On the 4th of August, 1803, the lords of the admiralty confirmed his advancement to post-rank, and continuing with his patron, he was employed in the blockade of Martinique, and in the spring of 1804, in the subjugation of Surinam. Captain Maxwell being sent, on the latter occasion, to summon the governor to capitulate, and meeting with a refusal, he joined with thirty seamen, the first landing party, which, after a fatiguing march of five hours, stormed and carried Forts Frederici and Leyden. Preparations were then made for attacking New Amsterdam, the enemy's principal fortress, when the Dutch governor offered to surrender, and Maxwell was one of those appointed to arrange the conditions. He took to England the despatches announcing the capitulation of Surinam, which followed immediately afterwards.

He was next appointed in succession to the Centaur, Galatea, and Alceste, of forty-six guns; in the last of which, having under his orders the Mercury, and the Grasshopper brig, he distinguished himself very highly in an attack on a Spanish fleet near Cadiz. On this occasion he took seven tartans, laden with timber, in defiance of a flotilla of gun-boats, two of which were

destroyed; and of the batteries of Rota, and in the presence of an enemy's fleet of eleven French and Spanish ships of the line. He was next employed on the coast of Italy, where, in the year 1809, the Alceste, in company with the Cyane, destroyed three strong Martello towers, two gun-boats, and a depôt of timber at Terracina. In May, the succeeding year, a detachment from his ship stormed a battery near Tregus; and on the 26th of the same month, the boats of the Alceste cut out, from the port of Agaye, five vessels carrying valuable cargoes.

In a short time after these events, Captain Maxwell, in the Alceste, formed part of the in-shore squadron off Toulon; and early in 1811, assisted in destroying a French gun-brig in the harbour of Parenza. Towards the end of the same year, while cruising in the Adriatic, with the Active and Unité under his command, he gave chase to three French frigates, two of which were taken.

In the year 1813, Captain Maxwell commanded the Dædalus frigate, in which he was wrecked, near Ceylon, while on a voyage to Madras with a convoy of Indiamen.

In October, 1815, he was, at the request of Lord Amherst, re-appointed to the Alceste, in which he accompanied that nobleman in his memorable embassy to China. While engaged in the duties of his mission, Captain Maxwell, assisted by Captain Basil Hall, proceeded to survey the adjacent coast and neighbouring islands; and a narrative of the discoveries there made, has since been published by the latter, who, in a dedication to Sir Murray Maxwell, observed that "to his ability in conducting the voyage, zeal in giving encouragement to every inquiry, sagacity in discovering the disposition of the natives, and address in gaining their confidence and good-will, may be attributed whatever is found interesting in the work."

While at China, Captain Maxwell having advanced up the Tigris with the Alceste, a mandarin was sent out, who desired him to abandon his project, on pain of having his ship fired upon from the batteries. This threat being unheeded, was carried into execution by the Chinese, but the Alceste soon silenced the attack of the enemy. Captain Maxwell nobly discharged, with his own hand, the shot which quieted the batteries, and thus took upon himself the whole responsibility of having fired it; a point which it was customary for the Chinese government, in all cases, to ascertain. This seasonable resistance had the effect of a complete victory, and he readily obtained what supplies he required.

Proceeding homewards with Lord Amherst, his ship, the Alceste, struck on a sunken rock in the straits of Gaspar, and Maxwell was the last person who quitted the vessel. Lord Amherst and a party of men proceeded to Batavia in a barge; but about two hundred, among whom was the subject of our memoir, still remained on the island. A party of armed Malay pirates having soon after taken possession of the wreck, and it being supposed they meditated landing, the English armed themselves with small swords, dirks, chisels, and some rude weapons of their own construction. The Malays at length set fire to the ship, and left it to be consumed. The meditated attack did not, however, take place, and, in a few days after, relief arrived from Batavia. Having gone thither in the Ternate, they proceeded to England in the Cæsar, and on his way home, Captain Maxwell had an interview with Napoleon Buonaparte, who recognised the former as having been present at the capture of La Pomone, French frigate. On his trial by court-martial, in August, 1817, for the loss of his ship, he was most fully acquitted of any blame, and that tribunal passed a high eulogy on his meritorious conduct.

In 1815, Captain Maxwell was made a companion of the Bath, and on the 27th of May, 1818, was invested with knighthood. At the general election in that year, he was put in nomination for the city of Westminster, by the Tory party, and experienced, during his unsuccessful contest, much personal insult and injury.

The East India Company presented Sir Murray Maxwell, on the 30th of May, 1819, with £1,500 for his services on his voyage to China, and in compensation for the loss he sustained on his return. In June, 1821, he was commissioned to the Bulwark, bearing the flag of Sir

Benjamin Hallowell Carew, at Chatham; and in November, 1822, was transferred to the Briton frigate, in which he afterwards served in South America. The professional career of Sir Murray Maxwell does him credit for the zeal, bravery and ability, which he has on all occasions exhibited.

SIR PHILIP BOWES VERE BROKE.

PHILIP BOWES VERE BROKE, eldest son of Philip Bowes Broke, Esq. was educated at the Royal Academy, Portsmouth; and, on the 25th of June, 1792, went as midshipman, on board the Bull-dog sloop; and afterwards served in L'Eclair, at the siege of Bastia. In May, 1794, he removed into the Romulus, thirty-six; and, in June of the same year, he was transferred to the Britannia, the flag-ship of Admiral Hotham, who promoted him to the rank of lieutenant, in the Southampton frigate. He was present in several successful encounters; and, acting as a repeater in Lord St. Vincent's memorable action with the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, returned to England. On the 12th of October, 1798, he acted as lieutenant in the Amelia frigate; and was present, with Sir John B. Warren, in an engagement with a French force off the coast of Ireland. Early in 1799 he was made commander of the Shark sloop-of-war; and, on the 14th of February, 1801, he obtained the rank of post-captain.

In 1803, on the renewal of war, which succeeded the treaty of Amiens, Captain Broke was employed in training the peasantry of his own vicinity to the use of arms, as one of the measures adopted to prevent an invasion that was threatened.

In 1805, he assumed the command of the Druid frigate; and, while serving off the coast of Ireland, under Lord Gardner, made prize of a French privateer, called the Prince Murat. He also captured some smaller vessels; and, by chasing Le Pandour, of eighteen guns and one hundred and fourteen men, caused it to be taken by Admiral Stirling's squadron.

In June, 1806, he was nominated to the Shannon frigate; and proceeded, in April, 1807, in company with the Meleager, thirty-two, to protect the Greenland whale-fishery. While on this service, he made the southern part of Spitzbergen, and, subsequently, the harbour of Magdalena, lying in the eightieth degree of northern latitude. Having made a correct survey of the bay and harbour, he advanced towards the north, but being compelled by the ice to take another direction, he directed his course homewards; and, in September, arrived at North Yarmouth. Soon after, he formed part of an armament sent against Madeira; and, having been put in charge of the transports, he, in February, 1808, returned to England.

Towards the conclusion of the year 1811, he served in the Shannon, on the Halifax station; and, in 1812, on the United States of America declaring war against Great Britain, he was ordered, with a small squadron, to watch the ports of the enemy. Whilst in the execution of this duty, he made prize, off Sandy Hook, of an American brig, called the Nautilus, of fourteen guns and one hundred and six men; and, immediately afterwards, he was employed in chasing the Constitution, of fifty-six guns, which, however, effected its escape. He then made various other captures; burnt a quantity of American vessels; and, a short time afterwards, joined the Jamaica fleet, and assisted the Thetis frigate in convoying the merchantmen to a safe latitude. After other similar services, he proceeded towards Boston harbour, where he discovered and challenged to battle, the American ship, Chesapeake; promising that no other English vessel should interfere. Before, however, the challenge could be conveyed, the action commenced, and continued for some time with great animation on both sides. Towards the close of the battle, Broke leaped on board the enemy's ship, and having saved the life of an American seaman, who called for

quarter, received the stroke of a cutlass on the back of the head from the wretch whom he had spared. This wound had nearly proved fatal, and from its effects he never afterwards recovered. His assailant was immediately cut in pieces by the sailors of the Shannon; and the Chesapeake became a prize to the English. The action, which only occupied fifteen minutes, was one of the most bloody and determined ever fought between two ships of their class, in so short a time. The loss on board the Shannon, out of three hundred and thirty men, was three officers and twenty-three men killed; Captain Broke, two officers, and fifty-eight men wounded. The Chesapeake, out of a crew of four hundred and forty men, had the second lieutenant, the master, marine officer, some midshipmen, and ninety seamen and marines killed; Captain Lawrence, the first and third lieutenants, some midshipmen, and one hundred and ten men wounded.

For this brilliant achievement, Captain Broke received a gold medal, as well as the formal thanks of the lords of the admiralty, besides a sword of the value of one hundred guineas, accompanied by the freedom of the city, from the citizens of London. The people of the county of Suffolk, subscribed more than £700 to be laid out in the purchase of a piece of plate; and a club, at Ipswich, presented him with a silver cup of the value of one hundred guineas. On the 2nd of November, 1813, he was raised to the dignity of a baronet; and, on his return to England, the Shannon being condemned as unfit for further service, he was tendered the command of another ship, which the effect of the wound he had received would not allow him to accept. On the 2nd of January, 1815, he was made a knight commander of the order of the Bath.

He was married, on the 25th of November, 1802, to Sarah Louisa, daughter of Sir William Middleton, Bart., by whom he has had issue several children. Independently of Captain Broke's general naval merit, the determined resolution which he evinced in challenging the Chesapeake, and the mode of fighting which he adopted, as well as the skill observable in the precision and certainty with which the guns of the Shannon were fired, were alone sufficient to raise him to a very high position in the scale of naval merit.

SIR HENRY HOTHAM.

HENRY, youngest son of Beaumont, second Lord Hotham, entered the navy at an early age; and, having commanded various frigates, attained post rank in the navy, on the 13th of January, 1795. On the 20th of September, 1800, while cruising in the Immortalité, of thirty-six guns, he retook the English ship, Monarch, from the enemy; and, on the 22nd, being about to engage with a French brig of war, both vessels got aground, when that of the enemy was destroyed, and the English ship got off with the greatest difficulty.

In the following month of October, he assisted at the taking of a French privateer, of sixteen guns, called Le Diable a Quatre, and a vessel laden with coffee, proceeding from Guadaloupe to Bourdeaux. After this, he captured La Laure, of fourteen guns, and L' Invention, of twenty-four; and, towards the end of the war, was stationed off Brest, to watch the motions of the enemy. The Immortalité was paid off at the time of peace; but, not long after the rupture of 1803, Captain Hotham was commissioned to the Imperieuse, of forty guns, in which he soon after re-captured a South Sea whaler. Removing into the Revolutionnaire, forty-four, he, in the early part of the year 1804, carried His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex from Lisbon to Portsmouth; and, on the 4th of November, 1805, formed part of the squadron under Sir Richard Strachan, when he took from the French four of their ships of the line; on which occasion, the Revolutionnaire had two men killed and six wounded.



He next served in the Defiance, seventy-four, one of Rear-admiral Stopford's squadron, and which, on the 23rd of February, 1809, drove on shore three frigates in a bay formed by the Sable D'Olonne. In the following June, he assisted in protecting Spain against the French, and took possession of Ferrol without opposition. In 1810, he was appointed to the Northumberland, seventy-four, in which he captured a French privateer, on the 22nd of November; and, in 1812, he was sent, by Sir Harry Neale, to intercept two French frigates and a brig, which were expected in the port of L'Orient. Being off Isle Gronais, on the 22nd of May, in company with the Growler, gun-brig, he discovered, and, by manœuvring, contrived to intercept, the enemy at the mouth of the harbour. He engaged, in the Northumberland, at about three in the afternoon, near Point de Pierre Lage, with the French commodore, who was supported, for twenty-one minutes, by the fire from three batteries. By the skill of Captain Hotham and the master of his ship, she was carried so near to a dry rock, named Le Graul, that the enemy, in endeavouring to steer between it and the Northumberland, ran all their vessels aground, which were deserted by their crews, after they had sustained, for an hour and a quarter, the deliberate fire of their antagonists. The Northumberland was, during the whole of the action, exposed to a destructive fire from one of the batteries; but Captain Hotham succeeded in moving out of its influence on perceiving that his object was accomplished. Both frigates were blown up; one during the night, and the other on the succeeding morning; while the brig, in the course of the day, was destroyed in a similar manner. They had previously destroyed thirty-six sail of vessels, from which they had taken the cargoes. In this encounter, five men belonging to Captain Hotham's ship were killed, and twenty-eight wounded.

In December, 1812, he was made captain of the fleet, under Sir J. B. Warren, and, subsequently, held the same appointment under Sir A. Cochrane. On the 4th of December, 1813, he was made colonel of marines; on the 4th of June, 1814, rear-admiral of the blue; and knight companion of the Bath, on the 2nd of January, 1815. He was intrusted, on the escape of Napoleon from Elba, with a command in the channel fleet; and, after the battle of Waterloo, was stationed on the French coast, to prevent the flight of the ex-emperor, who surrendered himself on board the Bellerophon, then part of Hotham's armament. In 1818, he was appointed a lord of the admiralty, a situation he held until March, 1822, and resumed in 1828: he also occupied it at the decease of George the Fourth, having, at the same period, the rank of vice-admiral of the blue squadron.

Sir Henry Hotham was well acquainted with naval tactics, and often turned to great advantage his perfect knowledge of that important service. His bravery was likewise considerable; and he never wanted the courage to execute any manœuvre which his skill suggested. His achievement in running aground the enemy's frigates on the rock called Le Graul, is an honourable instance of combined talent and intrepidity.

FREDERICK LEWIS MAITLAND.

THIS gentleman, third son of the Honourable Frederick Maitland, and grandson of Charles, sixth Earl of Lauderdale, entered the navy as midshipman, on board the Martin sloop, and removed into the Southampton frigate, which took part, on the 1st of June, 1794, in Lord Howe's victory. On the 5th of April, 1795, he was made lieutenant of the Andromeda, but removed to the Venerable, seventy-four, the flag-ship of Admiral Duncan. In 1797, he joined Earl St. Vincent in the Mediterranean, who appointed him lieutenant of the Kingfisher sloop, which assisted in capturing several privateers;

and such was his gallantry in the action with one, called the Betsey, that £50 were subscribed, by the crew of his own ship, to purchase a sword for him, as a token of respect for his bravery. The Kingfisher was wrecked, in December, 1798, at the entrance of the Tagus, whilst on her passage to Gibraltar, under the temporary command of Lieutenant Maitland. He was honourably acquitted of all blame by a court-martial, held on the occasion; and, after his trial, was appointed flag-lieutenant to Earl St. Vincent.

In July, 1799, being ordered, in the Penelope, to reconnoitre the French and Spanish fleets, his zeal led him too near the hostile squadron, and he was compelled to surrender. His vessel had a sum of money on board, intended for Minorca; and the crew, seeing no chance of escape, would have plundered the treasure, but for the interference of Maitland, who declared it to be the lawful prize of the captors. He was liberated without the customary exchange, and repaired to Gibraltar, whence, in the following August, he proceeded to England.

Soon after his arrival, he was made commander of the Cameleon, sloop-of-war, which he joined, off El Arish, in time to be present at the signing of the treaty, having for its object the evacuation of Egypt by the French republican army. He returned home by an overland journey, with a copy of the document; and, on his return to the Mediterranean, resumed the command of the Cameleon, in which he made several captures. In 1800, he joined the expedition against the French, in Egypt; where his conduct, at the landing of the army under Sir Ralph Abercromby, and in the battles of the 13th and 21st of March, 1801, obtained for him the thanks of the commanders-in-chief, both naval and military. He had been made post-captain by Lord Keith, on the 10th of December, 1800, and was confirmed in that rank in the following year, by the board of admiralty. He subsequently commanded, successively, the Dragon and La Carrere; and, on the 15th of October, 1802, was commissioned, by Lord St. Vincent, to the Loire, an exceedingly fine frigate.

On the 27th of June, 1803, two of his boats cut out a French brig, called Le Venteux, lying near the Isle of Bas, close under the batteries. In March, 1804, he made prize of the Brave, French privateer, on the Irish station; and, in August, captured La Blonde, after a running fight of fifteen minutes, preceded by a pursuit of twenty hours. In June, 1805, being off Cape Finisterre, he ordered out his boats, under Lieutenant Yeo, into the Bay of Camarinas, for the purpose of attacking two Spanish privateers, which were carried, although protected by a ten-gun battery. Three merchantmen were also taken and destroyed by the English, of whom there were thirty-five, opposed to eighty Spaniards under the protection of a battery. Captain Maitland next proceeded to the town of Muros, where he landed a party of men, who put the Spaniards to flight, and destroyed the fortress. The English then pushed forward to another fort, at a quarter of a mile's distance; where, being met by the governor, Lieutenant Yeo cut him down with his sabre, and several other Spanish officers were killed in the encounter. Quarter was given to those who laid down their arms; and the whole place being in possession of the English, Captain Maitland secured some of the vessels in the harbours. He commissioned the gallant Lieutenant Yeo to one of the prizes; but did not molest the small vessels in the bay, that he might not, as he said in his despatches, "deprive the poorer inhabitants of the means of gaining their livelihood."

For the forbearance which was manifested on the occasion, by the victorious English, the thanks of those who resided in the town were conveyed to Maitland, by the bishop of the place, and another man of rank in the neighbourhood. Having spiked the guns, and thrown them over the parapet, and having blown up part of the fort, he again set sail; after which, in about three weeks, he captured Le Vaillant, a frigate privateer, of Bourdeaux. On the 13th of December, being in company with the Egyptienne, he fell in, off Rochefort, with Le Libre, carrying twenty-four eighteen-pounders on her main deck, six thirty-two-pound carronades, and ten long nine-pounders on her quarter-deck and forecastle.



The French ship being brought to action, fought her opponents with great courage, and did not haul down her colours until she was disabled, and had twenty of her crew killed or wounded. The Egyptienne had only eight men wounded; and none of the people of the Loire received any injury, although the engagement was commenced by that frigate. He took his prize to Plymouth; and, in the April following, captured the Princess of Peace, a Spanish privateer, mounting one long twenty-four pounder. On the 28th of November following, he was commissioned to the Emerald frigate, of thirty-six guns; in which he took a French privateer and two other vessels, besides recapturing an American ship, called the Zulema.

In 1808, he served, off the Spanish coast, under Lord Gardner; and sustained an action, in the harbour of Vivero, with two strong batteries, while his lieutenants effected a landing, and stormed the centre fortress. Captain Maitland continued to cruise in the Emerald for some time, during which he captured, besides all his former prizes, eight armed vessels. He also assisted at the destruction of four French ships of war, in the month of April, 1809. On the 3rd of June, 1813, he was appointed to the Goliath, and employed in the West Indies and North America; but returned home towards the close of the year 1814, and was commissioned to the Boyne, in November. Early in 1815, he sailed to Cork; where, being detained by stress of weather until the escape, from Elba, of Napoleon Buonaparte, he was transferred to the Bellerophon, of seventy-four guns; and, by his vigilance, prevented the escape of the ex-emperor from Rochefort. Previously to the departure of Napoleon, he offered to present Maitland with a gold box, having the donor's portrait on it, set with diamonds, and said to be worth three thousand guineas, but the gift was declined.

Captain Maitland was, in October, 1818, commissioned to the Vengeur, of seventy-four guns; in which, towards the close of the year 1820, he was employed in conveying, from Naples to Leghorn, the King of the two Sicilies. His majesty, on this occasion, personally invested him with the order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit, and presented him with a very valuable gold box, bearing the portrait of the king, set round with large diamonds. The Vengeur was put out of commission on the 18th of May, 1821; and, on that day, Maitland assumed the command of the Genoa, third-rate, in which he continued until the month of October following; having, previously to quitting it, been presented with a very handsome sword by the midshipmen. In addition to other marks of public favour, he received, for one of his numerous services, the thanks of the common council of London, the freedom of the city of Cork, and a valuable sword presented to him by the Patriotic Fund Society.

Captain Maitland is an officer of the highest zeal, accompanied by great judgment and intrepidity. In action, his courage rendered him formidable, whilst his upright and independent conduct made him also an object of respect to his enemies, whether he happened to be vanquished or victorious.

JURISPRUDENCE.

JURISPRUDENCE.

JOHN, LORD SOMERS.

THIS celebrated lawyer and statesman, son of an eminent attorney at Clifton, was born there on the 4th of March, 1650. He became a commoner of Trinity College, Oxford, in 1675; and took the degree of B. A. in 1678, and that of M. A. in 1681. Having become a member of the Middle Temple, he devoted himself to the study of the law, and made himself, at the same time, in some degree, known to the public, by a few trifling poetical performances. By the assistance of friends, he speedily acquired an extensive practice; and, before he had attained the age of thirty, became eminent as a barrister. Being a powerful orator, and a staunch advocate of liberal opinions, he obtained the friendship of Lord Russell and Algernon Sydney, under whose patronage he anonymously employed his pen in the support of liberty. In 1688, he was counsel for the seven bishops; and he had a considerable share in bringing about the revolution which followed. He soon after was returned to parliament as member for Worcester; and after James the Second had quitted England, was appointed one of the managers of the house of commons to confer with the lords as to the word *abdicate*.

On the accession of King William, he received the appointment of solicitor-general, with the honour of knighthood. He became recorder of Gloucester in 1690; attorney-general on the 2nd of May, 1692; and lord-keeper in 1693. Two years after, he was created Baron Evesham, elevated to the lord high chancellorship of England, and presented with the manors of Ryegate and Howleigh, in Surrey, as well as a grant of £2,100 per annum.

In 1697, he had a share in the first partition treaty relative to the succession of the crown of Spain; and, on the 10th of April, 1700, an address was presented, praying that, for his share in this transaction, he might be dismissed from the councils of his majesty. The king refused the address, but desired him voluntarily to surrender the seals, which he declined doing without the sovereign's warrant; on the receipt of which, he delivered up the insignia of his office. Though they had succeeded in removing him from the post he had occupied with ability and integrity, his enemies were not yet satisfied, but it was proposed to impeach him. On hearing of this, he desired to be admitted to defend himself in the house of commons; and his wish having been complied with, "he spoke," says Burnet, "so fully and clearly, that, upon his withdrawing, it was believed, if the question had been quickly put, the whole matter had been soon at an end; but his enemies drew out the debate to such a length, that the impression his speech had made was much worn out, and the house sitting till past midnight, they, at last, carried it by a majority of three or eight to impeach him." The affair was, however, not proceeded in by the peers, owing to a misunderstanding with the commons; and King William dying soon after, his lordship retired from public life, and devoted himself to the study of history, antiquities, and polite literature. From 1698 to 1703, he sat as president of the Royal Society; and, in 1706, suggested the union of Scotland and England, of which measure Queen Anne appointed him one of the managers. In 1708, he resumed office as president of the

council, but retired in 1710; and died of apoplexy, on the 20th of April, 1716. The powers of his understanding had, for some time previously to his decease, been impaired, according to some of his biographers, by sensual gratification.

Lord Somers, besides being very learned in his own profession, had a considerable knowledge of divinity, history and philosophy. In his temper he was remarkably mild; and as a statesman and a judge, he is represented as having been incorruptible. So independent did he keep himself of both parties in politics, that he was a favourite of neither; and the united strength of both was put into requisition to remove him from the ministry. His patriotism was pure, and his advocacy of liberal principles perfectly disinterested. As a speaker, he possessed the qualities of good taste, united with great oratorical power, which rendered his speeches, at the same time, plain and forcible. He endeavoured to reform the abuses in the law courts, but parliament would not adopt his propositions. He patronised literary talent without regard to party prejudice, and was himself the author of several poetical pieces and political tracts.

In person, he was of the middle size, with a brown complexion. He is said, by one of his biographers, "to have had, in a high degree, the passions of human nature, which he sometimes indulged; but he possessed, in a much higher degree, its excellencies and ornaments." Addison, whom he patronised, says, in a summary of his character, that it was brighter than even a diamond; requiring no foil to enhance its lustre.

THOMAS PARKER, EARL OF MACCLESFIELD.

THOMAS PARKER, the son of an attorney, and the descendant of an ancient and opulent family, was born at Leeke, in Staffordshire, in 1667. Having completed his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, he applied himself with industry to the study of the law, and advanced rapidly in his profession. In 1705, he was appointed counsel to Queen Anne, and Prince George of Denmark; and was knighted on the same day, after having been made queen's serjeant. He represented the city of Derby in parliament, from 1705 to 1709; in which year he was chosen one of the managers of the prosecution of Dr. Sacheverell.

Soon after, he was appointed to succeed Sir John Holt, as chief-justice of the Court of King's Bench, at the particular recommendation of Lords Godolphin and Sunderland; and, on the death of Queen Anne, he was appointed one of the lords justices of the kingdom, till the arrival of George the First, who created him baron of Macclesfield, and, on the 12th of May, 1718, appointed him lord-chancellor. His heir apparent, the Honourable George Parker, was also granted the sum of £1,200 per annum, during the joint lives of his majesty and himself, or till the latter should be in possession of the office of one of the four tellers of the exchequer. On the 9th of May, 1719, he was appointed one of the lords justices; and was, about the same time, presented with £14,000, and an allowance of £4,000 per annum, in addition to the emoluments of his office.

In 1721, the king created him Earl of Macclesfield. On 6th of May, 1725, he was impeached by the commons, and charged, in twenty-one articles, with having sold the offices of the masters in chancery to incompetent and irresponsible persons, and with having embezzled the estates of widows and orphans, and extorted monies from the masters, by intimidation. It was clearly proved, that he had received more than £20,000 by the sale of those offices, and had extorted nearly £5,000 more from the masters, by threatening to make them deliver in their accounts. In return for the large sums they had paid for their situations, he had allowed them to traffick with the funds of the suitors, and a defalcation to a heavy amount

was the consequence. The managers of the impeachment attacked him with great virulence, charged him with ingratitude to the king, and denounced him as a disgrace to the judicial character. Sir George Oxenden inveighed against his "boundless appetite for unlawful gain," and accused him of "playing the tyrant." Another, in demanding punishment, begged that it might not be said in this country, "that a judge was an evening wolf, that justice standeth afar off, and equity cannot enter." These invectives, though embittered by party spirit, appear to have been deserved; for, in the course of his trial, which lasted thirteen days, the earl boldly avowed the truth of the charge of venality, but attempted to justify it on the ground of usage, and the custom of his predecessors. He had a stool placed for him within the bar, but was several times, during the course of the trial, attacked with a cruel distemper. More than ninety of his peers were present; and finding him guilty, without a dissentient voice, they condemned him to pay a fine of £30,000, and to be committed, till it should be paid, to the Tower. A motion that he should be for ever rendered incapable of holding any office in the state, or of sitting in parliament, and that he should be forbidden to come within the verge of the court, was negatived; but the king ordered his name to be struck out of the list of privy-counsellors.

The whole fine was paid in a few days, by the mortgage of a valuable estate; from which it appears that the liberality of his expenditure must have kept pace with his rapacity. His impeachment having originated in the malice of the Prince of Wales, whom he had offended by an opinion that his royal highness had no right to control the education of his children, the king graciously promised to repay the fine to Lord Macclesfield from the privy purse, but after having received £1,000, further compensation was prevented by the death of his majesty.

The earl now retired to his seat of Sherborne Castle, in Oxfordshire, and devoted the remainder of his days to science and religion. It is probable that his haughty spirit, embittered by disgrace and disappointment, fretted him to decay, and aggravated the malady which terminated his existence. Dr. Pearce, his constant friend, called on him one day, and found him very ill. He said, "my mother died of the same disorder on the eighth day, and so shall I." The eighth day came, and fulfilled the prophecy. Calm and collected to the last, he received the sacrament with his son and Lady Parker. Upon inquiring after his physician, and being told he was gone, he replied, "And I am going too, but I will close my eyelids myself;" and, taking a solemn farewell of those around him, he breathed his last, on the 28th of April, 1732, at the age of sixty-six. His widow survived him but a year, and he was succeeded by his only son, the future president of the Royal Society. His daughter was married to Sir William Heathcote, a Hampshire baronet. The earl, at the time of his death, was custos rotulorum of the counties of Oxford and Worcester, and high steward of Henley-upon-Thames.

Macclesfield was an able judge, a person of great abilities and skill in his profession, and well versed in the art of logic. Even an enemy admits his patience in criminal trials, and the violence done to his feelings by an act of severity. The same enemy, however, has compared him to Coke and Jeffries, in his haughty humour, and ungracious demeanour towards the bar: but, to Philip Yorke, afterwards Lord Hardwicke, he was a kind and encouraging patron. Notwithstanding his venality in the sale of law offices, his ecclesiastical patronage was bestowed unsolicited, and he frequently remitted his fees to clergymen, paid their stamps upon admission, furnished them with the means of purchasing a library, and repaired their churches. The learned Zachary Pearce, afterwards Bishop of Rochester, dedicated his edition of Cicero de Oratore, to the chancellor, to whom he was unknown, and the earl presented him to the valuable living of St. Martin's in the Fields, although Dr. Clagget had procured a grant of it from the king, who was in Hanover when it became vacant. Dr. Ellys, afterwards Bishop of St. David's, was another object of his fostering bounty. He offered to spend £500 annually, in sending students to Oxford, and applied to the bishop of that

diocese, to recommend to him deserving objects; and there is little doubt, that he expended every year a much larger sum in promoting the studies, and ministering to the wants of the clergy. He was a true friend of learning, and his house and purse were alike open to the unfortunate scholar. The Saxon types having been burnt, with the rest of Bowyer's printing materials, he was at the expense of a new set, for Elizabeth Elstob's Saxon Grammar. He munificently recompensed authors who dedicated their works to him, and extorted no flattery in return for his donations. His charity was bestowed without ostentation, or regard to party; and it is a moral phenomenon, that so noble a character should have been sullied by the stain of corruption.

WILLIAM, EARL COWPER.

THIS eminent lawyer, son of Sir William Cowper, Baronet, of Hertford, was born in the castle of that name about the year 1670, and, having been educated for the bar, became recorder of Colchester, soon after he had commenced the practice of his profession. He was appointed one of his majesty's counsel in the reign of William the Third; and, in 1695, being chosen a representative in parliament for the town of Hertford, he spoke three times with applause on the first day of his appearance in the house of commons. In the following year, he acted as counsel for the crown, on the trial for high treason of Sir William Perkins and others, convicted of having been concerned in a plot to assassinate the king; and, on the occasion of Captain Thomas Vaughan being arraigned for high treason on the seas, Cowper was employed in a similar capacity. He likewise supported in parliament, about the same time, the bill of attainder against Sir John Fenwick.

In 1704, he maintained, in the house of commons, that an action at law did not lie for an elector who had been denied his vote for members of parliament. On the accession of Queen Anne, he was made one of her majesty's counsel; and, in October, 1705, lord-keeper of the great seal. He was next appointed one of the commissioners for effecting the union between England and Scotland; and, on the 23rd of July, 1706, waited on the queen, with the articles that had been agreed to, for the purpose of carrying into effect that measure, which he had advocated with considerable ability. For his services on this occasion, he was raised to the peerage, on the 9th of November, 1706, by the title of Baron Cowper, of Wingham; and, on the 4th of May, 1707, he was declared lord high chancellor of England. In March, 1709, he was appointed to prepare an address, thanking the Duke of Marlborough for his services; and, in the following year, he presided at the trial of Dr. Sacheverell.

On the 8th of August, 1710, the Whig ministry having resigned, he tendered the seals of office to the queen, who returned them to him three times, after he had laid them down, being anxious that he should co-operate with the new government. So desirous was she to retain his services, that she even "begged him, as a favour," to continue to hold the chancellorship; and this singular contest, which lasted three quarters of an hour, ended in his resuming the seals for that day, with an understanding that his resignation should be accepted on the morrow. On the accession to power of the new ministry, the late government was censured for its conduct with regard to the war with Spain, and the chancellor was even accused of favouring some dangerous measures, contemplated by Prince Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. His lordship's opposition to the Earl of Oxford, drew upon him the attacks of Swift; in reply to whose censures, published in the Examiner, he wrote A Letter to Isaac Bickerstaff, which, in 1710, was printed in the fourth volume of the tracts of Lord Somers. He continued his adherence to the Whigs in parlia-

ment, and in April, 1714, moved for an address to the queen, imploring her to continue her interposition in behalf of the Catalans, who, on the faith of support from England, had been induced to declare for the house of Austria.

On the demise of the queen, he was appointed one of the lords justices of the kingdom, till the arrival of George the First; who, on the 29th of August, 1714, restored him to the office of chancellor. He shortly afterwards received the appointment of lord-lieutenant of the county of Hertford; and, on the 27th of March, 1715, by special order of the king, who was present, he read the speech from the throne, on the assembling of a new parliament. On the 6th of February, 1716, he was made lord high steward for the trial of the rebel lords; an office he also filled, in the following year, on the impeachment of the Earl of Oxford. In April, 1718, he resigned the great seal; having, previously been created Viscount Fordwicke, and raised to an earldom.

In 1723, one Christopher Layer, who had been convicted of high treason, stated, in the course of a long examination, before a secret committee of the house of commons, that he had been informed Lord Cowper was connected with a conspiracy for raising the Pretender to the throne. His lordship publicly declared his innocence, and moved that the person who had charged him, should be brought before the house of lords; but his application was negatived, on the ground that such a measure was not called for, as his reputation remained unsullied. On the 15th of May, in the same year, he opposed the bill for inflicting pains and penalties on Bishop Atterbury; and the last public act of his life was his protest against an act for imposing a tax upon Papists, which he had resisted in its progress through parliament with considerable ability. He died at his seat, Colne Green, Hertfordshire, on the 10th of October following.

Earl Cowper's political abilities were considerable; and, indeed, these qualifications, rather than the extent of his learning, appear to have been the cause of his elevation to the high office of chancellor: he, however, filled it with disinterestedness, and refused the new year's gifts with which it was customary for the holder of the great seal to be presented. He possessed a sound knowledge of English law, was exceedingly quick of apprehension, and had a judgment remarkable for its promptness and solidity. As an orator, he has been described, by Lord Chesterfield, to have been more distinguished by the elegance of his language, than by the force of his arguments. He never spoke without universal applause. The ears and the eyes gave him up the hearts and understandings of the audience." A writer of his time has applied to him the compliment passed by Ben Jonson, on Lord Verulam:—"He commanded when he spoke; he had his judges angry and pleased, at his devotion. No man had their affections more in his power; and the fear of every man that heard him was, lest he should come to an end." In principle, he was a zealous promoter of the cause of liberty, which he never would consent to sacrifice at the shrine of interest. He was bigotted to no party, but generally acted with the Whigs, as he found that his own liberal views often assimilated with their measures. Dean Swift, in speaking of Queen Anne's advisers, says of him, "Although his merits are later than the rest, he deserveth a rank in this great council. He was considerable in the station of a practising lawyer; but, as he was raised to be a chancellor and a peer, without passing through any of the intermediate steps, which, in the late times, have been the constant practice; and little skilled in the nature of government, or the true interests of princes, further than the municipal, or common law of England; his abilities, as to foreign affairs, did not equally appear in the council. Some former passages of his life were thought to disqualify him for that office, by which he was to be the guardian of the queen's conscience; but these difficulties were easily overruled by the authors of his promotion, who wanted a person that would be subservient to all their designs, wherein they were not disappointed. As to his other accomplishments, he was what we usually call a piece of a scholar, and a good logical reasoner; if this were not too often

alloyed by a fallacious way of managing an argument, which makes him apt to deceive the unwary, and sometimes to deceive himself."

He was a governor of the Charter House, and a fellow of the Royal Society. He was twice married: first, to the daughter of Sir Robert Booth, Knight; and, secondly, to a Miss Mary Clavering, of Chopwell, in Durham, by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters.

PHILIP YORKE, LORD HARDWICKE.

PHILIP YORKE, the only son of an attorney, was born at Dover, on the 1st of December, 1690. Having received a classical education at a dissenting academy at Bethnal Green, he was articled to Mr. Salkeld, of Brook Street, Holborn, his father's town agent, whose wife, a thrifty woman, frequently annoyed him with household errrands. To these he, at length, put a stop, by charging her one shilling and sixpence for a cauliflower, which she had begged him to buy, "as he was going past the green-grocer's:"—sixpence for the cauliflower, and a shilling for a sedan-chair to bring it home in.

In 1714, he was called to the bar; and, in 1718, by the interest of his patron, the Duke of Newcastle, returned to parliament for Seaford. In 1720, though the youngest counsel on the western circuit, he was appointed solicitor-general, on the recommendation of Lord-chancellor Macclesfield, and knighted. In this capacity he made a masterly reply to the defence of Layer, on a trial for high-treason, in 1722; and, having succeeded, in 1723, to the post of attorney-general, conducted the criminal prosecutions for the crown, with great candour and humanity. On the impeachment of the Earl of Macclesfield, he excused himself from being one of the managers, and gratefully mindful of the past, defended his former patron with an honourable warmth against the rough attacks of Mr. Serjeant Pengelly, in the house of commons. In 1733, he was elevated to the peerage, by the title of Baron Hardwicke, and made chief-justice of the King's Bench, with a salary of £2,000 a year more than his predecessors had received.

In 1737, he succeeded Lord Talbot on the woolsack, and continued to preside in the court of chancery for nearly twenty years, during which time only three of his decrees were questioned; and even these, on appeal, the house of lords affirmed. On the several occasions of the king's absence on his continental dominions, he was one of the lords justices of the kingdom; in 1746, and the year following, he presided as lord high steward, on the trials of the rebel Scotch lords; in 1749, on the resignation of his friend, the Duke of Newcastle, he was elected high-steward of the University of Cambridge; in 1754, he received the unsolicited honour of an earldom; and, in 1756, fatigued with his long and arduous services, he resigned the great seal. He died, at his house in Grosvenor Square, on the 6th of March, 1764; and was buried by the side of his countess, a niece of Lord-chancellor Somers, at Wimpole, in Cambridgeshire. At the time of his death he was a privy-counsellor, high-steward of the University of Cambridge, recorder of Dover, his native place, a governor of the Charter House, second vice-president of St. George's Hospital, F. R. S. and L. L. D.

Lord Hardwicke is one of those few individuals, in the delineation of whose character truth seems to assume the garb of flattery. He demands our admiration for his immense mass of knowledge, both of law and equity. Rich and abundant as were his intellectual stores, they had the more valuable property of being ever applicable to immediate use. By the variety of his learning, and the happiness of his illustration, he imparted a novelty to the most trite, and an interest to the most abstruse points. It is a curious coincidence, that Lord Mansfield, Burke, and Wilkes, should have expressed

their opinions of him in the very same terms, namely, "When his lordship pronounced his decrees, wisdom herself might be supposed to speak." As a senator, he was dignified, impressive, and unruffled; as a minister, able and patriotic. The love of place or emolument never deterred him from freely remonstrating with the king, when he saw occasion; and, from his superior address and firmness, this unwelcome task frequently devolved upon him.

By temperate habits, and a command over his passions, he strengthened a weak constitution, and prolonged his life to an unexpected duration. His countenance retained in old age the appearance and vivacity of youth; his faculties were unclouded to the last, and a lively piety cheered his last moments. On his death-bed, he declared that he never wronged any man to increase his fortune; nor acquired a single acre of land which he could not, in his last moments, think upon with peace.

To counterbalance his great and good qualities, he has been accused of avarice; of giving slender or no encouragement to learned men; and of seeking to aggrandize his relatives. George the Second is said to have given him a severe rebuff, on his asking for some place on behalf of a distant relation, shortly before he resigned: "My lord, you have been a frequent solicitor; but I have observed that it has always been for some one of your family; or, within the circle of your relations."

He is even reported to have been guilty of a mean economy of his table, even on days of festivity, and thence to have acquired the vulgar appellation of Judge Gripus. Lady Hardwicke also fell under the imputation of meanness; and the following story has been narrated in support of the charge. The purse in which the great seal is carried, is of very expensive embroidery, and was renewed, during Lord Hardwicke's time, every year; and the countess, having previously ordered that the velvet should be of the length of one of her state-rooms at Wimpole, at length, saved enough of them to hang the room, and make curtains for the bed.

Lord Hardwicke wrote a piece, called The Legal Judicature in Chancery stated; and when only twenty-two, sent a paper to Addison, on the disadvantage of young men going abroad, before they are capable of deriving proper instruction from the places they visit. It is written in an easy style, with a tincture of classicality, and forms No. 364, of the Spectator, with the signature of Philip Homebred. The following epigram, on making a present of a hare, is also attributed to him:

Mitto tibi leporem; gratos mihi mitte lepores;
Sal mea commendat munera, vestra sales.

WILLIAM MURRAY, EARL MANSFIELD.

WILLIAM MURRAY, the fourth son of Viscount Stormont, a nobleman attached to the Pretender, was born at Perth, on the 2nd of March, 1704. When three years old he was removed to London; and, in 1719, became a king's scholar, at Westminster School, where he rendered himself conspicuous by his lively wit, and taste for classical learning. From thence, he was elected to Christchurch College, Oxford, and there particularly distinguished himself by the composition of a Latin oration in praise of Demosthenes. After having graduated, he travelled through France and Italy, and was called to the bar in 1730. From Pope, (whom he styled his Mæcenas,) he acquired the graces of elocution, and, under his tuition, was accustomed to practise action before a looking-glass. Lord Foley, although possessing but a limited income himself, is reported to have furnished him with the means of pursuing his profession, and Murray ever evinced towards him the warmest gratitude. Though his own means were barely adequate to his wants, he encouraged Booth (afterwards an eminent conveyancer, and from whom he derived his knowledge of the laws of real property) to come to London, with a generous offer of pecuniary assistance. His vivacity of manners was supposed



to be prejudicial to his reputation as a lawyer; but, in 1732, we find him engaged in the same cause with Yorke and Talbot. He was also employed in many appeals to the house of lords, and the abilities he displayed were made, by his friend, Pope, the subject of poetical eulogy.

In 1737, an opportunity presented itself, to which, in after life, he always recurred with pleasure, and from which period he dated his success. In the celebrated cause of Theophilus Cibber and Mr. Sloper, the leading counsel for the defendant was seized, in court, with a sudden illness, and the conduct of the defence devolved upon Murray, the junior counsel, who managed it in so masterly a manner, that the jury gave only £10 damages. The action being for criminal intercourse with the plaintiff's wife, it involved no abstruse points of law, and therefore was better fitted for the display of oratorical than legal ability. In his own words, business now poured in upon him on all sides; and, from a few hundreds a year, he found himself, in every subsequent year, in possession of thousands.

In 1738, he increased his fortune and family connexions, by marrying Lady Elizabeth Finch, a daughter of the Earl of Winchelsea. In 1740, he was made a king's counsel; and, two years after, having been appointed solicitor-general, obtained a seat in parliament for Boroughbridge. The corporation of Edinburgh presented him, in the following year, with the freedom of their city, in a gold box, for defending them against the proceedings in parliament, which arose out of the Porteous mob.

On the trial of Lord Lovat, who had been engaged in the Scottish rebellion, he displayed so much temperance and candour, as to elicit praise from the prisoner himself, against whom, a person, also of the name of Murray, had borne very strong evidence. "I thought myself," said Lord Lovat, "very much loaded by one Murray; I have since suffered by another Mr. Murray, who, I must say, is an honour to his country; and whose eloquence and learning is much beyond what is to be expressed by an ignorant man, like me: I heard him with pleasure, though it was against me." Lord-chancellor Talbot declared that "the abilities of the learned manager never appeared with greater splendour than at this very hour, when his candour and humanity have been joined to those great abilities which have already made him so conspicuous, that I hope to see him one day add lustre to the dignity of the first civil employment in this nation."

In 1753, a charge of Jacobitism was brought against him. It appears that, when at Westminster School, he had formed a close friendship with a schoolfellow of the name of Vernon, who, having died before his father, a mercer, on Ludgate Hill, reputed to be friendly to the house of Stuart, the latter, having no heirs, bequeathed a landed estate to Mr. Murray, and a report was propagated that the solicitor-general, when a young man, had, in company with this Vernon, drank the Pretender's health on bare knees. A solemn accusation, grounded upon this absurd story, was brought forward against him in parliament; but he indignantly repelled the charge as a falsehood. This occurrence did not check his career, for, in 1754, he succeeded Sir Dudley Ryder, as attorney-general; and, in the discharge of that office, laid it down as an invariable rule, never to undertake a prosecution without a sure prospect of success. In 1756, having previously refused the great seal on the retirement of Lord Hardwicke, he was made chief justice of the King's Bench, and created a peer, by the title of Baron Mansfield.

Hitherto he had practised only in the court of chancery; but, on his removal to preside in a court of law, he fully proved the justice of what Lord Sandwich said of him, "That his talents were more for common use, and more at his fingers' ends, than those of any other person he had known." He began by reforming the abuses of the court; he laid down regulations for the prevention of delay, and adopted every measure that could diminish the expenses of the suitor. The business of the court increased in an unexampled way, and yet was never got through with greater despatch; though, it is said, opinions were at first written for him by Mr. Justice Parker. So averse was he to procrastination, that having once expressed his intention of proceeding with a certain matter on the Friday

following, on being reminded by Serjeant Davy, that it was Good Friday, he exclaimed, "Never mind,—the better day the better deed." "Your lordship will do as you please," responded the serjeant; "but if you do sit on that day, I believe you will be the first judge who did business on a Good Friday, since Pontius Pilate."

In 1757, during his temporary tenure of the office of chancellor of the exchequer, he effected a coalition between Fox and Pitt. At the commencement of the reign of George the Third, he was assailed on every side with popular abuse, and fell under the lash of Junius. In 1768, Wilkes applied to have his outlawry reversed; and an unfavourable decision being expected from the chief-justice, he was threatened, in anonymous letters, and attacked with every species of insult and intimidation. In delivering the judgment of the court, he alluded, in an impressive speech, to the threats which had been held out against him; he declared that the last end that can happen to a man never comes too soon if he falls in support of the law and liberty of his country, for liberty was synonymous with law and government; and that the temper of his mind, and the colour and conduct of his life, had given him a suit of armour against these arrows.

In 1770, he again refused the great seal, and incurred a fresh weight of popular odium from his directions to the jury in the case of Woodfall, the printer. In 1776, he was created an earl, with remainder to the issue of his niece, Louisa, Viscountess Stormont. During the riots in 1780, the mob destroyed his house in Bloomsbury Square, with all his furniture, pictures, books, and valuable manuscripts. The earl and countess escaped by a postern, and took refuge with the queen, in Buckingham Palace. When he resumed his seat on the bench, he was greeted with "a reverential silence, expressive of sentiments of condolence and respect, and more affecting than the most eloquent address the occasion could have suggested." He refused all compensation for his loss, to which he soon after thus alluded, in the house of lords,—"I speak not from books, for books I have none."

In 1788, he resigned the chief-justiceship; on which occasion, Erskine delivered him a letter, containing an address from the gentlemen of the bar, in which they lamented their loss, but remembered with peculiar satisfaction, that he was not cut off from them by the stroke of disease, or the more distressing ebb of his faculties; and that it had pleased God to allow to the evening of a useful and illustrious life, the fairest enjoyment that nature had ever allotted to it,—the unclouded reflections of a superior and unfading mind over its varied events, and the consciousness that it had been faithfully and eminently devoted to the highest duties of human society, in the most distinguished nation upon earth. He expired in a lethargic sleep, on the 20th of March, 1793, and was privately buried by the side of his countess, and close to the Earl of Chatham, in Westminster Abbey. Trinity Hall, Cambridge, possesses his bust, by Nollekens; and Christchurch College, and the Guildhall of London, his picture, from the pencils of Martin and Sir Joshua Reynolds. His features were extremely handsome, and his portrait had been painted also by Vanloo, Hudson, and Copley. His will was written in his own hand-writing, on little more than half a sheet of paper, and with a total omission of all legal verbiage. His property, amounting to £26,000 a year, was given to his nephew, Viscount Stormont, after a provision for his servants, and bequests to relatives and friends, particularly one of £2,000 to Mr. Justice Buller.

Lord Mansfield presided in his court for more than a quarter of a century, at a period when the British nation was increasing in wealth and commerce; and when the progressive state of society required the adaptation of law to circumstances and cases never before contemplated, from their never having existed. In effecting this, he was eminently skilled; and, out of slender materials, may be said to have constructed a system of commercial law. In his judicial capacity he was friendly to toleration, and received the thanks of Dr. Furneaux, for his decision in a case between the dissenters and the city of London. For twenty years, no final difference of opinion arose between himself and the judges of



his court, except in two cases, when the judgment given by him was reversed, with much difference among the judges. Gifted with a wonderfully retentive memory—expeditious, but not precipitate—he never allowed technicality to defeat justice, but regarded less the letter of the law, than its intent and spirit. Juries he always treated with the utmost respect, and his deportment on the bench was distinguished by peculiar urbanity.

Lord Chatham, in the course of debate, after having quoted Somers and Holt, and depicted their characters in splendid colours, turning to Lord Mansfield, with a dignified gesture, exclaimed, "I vow to God, I think the noble lord excels them both in abilities." Bishop Warburton says, that during Mansfield's administration, the stream of justice ran as pure as from its own celestial source; purer than Plato dared to conceive it even in his feigned republic. It has also been observed by Bishop Hurd, that his senatorial character resembled that of Massala, whom, Cicero declared, in addressing himself to Brutus, to be above comparison. "Lord Mansfield," adds Hurd, "was looked up to and admired as the Cicero of the age; yet he was never much relished by some of the old lawyers, who boldly asserted that if his innovations were to be freely adopted, they might shut up their long revered law authorities; and, in compliment to his lordship, merely adhere to the decisions that were contained in Burrow's Reports. He was, it is said, applied to by the late Mr. Owen Ruffhead, for materials to compose an account of his life, but Lord Mansfield modestly replied, "that his life was not of sufficient importance to be written." "If," added he, to the applicant, "you wish to write the life of a truly great man, write the life of Lord Hardwicke; who, from very humble means, and without family support and connexions, became lord high chancellor of England, on account of his virtue, his talents, and his diligence."

An old woman was once brought before him, charged with witchcraft, and several witnesses deposed to having seen her walking with her feet in the air, and her head downwards. The judge, after listening with the greatest composure to the depositions, observed with great solemnity, "Since you have seen this poor woman walking in the air, though her legs are scarcely able to support her on the earth, I can, of course, entertain no doubt of the fact. But this witch is an English woman, and subject, as well as you, to all the laws of England, every one of which, I have just now ran over in my mind, without being able. I assure you, to hit upon any one which prohibits persons from walking in the air, if they should find it convenient. All those persons, therefore, who have seen the accused perform her aërial promenades, are at liberty to imitate her example: they have an undoubted right to do so, and I will guarantee the most perfect impunity. They shall no more be considered guilty than this woman, whom I pronounce innocent, and direct that she be set at liberty."

In the senate, he commanded attention by the persuasive grace of his eloquence. The weight he had in that assembly may be conjectured from what Horace Walpole says in one of his letters: "The third day was a scene of confusion and folly; for when Lord Mansfield is absent,

'Lost is the nation's sense, nor can be found.'"

He was an elegant and polite, but not a deep scholar. In the beginning of his career, "he drank champaigne with the wits;" and Pope, whose executor he was appointed with others, at one time had designed to leave him his Twickenham villa, but Murray's prosperous advancement rendered this unnecessary. From Wilkes, of whose social qualities and classical skill he entertained a high opinion, he received a present of his beautiful edition of the Characters of Theophrastus, printed on vellum. His favourite books were Giannone's History of Naples; Vattel's Law of Nations; Duclos' History of Louis the Eleventh of France, and Raleigh's History of the World. Chillingworth, he considered a perfect model of argumentation. He, himself, wrote directions for the study of history, addressed to the Duke of Portland; and also some advice to the study of the law.

At one of his formal Sunday evening conversations, he said to Boswell, in

reference to Dr. Johnson's tour in the Hebrides, "He speaks ill of nobody but Ossian;" an expression, from the manner in which it was delivered, that seemed to intimate his belief in the authenticity of Macpherson's poems. He once said to Garrick, "A man on the bench is, now and then, in your whimsical situation, between tragedy and comedy;—inclination drawing him one way, and a long string of precedents the other."

CHARLES PRATT, EARL CAMDEN.

CHARLES, son of Sir John Pratt, chief justice of the King's Bench, was born in 1713, and educated at Eton, from whence he removed to King's College, Cambridge; where, in succession, he proceeded to the degree of M. A.; and, in 1731, obtained a fellowship. In 1739, he entered as a student of Lincoln's-Inn, and was, in due time, called to the bar; but, for many years, so limited was his practice, that he entertained serious thoughts of abandoning the profession. It is, however, said, that he was diverted from this intention, by the poetical epistle of a friend, in which the names of Somers, Talbot, Cowper, and Yorke, were set before him, as examples of perseverance, which he, from that period, resolved to emulate.

At length, in 1752, being employed for the defendant in a case of libel, the King v. Owen, he so ably supported the rights of juries, as to lay the foundation of his future fame and fortune. In 1754, he took his seat in the house of commons, as member for Downton; became recorder of Bath, in 1759; and in the same year, obtained the office of attorney-general. He was made chief-justice of the Common Pleas, in December, 1761, on which occasion he received the honour of knighthood. In his judicial capacity, he manifested an independent impartiality, superior to that of any of his predecessors. In 1763, when John Wilkes, after having been conveyed to the Tower, on a general warrant, was brought up, by virtue of a writ of habeas corpus, the chief-justice discharged him; if being his opinion, as he subsequently stated, on the trial of an action brought by Wilkes against the messenger who had arrested him, that general warrants, except in cases of high treason, were illegal, oppressive, and unwarrantable. The popularity of this spirited action was such, that he was presented with the freedom of the city of London, and his portrait was painted expressly for the Guildhall, by Sir Joshua Reynolds. He received also the freedom of the city of Dublin, and other parts of the kingdom testified their gratitude for the determination he had evinced to maintain the liberties of the subject.

In July, 1765, he was created a peer, by the title of Baron Camden; and in July, 1766, he succeeded Lord Northington in the office of lord chancellor. Though he owed his promotion to the Buckingham administration, he did not always give it his support, and opposed, with considerable vigour, a bill introduced by government, declaring that acts of parliament should be, in all cases, binding on the colonies. In 1770, when scarcity was impending, he supported the motion for a suspension of the law, in order to prevent the exportation of corn; and though he acted, in this case, with his customary conscientiousness, he incurred, in some degree, the popular odium. Having, also, on this occasion, replied sarcastically to Lord Temple, he drew upon himself an attack from Junius, which, however, he treated with placid indifference. In the same year, being still averse to taxing the Americans, he felt bound to resign, as he was unable to give his hearty support to the measures of his colleagues. In 1782, he returned to office as president of the council; in which capacity he acted, to the end of his career, with the exception of a short secession during the existence of the coalition ministry. In May, 1786, he was made Viscount Bayham and Earl Camden. He died on the 18th of April, 1794;



having been, some time previously, married to a Miss Elizabeth Jeffreys, by whom he had several children.

Lord Camden, as a judge, was able and independent; as a statesman, straight-forward and honourable; unwilling to compromise his conscience for the sake of his consistency. Clearness was the characteristic of his eloquence, "which," it has been said by one who remembers him when he presided in the court of chancery, "was of the colloquial kind, extremely simple; diffuse, but not desultory." In the house of lords, he addressed himself more to the judgment, than the passions, of his auditors; his style was fluent, his manner persuasive, and his language plain, but energetic. He had a thorough knowledge of the fundamental laws of England, the principles of which he regarded with respect, and supported with ability. On resigning the office of chancellor, he made the following candid declaration of his reasons for doing so. "I accepted the great seal without condition; I meant not, therefore, to be trammelled by his majesty—I beg pardon—by his ministers. I have often drooped and hung down my head in council, and disapproved, by my looks, those steps which I knew my avowed opposition could not prevent. I will do so no longer, but openly and boldly speak my sentiments." As a judge, he was wholly unswayed by political influence, and, regardless whom he might offend, performed the duties of his office in a manner satisfactory to the dictates of his own conscience, and calculated to protect the liberties of his countrymen. The following observation has been attributed to him:—"Lord Mansfield has a way of saying, 'it is a rule with me—an inviolable rule—never to hear a syllable said out of court about any cause that either is, or is not, in the smallest degree likely to come before me.'—Now, I,—for my part—I could hear as many people as chose to talk to me about their causes; it would never make the slightest impression upon me."

He was not above giving his attention to matters of polite intercourse; and on a dispute that arose between the subscribers to the upper and lower rooms at Bath, he attended all the meetings which were held, and maintained his opinions with all the spirit of a partisan. He was fond of reading romances; and having exhausted those written in English, French, and Italian, he, at a late period of his life, commenced studying Spanish, in order that he might be enabled to read novels in that language. By this peculiarity, he obtained the name of the Spanish Cato. He courted the society of Garrick, but bestowed no notice on Dr. Goldsmith, whom he met at the house of Lord Clare, though the poet had already distinguished himself by his Deserted Village.

The punishment of the stocks having been spoken lightly of by a barrister, on a trial at which he was presiding, he said, leaning over the bench, to the counsel, "Brother, were you ever in the stocks?" Being answered in the negative, he whispered, "Then I have; and can assure you it is by no means such a trifle as you have represented." It is said, that when on a visit at Lord Dacre's, he was walking near Alveley, in Essex, with a gentleman, whom he requested to open the parish stocks for him, that he might be enabled to judge of the nature of the punishment. Having done so, his companion, who was remarkable for absence of mind, walked on, occupied with a book, and the earl, being unable to extricate himself, asked a countryman to release him. "No, no, old gentleman," quoth the rustic; "you were not set there for nothing." At length, one of Lord Dacre's servants passing accidentally, liberated him from his awkward situation.

Lord Camden was the author of an anonymous tract in Mr. Hargrave's collection, on the process of latitat in Wales, and a pamphlet on the writ of habeas corpus.

FLETCHER NORTON, LORD GRANTLEY.

FLETCHER, the son of Thomas Norton, of Grantley, in Yorkshire, was born on the 23rd of January, 1716; and, having been called to the bar, was, in 1761, appointed solicitor-general. He also received the honour of knighthood, and, in 1763, became attorney-general; but he was displaced in 1765, when the Honourable C. Yorke was appointed his successor. In 1769, Sir Fletcher Norton was constituted chief-justice in Eyre, south of the Trent; and, in the next year, being the representative for Guildford, he was elected speaker of the house of commons; and, for upwards of ten years, continued to hold that dignified situation. In 1777, when the sum of £618,000 was voted for the discharge of his majesty's debts a second time, Sir Fletcher Norton, on presenting, as speaker, the bill for the royal assent, addressed himself to the throne in the following memorable language:—"Your majesty's faithful commons have granted a great sum to discharge the debt of the civil list; and, considering whatever enables your majesty to support with grandeur, honour, and dignity, the crown of Great Britain, in its true lustre, will reflect honour on the nation, they have given most liberally, even in these times of great danger and difficulty, taxed almost beyond our ability to bear: and they have now granted to your majesty an income far exceeding your majesty's highest wants, hoping that what they have given cheerfully, your majesty will spend wisely."

The king did not feel offended at the bold truths and strong language in which he was addressed. A gentleman then present says, "I narrowly watched the royal eye when this speech was delivered; and declare with pleasure, I did not perceive one symptom of displeasure deranging the mild serenity and dignified softness of the Brunswick countenance." Sir Fletcher, however, perceiving that his words had given offence to others, manfully declared that "he would sit no longer in that chair than he was supported in the free exercise of his duty;" and Mr. Fox having moved a vote of approbation, it was unanimously carried. The speaker supported Mr. Dunning's celebrated motion, "that the influence of the crown was increased, is increasing, and ought to be diminished," which was made soon afterwards. In 1782, when an administration was formed under the Marquess of Rockingham and Lord Shelburne, the latter clandestinely prevailed on the king to elevate to the peerage Mr. Dunning, a private friend of his own, by the title of Baron Ashburton. The Marquess of Rockingham being piqued by this sinister conduct on the part of his colleague, declared he would not remain in office another day, unless a similar honour were conferred on his own private friend, Sir Fletcher Norton. Thus was he, to gratify the pique of the minister, raised to the peerage at a few hours' notice, by the title of Baron Grantley. He survived his sudden elevation about seven years, and died on the 1st of January, 1789, in Lincoln's-Inn Field's, where he resided.

A few days before his decease, being affected by cold and asthma, he sent for his old friend, Mr. Pott, a surgeon, to ask his advice; but an answer was brought that he was dead; by which intelligence his lordship was seriously affected. He also sent for a physician, who happened to be absent, and he therefore declined applying for other medical advice; but, two days before his death, it was provided by his son, who saw the danger of his father's condition.

His lordship, in addition to the appointments already named, was a lord of trade, an L. L. D., and recorder of Guildford. He married, in 1741, Grace, the eldest daughter of Sir William Chapple, one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, by whom he had several children. As a lawyer, Lord Grantley was universally admitted to be eminent; and it was remarked by Johnson, "Much may be done, if a man puts his whole mind to a particular subject. By doing so, Norton has made himself the great lawyer which he is allowed to be."

From the above observation, it would be inferred, that the great lexicographer gave credit to his lordship for more application than natural ability. In his judicial and senatorial character, he displayed remarkable independence; and that his spirit was equal to his honesty, is evident from the bold terms in which he addressed the throne from the house of commons. He has been accused of an inordinate love of money; and it appears that he, on that account, gained the appellation of Sir Bullface Doublefee. The following story is related of him by Lord Orford, in the works of Walpole:—"His mother lived in a mighty shabby house at Preston, which Sir Fletcher began to think not quite suitable to the dignity of one who has the honour of being his parent; he cheapened a better, in which were two pictures valued at £60: the attorney insisted on having them as fixtures for nothing, the landlord refused, the bargain was broken off, and the dowager madam remains in her original hut."

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE.

SIR WILLIAM BLACKSTONE, the son of a silk mercer, in London, was born there, after the death of his father, on the 10th of July, 1723. His education was undertaken by his maternal uncle, Mr. Charles Bigg, by whom he was sent to the Charter House, where he made rapid progress in his studies; and, in 1738, was removed to Pembroke College, Oxford. Here he greatly distinguished himself by his classical proficiency, and, at the same time, studied logic and mathematics, besides compiling a work called, The Elements of Architecture, which he completed when only in his twenty-first year. In 1743, he was elected a fellow of All Soul's, and commenced studying for the bar; on which occasion, he renounced most of his literary pursuits, and evinced his fondness and talent for poetry, by writing the celebrated verses, called The Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse, which appeared in Dodsley's Miscellany. In 1745, he proceeded B. C. L. at Oxford; and, in 1746, was called to the bar; but, in consequence of his deficiency as an orator, was slow in attaining either profit or reputation. Having, however, been appointed bursar of All Soul's, he showed his activity and intelligence in superintending the construction of the Codrington library; and, as a reward for his services, was, in 1749, appointed steward of the manors of his college. In the same year, he became recorder of Wallingford, and shortly afterwards took the degree of D. C. L., and published his Essay on Consanguinity, in support of the Society of All Soul's, against certain claims made on it by the kindred of its founder.

After seven years' unsuccessful practice in the courts at Westminster, he, in 1753, retired to his fellowship at Oxford, and commenced delivering his celebrated course of lectures on the laws of England, which conferred great reputation both on the university and himself. At the same time, he occasionally practised as a provincial barrister; and, in 1754, published a work, denying the right of copyholders to vote as freeholders, in which opinion he was afterwards confirmed, by a declaratory act of parliament. In 1755, he was appointed one of the delegates of the Clarendon press; and, in that character, reformed many abuses, and effected various improvements; in order to do which, it is said he previously made himself master of the art of printing. In 1758, he was appointed Vinerian professor; and, in 1759, published a new edition of the Great Charter and Charter of the Forest, with an historical preface. In the year last mentioned, he is said to have declined the honour of the coif; but, nevertheless, came to London, and resumed his attendance at Westminster Hall, where his previous reputation procured him a large share of practice and emolument.

In February, 1761, he was appointed a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and was elected member of parliament for Hindon; and, about the same period, vacated his fellowship, by his marriage with a daughter of James Clitherow,

Esq, but was shortly afterwards appointed principal of New Inn Hall, Oxford; the emoluments of which, fully compensated for the loss of the former situation. In 1763, he was appointed solicitor-general to the queen, and made a bencher of the Inner Temple; resigned his Vinerian professorship, in 1766; and, in 1768, was returned member of parliament for Westbury, in Wiltshire. In 1770, he published the whole of his Commentaries on the Laws of England, in four volumes; and, in the same year, declining the post of solicitor-general, was made a judge of the Common Pleas, where he continued to preside until the period of his death, which occurred in February, 1780.

The fame of Sir William Blackstone rests chiefly on his Commentaries, which has gone through fourteen editions with increasing popularity. The work, however, is by no means so influential as formerly; and the narrow doctrines of the author in support of established prejudices, and his anti-toleration notions, which were exposed and attacked by Dr. Priestley, are now, for the most part, acknowledged. A high tone of independence, nevertheless, in favour of the subject, is occasionally to be found in the work, although Sir William considerably diminished his merit on that score, by delivering, in the house of commons, an opinion directly at variance with what he had written on a similar point. This was during the discussion as to the eligibility of Mr. Wilkes to be re-elected to parliament after his expulsion thence, when Blackstone advocated the negative in an argument which confuted his previous declarations, and drew upon him the resentment of Junius, who spoke of "the honours he had lost, and the virtues he had degraded," by this step. His Commentaries are, however, on the whole, a most valuable and praiseworthy production, and justly merit the eulogies they have received; but the most accurate view seems to have been taken of them by Sir William Jones, who observes, "they are the most correct and beautiful outline that ever was exhibited in any human science; but they alone will no more form a lawyer, than a general map of the world, however accurately and elegantly it may be delineated, will make a geographer." In addition to the publications already mentioned, Sir William Blackstone wrote two pieces connected with the Oxford University; a Treatise on the Law of Descents in Fee-Simple; a few fugitive poems; and two volumes of Reports, which appeared after his death. He also contributed to Mr. Malone some notes on Shakspeare, and wrote a defence of Addison, which is inserted in the life of that poet, in the second edition of the life of the Biographia Britannica.

In his character of judge and politician, Sir William was more attentive and intelligent than vigorous and conspicuous. He was unambitious of legal preferment, and had a great aversion to the senate, "where," he used to say, "amid the rage of contending parties, a man of moderation must expect to meet with no quarter from either side." In private life, he was mild, amiable, and unostentatious; and, notwithstanding his contracted brow, which he is said to have acquired from being near sighted, was a cheerful and even facetious companion. He never lost his early predilection for architecture, and, during the latter part of his life, made it subservient to the improvement of the neighbourhood around him, as well as to his own amusement. He left seven children; and, about four years after his death, his arms were painted in the window of the chapel of All Soul's College, and a statue of him, by Bacon, was placed in their hall.

SIR DAVID RAE.

THIS eminent legal character, the son of the Rev. William Rae, an episcopalian Scotch clergyman, was born in 1729. He received his early education at the grammar-school of Haddington, from whence he removed to the Univer-



sity of Edinburgh, where he attended the law lectures of Professor John Erskine, and gave promise of future excellence. He was called to the Scotch bar in 1751; where, though without patronage or interest, he soon raised himself into note, and acquired considerable practice. The first great cause in which he distinguished himself was the noted one of James Drumond Macgregor, who was tried for the forcible abduction of a heiress, in 1752. In the following year, he was retained in an appeal, which brought him to London, where he became acquainted with, and the friend of, Charles Yorke, and his father, the Lord-chancellor Hardwicke. During this year, also, he visited Paris, and various parts of France; and, after passing through Germany and the Low Countries, returned to Scotland, and resumed his legal pursuits with increasing reputation and emolument.

In 1764, he went, in company with the late Lord Monboddo, as one of the commissioners to superintend, in France, the proofs taken of Mr. afterwards Lord, Douglas's birth, in the progress of the celebrated case between him and the Duke of Hamilton, and in which Mr. Rae was engaged till its settlement, in 1767. In 1770, he lost his wife; an event which caused him so much grief, that it was some time before he could resume his professional duties. He, however, soon became the leading counsel in the Scotch court of exchequer, which he maintained many years; and, in 1782, previously to which he had been urged to adopt the English bar, by Lords Mansfield, Ashburton, and others, he was nominated a judge of the supreme civil court of Scotland, under the title of Lord Eskgrave, a name he derived from his elegant seat, near Edinburgh. In this station he gave such satisfaction, that, in 1785, he was appointed to succeed Lord Kennett in the high court of justiciary.

In the autumn of 1795, he presided at the trial of the celebrated Unitarian clergyman, Palmer, for a seditious libel, and for which he sentenced him to seven years' transportation; a sentence that was considered unnecessarily severe, and gained him a considerable share of popular odium. In 1799, he was raised to the dignity of presiding in the high court of justiciary; and, on the 27th of June, 1804, he was rewarded with a baronetcy, in which he was succeeded by his eldest son, the late Sir David Rae.

He is described as having been a man of the most amiable qualities, and beloved in all the private relations of society. His learning was considerable; and, besides writing a pamphlet to freeholders, he contributed many pieces to the periodicals of the day. He spoke with great logical precision and force of argument; was particularly distinguished, as a judge, for his clearness in summing up; and was known to all the principal members of the legal, literary, and scientific world, at many of whose houses he was a frequent guest. He married, in 1761, Margaret, daughter of John Stuart, Esq. of Blair Hall, by whom he had four children.

GEORGE HILL.

THIS eminently learned lawyer and eccentric man, born about the year 1731, was the descendant of an ancient family in Hounston, in the county of Somerset. After receiving a liberal education, he was entered as a student at one of the inns of court; and when called to the bar, had acquired a large stock of legal knowledge. No counsel of his time surpassed him in his acquaintance with the various forms and practices of the courts; or was more ready in quoting precedents with facility and correctness. On the 6th of November, 1772, he was called to the dignity of a king's serjeant. He soon after married Miss Meddlicott, a lady of fortune in Northamptonshire, by whom he had two daughters; one of whom married the Honourable William

Cockayne, younger son of Charles, Viscount Cullen, of Donegal. It is related that, on the very day of his union, the serjeant, having an intricate law case in his mind, was obliged to be reminded that the time for the nuptial ceremony was approaching; and at the usual hour in the evening, he went to his books and papers, until called from them by his clerk, who suggested to him the remembrance of the recent ceremony in which he had been engaged. His general habits were equally tinctured with absence and eccentricity; for once, on a circuit, having occasion to cite a law authority, he referred to his bag, as usual, for the work, when, instead of 'Viney,' he, much to the amusement of the court, pulled out a plated specimen candlestick, belonging to a Birmingham commercial traveller, who had stopped at the same inn with Mr. Hill, and which, in a fit of absence, he had deposited by mistake in the bag containing his papers. On another occasion, being engaged in a cause at Leicester, which had already extended to his usual hour of repose, he, finding it impossible to quit the court, gravely rose, and, in an audible voice, desired his clerk "to carry his compliments to Mrs. Hill, and express his sorrow that he could not sleep with her, as he was likely to be detained the whole night."

It is also related of him, that, during a vacation, when he was accustomed to retire to his seat at Rowell, in Northamptonshire, a fox, pursued by some neighbouring sportsmen, took shelter in the court yard of his residence. At this moment, it is said, the serjeant was in the act of reading an ancient case, in which it was decided, in a trespass of the like kind, the owners of the ground had a right to inflict death on the intruder; and he, therefore, gave orders to his servants, that the fox, as an original trespasser, should be killed. The hunters having arrived at the spot, with the hounds in full cry, saw the object of their pursuit pinioned to the earth with pitchforks. On asking for the person who had thus deprived them of their prey, they were met by the serjeant himself, who informed them that the execution had taken place by legal authority.

He died, on the 21st of February, 1808, at his house in Bedford Square, respected by all who were acquainted with his character. Notwithstanding his eccentricities, Serjeant Hill was a most estimable man, and his private conduct was always regarded as unimpeachable. From youth he had been fond of literary pursuits; and, at Cambridge, was the especial favourite of the famous blind professor, Sanderson; who declared that, if he devoted himself to the study of them, he would be one of the greatest proficients in mathematics that the country had ever produced. His memory was retentive, his erudition deep, and he had a thorough knowledge of the English laws and constitution. He was an excellent classical scholar, though his reading had not been varied; as he aimed at understanding thoroughly a few authors, rather than at becoming superficially acquainted with the works of many.

JOHN DUNNING, LORD ASHBURTON.

JOHN DUNNING, the second son of an attorney, was born at Ashburton, in Devonshire, on the 18th of October, 1731. After having received an ordinary education at the free-school of his native town, he was articled to his father; but, at the termination of his clerkship, came to London, and studied for the bar. His means, in the metropolis, were but narrow; for having become acquainted with Horne Tooke and Lord Kenyon, they are recorded, by the biographer of the former, to have dined together frequently, in the neighbourhood of Chancery Lane, at sevenpence-halfpenny a head. Dunning attended the courts for some time with little success; but after six or seven years, attained some reputation in the northern circuit; and, about 1760, came into great practice, by the manner in which he drew up the defence of the

East India Company against the claims of the Dutch. His argument, however, against general warrants, as counsel for Wilkes, was the great stepping-stone to his fame and emolument, and brought him into universal notice, not only as an eloquent advocate, but as a sound constitutional lawyer.

In 1766, he was chosen recorder of Bristol; solicitor-general about a year afterwards; and, in 1768, was returned to parliament, through the influence of Lord Shelburne, as member for Calne, in Wiltshire. In 1770, he went out of office with his patron; and, on his first appearance in court, after that event, in his ordinary bar-gown, Lord Mansfield complimented him, by saying, "that, in consideration of the office he had held, and his high rank in business, he intended, for the future, to give him precedence next after the king's counsel, serjeants, and the recorder of London." About the same time, he was presented with the freedom of that city, in consequence of his having supported the petition and remonstrance of the citizens to the king, in a speech which, according to Mr. Roscoe, is said to have been one of the finest pieces of argument and eloquence ever heard in the house. He continued his parliamentary career with the same liberal sentiments with which he commenced it; particularly manifesting them in his opposition to the test act, and in his support of Sir George Saville's motion for an account of pensions granted by government. "It is no shame," he said, upon the latter occasion, "for persons nobly descended, when reduced to want, through the extravagance or vices of some of their ancestors, to receive bounty from the royal hand. I should be glad to see the list of pensioners made up of persons of that description; but truly, I suspect it abounds with persons of far less than even the negative merit of maiden ladies in circumstances of indigence." In speaking of the conduct of government towards America, which he condemned throughout, he observed, "We are now come to that fatal dilemma,—Resist, and we will cut your throats; submit, and we will tax you:—such is the reward of obedience."

In 1782, on the formation of the administration under the Marquess of Rockingham, Mr. Fox, and Lord Shelburne, he was called to the peerage, by the title of Lord Ashburton, and came into office as chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster. In the following year, his health began to decline; and his death, which was probably hastened through grief for the loss of one of his sons, took place on the 18th of August. A short while previously to his decease, he is said to have met, whilst travelling, the celebrated lawyer, Mr. Wallace, who died in the same year, and to have had an affecting interview with him. "For this purpose," says Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, "they were carried into the same apartment, laid down on two sofas nearly opposite, and remained for a long time in conversation; they then parted, as men who could not hope to meet again in this world." Mr. Dunning had married, in 1780, a daughter of John Baring, Esq., of Larkbear, Devonshire, and was survived by his widow and one son.

Upon the whole, Lord Ashburton was a good and great man; few possessed a more estimable private character; and neither as a statesman nor a lawyer, was he excelled by any competitor of his day. In both capacities he exercised his splendid talents for the benefit of his country; his arguments having, for their basis, sound constitutional knowledge; and, for their support, first-rate powers of ratiocination and eloquence. His sense of honour, says Sir William Jones, was lofty and heroic; his integrity, stern and inflexible; and no love of dignity, of wealth, or of pleasure, could have tempted him to deviate, in a single instance, from the straight line of truth and honesty. Burke, at a public meeting, described him as the first in his profession; and declared, he knew no man, in any situation, of a more erect and independent spirit, of a more proud honour, a more manly mind, or a more firm and determined integrity. "Never, however," says Sir Nathaniel Wraxall, "did nature enclose a more illuminated mind in a body of meaner and more abject appearance. It is difficult to do justice to the peculiar species of ugliness which characterised his person and figure, though he did not labour under any absolute deformity of shape or limb." The same authority also says, that he was fond of viewing his face in the glass,

and passed no time more to his satisfaction than in decorating himself for his appearance in the world. He alludes, also, to the physical impediments Dunning laboured under, from the huskiness of his voice; but admits that, in spite of the monotony of his tones, and his total want of animation and grace, so powerful was reason, when flowing from his lips, that every murmur became hushed, and every ear attentive. At the bar, he seldom forgot his dignity, for the sake of confusing a witness; and, when he did, met with answers which remain rather as records of his discomfiture, than of his discrimination or wit. The most popular are the following:—A gentleman being repeatedly asked by him if he did not lodge in the verge of the court, at length answered, that he did. "And pray, sir," said the counsel, "for what reason did you take up your residence in that place?" "To avoid the rascally impertinence of *dunning*," answered the witness.—Whilst examining a handsome young woman, in a case of crim. con., he asked her whether her mistress had ever communicated the important secret to her. "No, sir," said the woman, "she never did." "How, then, can you swear to her infidelity?" "Because I saw another gentleman besides my master in bed with her." "Indeed." "Yes, indeed, sir." "And pray, my good woman," said Dunning, "did your master,—for I see you are very handsome,—in return for his wife's infidelity, go to bed to you?" "That trial," said the spirited young woman, "does not come on to-day, Mr. Slabberchaps."—One day, whilst cross-examining and endeavouring to bother an old woman, in a case of assault, he asked her, in reference to the identity of the defendant, whether he was a tall man? "Not very tall," said she: "much about the size of your worship's person." "Was he good-looking?" "Quite the contrary; much like your honour, but a handsomer nose." "Did he squint?" "A little, your worship; but not so much as your honour, by a great deal." Dunning asked her no more questions.

In his domestic relations, he was amiable and affectionate in the extreme, and, says Sir A. Jones, "for some months before his death, the nursery had been his chief delight, and gave him more pleasure than the cabinet could have afforded."

ALEXANDER WEDDERBURN, EARL ROSSLYN.

ALEXANDER, son of Peter Wedderburn, descended from an ancient Scotch family, was born on the 13th of February, 1733, in Scotland. Being bred to the law, he was called to the bar when twenty years of age, and had practised some time in his native country, when a real or supposed insult from the bench, induced him to remove to the courts of England. Having, in 1753, become a member of the Inner Temple, he was, in 1757, called to the English bar; and, in order to divest himself of the characteristic accent of his countrymen, received tuition in speaking from Messrs. Macklin and Sheridan. He soon acquired celebrity in his profession; and, in 1763, was made a king's counsel, becoming a bencher of Lincoln's Inn about the same period. Some time afterwards he came into parliament for the Scotch borough of Rothesay Inverary, and during the early part of his career, he took the popular side; but, in January, 1771, accepted the office of solicitor-general and became a staunch adherent of the government.

In 1773, he acted as advocate for Lord Clive, on the charge brought against him in the house of commons; and in 1774, was elected member of parliament both for Castle Riding, in Norfolk, and Oakhampton, in Devonshire; on which occasion, he took his seat as representative of the latter. In 1778, he was returned for Bishop's Castle, in Shropshire; and, in the July of the same year, he obtained the office of attorney-general. During the riots in 1780, he declared, in his official capacity, at a privy-council, that an assemblage of depredators might be dispersed by military force, without the form of

reading the riot act; and his suggestions being acted on, secured at once the peace of the metropolis. Immediately after the commotion, he was made chief-justice of the Common Pleas; and, on the 14th of June, in the same year, he was raised to the peerage by the title of Baron Loughborough.

In 1783, he became first commissioner for keeping the great seal, but afterwards opposed Mr. Pitt's administration. Subsequently, however, in 1793, he joined the government as lord high chancellor; which office he held till he was succeeded, in 1801, by Lord Eldon. He had, in 1795, obtained a new patent of a barony, with remainder to his nephews; and, on the 21st of April, 1801, he was created Earl Rosslyn. He retired into private life, but died shortly after, of apoplexy, between Hough and Salthill, on the 3rd of January, 1805, being in the seventy-second year of his age. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral, by the side of the body of Sir Joshua Reynolds.

Earl Rosslyn was a man of limited ability, but his ambition was considerable, and his ingenuity in argument, added to the pliancy with which he accommodated himself to the views of his party, rendered him an useful member of government. His oratorical powers were uncommanding, and much detracted from by the weakness of his voice, as well as the diminutiveness of his person. In allusion to this latter defect, added to his having framed a bill to prevent the introduction of supplies to America, he was given, by Wilkes, the name of *Starvation Wedderburn*. He had a quick, penetrating eye, and his countenance indicated the possession of genius. He was facetious in conversation, an agreeable companion, and ranked among his friends many eminent literary characters. According to Mr. C. Bulla, he was a great benefactor to the French emigrants; and, on being told, one day, that the chancellor of France was distressed by not being able to procure the discount of a foreign bill, he observed, "The chancellor of England is the only person to whom the chancellor of France should apply to discount his bills." The same authority relates, that the money was immediately sent, and that Lord Rosslyn remitted, annually, to the French chancellor, a sum of equal amount. He possessed considerable learning, political as well as legal, and was the author of a book, printed in 1793, with the title of Observations on the state of the English Prisons. He was twice married: first, to Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson, who died, without issue, in 1781; and, secondly, to Charlotte, daughter of the first Viscount Courtenay, by whom he had no children.

LLOYD, LORD KENYON.

THIS eminent lawyer was born at Gredington, in Flintshire, on the 5th of October, 1733; and having been educated at Ruthin, in Denbighshire, was articled, at an early age, to Mr. Tomlinson, an attorney, at Nantwich, in Cheshire. On the expiration of his articles, Mr. Kenyon became, in Trinity term, 1754, a student of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the bar in Hilary term, 1761. He applied himself originally to conveyancing and chancery; and, though his progress was at first slow, for want of opportunity, he gradually gained the reputation of being a sound lawyer, and his legal opinion had considerable weight and influence. In 1773, he married Miss Mary Kenyon, his cousin; and, about the same period, contracted an intimacy with Mr. afterwards Lord-chancellor Thurlow.

About two years after his marriage, travelling towards Bath, with his wife, he stopped at the Black Bear Inn, kept by the father of the late Sir Thomas Lawrence, when the future painter, then a mere child, exhibited his skill by taking the likenesses of Mr. and Mrs. Kenyon with remarkable accuracy. In 1780, he distinguished himself by his defence of Lord George Gordon against a charge of high treason; and, in 1782, was elevated to the office of attorney-general, and appointed chief-justice of

Chester. About the same time he came into parliament, where he attached himself to Mr. Pitt's party in parliament; and, in 1784, was made master of the Rolls, and created a baronet; but the emoluments of his high office fell short of those he had lost by relinquishing his practice as a counsel. He continued to support the measures of the ministers in parliament, and, on the 9th of June, 1788, he succeeded Lord Mansfield as chief-justice of the King's Bench; and was raised to the peerage by the title of Lord Kenyon, Baron of Gredington. He was appointed one of the council to assist Queen Charlotte in the care of the king's person; and, in 1796, was made custos rotulorum and lord-lieutenant of his native county.

He continued to exercise his functions as judge, and to take part in the principal political questions of the period, constantly voting with the Tories, and opposing the liberal party, till his death, which took place on the 2nd of April, 1802, at Bath, owing to a decay of nature; he having taken but little nourishment or sleep for several weeks previous. A splendid monument was erected to his memory in Hamner Church, Flintshire; and he is said to have died worth £300,000, the proceeds of his legal practice. "Lord Kenyon," says a writer of his own time, "was much esteemed in private life; and was, perhaps, one of the most temperate and regular men of his rank in his day. He constantly rose at six in the morning, and retired to rest, except when engaged on public business, by ten in the evening. He seldom drank wine or spirits; was always punctual in his attendance at divine service; and, in his family and amongst his relations and immediate associates, was greatly beloved." He was, however, according to Sir N. Wraxall, "irascible in his temper, destitute of all refinement in his dress or external deportment, and parsimonious, even in a degree approaching to avarice. Nevertheless," adds the same authority, "he more than balanced these defects by strict morality, probity, and integrity." His benevolent attentions to the numerous distressed and injured persons, who applied to him for legal advice, was a truly amiable trait in his character, which cannot be too much known or too highly estimated. Of his habits, when chief-justice, the following anecdote gives a remarkable trait:—A gentleman, who had sold Lord Kenyon a cottage at Richmond, going into the neighbourhood, had a mind to take a view of his old residence; and, on application, was readily admitted by the housekeeper. Entering the principal room, he saw on the table some books, which proved to be the Bible, Epictetus, and the Whole Duty of Man. "Does my lord read this?" said the gentleman, taking up the Bible. "No, sir," replied the woman; "he is always poring over this little book," pointing to Epictetus: "I don't know what it is," added she; "but my lady reads the other two. They come down here on a Saturday evening, bring a shoulder or leg of mutton with them, which serves for Sunday, and they leave me the remains, which serve me for the week."

As a speaker, though his ideas were strong, and his diction often energetic, he sacrificed the graces of oratory to technical phrases and a quaint formality of expression, which he had acquired from his intense study of the law writings. So far from being suspected of a want of integrity in his conduct, he was charged with an excess of zeal for the virtue and religion of his country; which he displayed in his constant endeavours to check those moral vices by which social life is polluted and embittered. By his strong animadversions against seduction and gaming, he succeeded in, at least, restraining some fashionable profligacies; and he cleansed the law of many of those sordid practices by which it was corrupted. Though an active politician, he does not seem to have degraded his official character by subserviency to any party, but generally supported conscientiously the measures of a Tory ministry.

In private life, he was accounted amiable; but he seems to have been parsimonious in his own domestic arrangements. He does not appear, however, to have been illiberal, though there are no records of his charity. He was lampooned in the Rolliad, a satire, that was published with his portrait. He seems to have enjoyed the confidence of his sovereign, George the

Third, with whom he corresponded on the subject of the coronation oath, as affecting the claims of the catholics, which correspondence was published by his son, the present Lord Kenyon, about 1826.

EDWARD, LORD THURLOW.

EDWARD THURLOW, the son of a clergyman, was born at Ashfield, in Suffolk, in 1736; and was sent to school at Canterbury, where, although idle and obstinate, he, by his harsh disposition, contrived to maintain a sullen superiority over his youthful fellows. At Peter House College, Cambridge, he was still more overbearing; and, although he obtained a reputation for talent, extracted the respect of his college companions less by merit than arrogance and assumption. His habits were dissolute and irregular; and, on one occasion, having been absent from chapel, the dean, who was a man of little learning, desired him to translate into Greek a paper from the Spectator. Having performed his task, he carried it to his tutor, instead of the dean, on which he was summoned before the master and fellows, to explain his conduct; when he coolly observed, that "what he had done, arose not from disrespect, but tenderness, for the dean, whom he did not wish to puzzle;" a reply which nearly occasioned his expulsion from the college. The matter was, however, allowed to rest, lest it should excite ridicule; and when he became chancellor, Thurlow rewarded one of the fellows, who had recommended lenient measures, by a valuable church preferment.

On leaving the university, he became a member of the Inner Temple, where he lived with more regularity, and applied himself closely to his legal studies. Having been called to the bar in 1758, he remained for some time unemployed; and, it is said, he seldom had the means of carrying himself even the first stage on the circuit; and an anecdote is related of his having, on one occasion, reached the assize town on a horse he had taken from London upon trial. At length, he was one day idling in Nando's coffee-room, when he was requested to draw a statement of the facts in the famous Douglas case; a task he performed with so much ability, that a retaining fee was given him, and he greatly distinguished himself upon the trial. On account, however, of the violence of his language, he was challenged by Mr. Stewart, a gentleman of the adverse party, and a duel ensued, which terminated without bloodshed. By the influence of the Duchess of Queensberry, he was presented with a silk gown, by Lord Bute, in 1761, when he encountered, and often defeated in argument, the ablest cotemporary lawyers. He was appointed solicitor-general in 1770; and, in the following year, was made attorney-general, and elected a member of the house of commons, where he spoke strongly in favour of allowing to that officer the power to file informations *ex-officio*. He conducted the prosecution against Horne Tooke; and he, likewise, in parliament, opposed a motion for a committee to inquire into the administration of criminal justice. "If," said he, "we allow every pitiful patriot thus to insult us with ridiculous accusations, without making him pay forfeit for his temerity, we shall be eternally pestered with the humming and buzzing of these stingless wasps. Though they cannot wound or poison, they can teaze and vex. I hope we shall now handle them so roughly, as to make this the last of such audacious attempts." He took an active part in a debate on the suspension of the habeas corpus act, in the course of which he exclaimed, "treason and rebellion are properly and peculiarly the native growth of America!" One of the last occasions on which he spoke in the house of commons, was the debate on a bill for the relief of the Roman catholics, a measure which he declared he had no intention to oppose. He succeeded to the woolsack on the 2nd of June, 1778, and was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron

Thurlow, of Ashfield. Soon after his entrance into the house of lords, he was taunted, by the Duke of Grafton, with the obscurity of his birth, when Thurlow, in a tone of subdued indignation, having stigmatized the duke, in allusion to the impure source of his honours, as the "accident of an accident," thus concluded: "No one venerates the peerage more than I do; but, my lords, I must say, that the peerage solicited me, not I the peerage. Nay, more I can say, and will say, that as a peer of parliament, as speaker of this right honourable house, as keeper of the great seal, as guardian of his majesty's conscience, as lord high chancellor of England, nay, even in that character alone, in which the duke would think it an affront to be considered, but which character none can deny *me*,—as a *man*,—I am at this moment as respectable,—I beg leave to add, I am as much respected,—as the proudest peer I now look down upon." He resigned the great seal in 1783, but resumed it soon afterwards, on Mr. Pitt's accession to power. In 1788, on the discussion of the regency, he made a solemn declaration of fidelity and attachment to the king, his master, praying, "that in that hour when he forgot his king, his God might forget him." Wilkes wittily observed, on hearing it, "Forget you! he'll see you d—d first!" and Burke was also satirical at the chancellor's expense, comparing the tears he shed on the occasion "to those of iron which flowed down Pluto's cheek, resembling rather the dismal bubbling of the Styx, than the gentle murmuring streams of Aganippe."

It appears, from subsequent disclosures, that there was some foundation for the suspicions of his opponents; and, that Thurlow had been in negociation with the prince's friends a few days before he made his famous declaration of fidelity to his sovereign.

The dictatorial tone of Mr. Pitt was by no means agreeable to the chancellor; and their mutual obstinacy rendered harmony between them impossible. On one occasion, when the premier, in an argument on the Latin language, claimed superiority for it over the English, on the ground that two negatives made a thing more positive than any affirmative could render it, Lord Thurlow is said to have replied, "then your father and mother must have been two negatives, to have made such a positive fellow as you are." The misunderstandings between the two great men ended in the determination of the government to remove the chancellor; and on Lord Melville coming to breakfast with him, intending, at the same time, to demand the seals, Thurlow coolly said to him, "I know the business on which you have come: you shall have the bag and seals. There they are, and there is your breakfast;" of which they sociably partook, and parted apparently very good friends. He was, however, much mortified at his removal from office, and particularly by the conduct of the king; "who," he once said, "has treated me in a way in which no man has a right to treat another." He retired to his villa, having previously secured for himself a tellership of the exchequer, and a new patent of peerage, extending his title to his nephews. In 1806, he repaired to Brighton, and died there of a lethargy, on the 12th of September, in the seventy-first year of his age. He left three daughters, by a Miss Hervey, with whom he had become acquainted in early life, during his visits at Nando's coffee-house.

He was a good classical scholar, and had a strong natural genius, which was held in such high estimation by Dr. Johnson, that he declared there was no man in England he would condescend to prepare himself for but Thurlow. In religion, Lord Thurlow had but little conscience, and confessed himself always a supporter of that which was uppermost. He once said to a dissenter, "I would support your d—d religion, if it was that of the state;" and to a deputation that had waited on him to solicit his vote in favour of the repeal of the test act, he replied that he would not give it; and added, "I care not whether your religion has the ascendancy, or mine, or any, or none; but this I know, that when you were uppermost, you kept us down; and now, that we are uppermost, with God's help, we'll keep you down."

He never allowed his principles to stand in the way of his elevation; but though aggrandisement was his object, he seemed to seek it more for emolu-

ment than honour. He displayed an utter contempt for every kind of flattery, and even a proper expression of thanks was irksome to his feelings. He appears to have been of a generous disposition, and after failing in his endeavours to obtain an increase of pension for Dr. Johnson, he offered him the liberty of drawing for £500 or £600, to enable him to travel.

In his manner he was uncouth, and, at the cabinet dinners, would withdraw from the table after the cloth was removed, and throwing himself on two chairs, indulge in sleep during the most important deliberations. He was fond of conviviality and select society, when he would throw off the severity which, on other occasions, seemed a part of his nature, and converse with a pleasing affability. His eloquence was characterised by a vehement strength of language, a closeness of argument, a solemn tone of conviction, and a dignified utterance. His sentences were frequently confused, and even ungrammatical; and it has been said, "such was sometimes their obscurity, that reason was rather silenced by them than convinced." As a judge, it was his pride that not one of his decrees had been reversed; and, as a senator, he was a staunch opponent to every attempt at encroachment on the royal prerogative. After his rupture with Pitt, he became more liberal, and opposed some of that minister's measures, which tended to curtail the rights and privileges of the people. He seldom considered delicacy in conversation; and it is recorded of him, that being asked to partake of some grapes, by the noble proprietor of a mansion, in the grounds belonging to which he was walking, he coarsely replied, "Grapes! didn't I tell you just now I had got the gripes." He had contracted, in his youth, a habit of swearing, which he never afterwards abandoned; and an oath frequently accompanied the expression of his sentiments.

He had been united, in early life, to a daughter of Dr. Lynch, the Dean of Canterbury, who did not long survive her marriage, and after leaving the house of lords, though he kept an establishment in St. James's Square, he always proceeded to the residence of Miss Hervey, at Dulwich. He did not, however, allow this connexion to influence him in the dispensation of his patronage, and admitted no one to any office through Miss Hervey's interposition. His distribution of church preferment was always extremely disinterested, and was bestowed, on almost all occasions, with a view to the merits of the party on whom it was conferred. Having, when at college, given offence to a person, by affixing to him, in raillery, the name of "Mr. Dean," he, some years afterwards, met the same individual, whom he addressed by his old title. The other sullenly remarked on the impropriety of the appellation, which Thurlow assured him was now correct, "for," said he, "you are a dean;" and informing him of his promotion, apologized for any uneasiness that his conduct might have ever occasioned to the object of his generosity. His feelings were generally humane, though such was his devotion to the strict administration of the law, that all his efforts were successfully directed to prevent mercy from being extended to the brothers Perreau, the first who suffered death for the crime of forgery. He strongly supported Bishop Barrington's bill for the discouragement of adultery; declaring that, "if he had the blood of forty generations of nobility flowing in his veins, he could not be more anxious to procure it that assent and concurrence it deserved from their lordships." He was never known to be vindictive, but in the case of his daughter, Mrs. Brown, who had offended him by her marriage. He, however, forgave her before his death, though by his will he left her but £50 per month; and on condition of her living apart from her husband.

In appearance he was stern of aspect, with harsh but regular and strongly marked features. His eyebrows were large and shaggy, protruding over his penetrating eyes which gleamed with intellect. Lavater said, on seeing one of his pictures, "whether this man be on earth or in hell, I know not; but wherever he is, he is a tyrant, and will rule if he can." The Duke of Norfolk kept owls, one of which was called Lord Thurlow, from its supposed resemblance to the chancellor; and once, while in close conference with his solicitor, the

duke was interrupted by the exclamation, that, " Lord Thurlow had laid an egg," from his owl-keeper.

Though generally despising the forms of society, he, on some occasions, behaved with remarkable politeness and courtesy. Once, having entered the pump-room at Bath, with dirty boots and spurs, it was intimated to him that it was against the rules of the place to appear there in spurs, on which he had them immediately removed, and declaring " the rules of Bath must not be disputed," ordered that an apology on his behalf should be made to the company. At another time, his daughters, having attended an assembly at Hampstead, were involved in some confusion in endeavouring to reach their carriage, and were extricated by a young officer, whom Lord Thurlow called on, and thanked, the following morning. He had the most thorough contempt for hereditary honours, and, always maintaining he was descended from Thurlow, a carrier, refused to acknowledge Secretary Thurloe as his ancestor. On attending to have his patent registered at the Herald's College, he gruffly thundered " I don't know," to the question of an officer, who inquired the name of his lordship's mother.

SIR ROBERT CHAMBERS.

ROBERT CHAMBERS, eldest son of an attorney, at Newcastle-on-Tyne; was born there in 1737, and educated in that city, at the same school with Lords Eldon and Stowell. Having removed to the University of Oxford, he became, in 1754, an exhibitioner of Lincoln College; and, having graduated in 1758, soon obtained a fellowship of University College. He proceeded M.A. in 1761, and B. C. L. in 1765; being, about the same time, called to the bar, having previously become a student of the Middle Temple. In 1762, the university elected him Vinerian professor of the laws of England; and, in 1766, he was appointed principal of New Inn Hall, by the Earl of Lichfield. He had, in 1768, refused the attorney-generalship of Jamaica; but, in 1773, accepted the appointment of second justice in the supreme court of judicature, in Bengal. He sailed for India in April, 1774; and, in due time, resigned his Vinerian professorship, which had been held for him out of compliment, in case of his return within three years, by a deputy. The honour of knighthood was sent out to him four years after he had been in office, being conferred as a special mark of royal approbation. In 1791, he was advanced to the chief-justiceship; and became, in 1797, president of the Asiatic Society. He resigned, after twenty-three years' service in India, and returned to England in 1799; but, being unused to a northern climate, he, in 1802, was recommended to visit the south of France, but being attacked by paralysis, in Paris, he died there on the 9th of May, in the year following. His body was removed, for interment in the Temple Church, to England.

Sir Robert Chambers was early devoted to study, and had, during his life, collected a large library, of which his oriental books were particularly valuable; he was an excellent classic; and, at an advanced period of life, wrote an elegant Latin epitaph, for a monument to his friend, Sir W. Jones, at Oxford. Such was his bounty, that, notwithstanding the length of time he had been in office, his private fortune was very inconsiderable at the period of his retirement. As a judge, he was guided by reason and impartiality; while his acuteness often tended to elucidate facts by the right application of arguments. His picture was painted for Mr. Thrale's study, at Streatham, by Sir Joshua Reynolds, who has represented him surrounded by his literary friends, among whom are Burke, Beattie, Baretti, Johnson, and Goldsmith. He married the daughter of the statuary, Wilton, and had several children; the eldest of whom, a promising youth, was lost in an East Indiaman, on his way to England, whither he was proceeding for his education.

SIR JAMES MANSFIELD.

JAMES MANSFIELD, the name of whose family was originally Manfield, was the son of an attorney, at Ringwood, in Hampshire. He was born in 1738, and educated at Eton, where he became the friend of Charles Townshend, who afterwards was his friend and competitor at the University of Cambridge. Whilst still an under-graduate, he became a student of the Middle Temple, and having proceeded B. A. in 1760, was called to the bar in 1763, taking the degree of M. A. about the same period. He continued to practice for some time, without any considerable success; his voice and style of oratory having, it is said, been unfavourable to his advancement. He was, however, in 1776, unexpectedly returned member of parliament for Cambridge University, when he obtained a silk gown, and, in 1780, he was re-elected to his seat in the house of commons. In September of the same year, he received the appointment of solicitor-general; a post which he soon resigned, though he resumed it in 1783 and 1784, during the Shelburne and Rockingham administration. At the ensuing general election, he, however, lost his seat; and subsequently resolved to give his undivided attention to his practice at the bar; but, finding Mr. Erskine, his junior, holding the first place in the common law courts, he thought it prudent to move into the court of chancery. Here he obtained a large share of business, and though he did not interfere in politics, he was so much respected by all parties, that he obtained the chief-justiceship of Chester. He held this appointment for some time, during which he enjoyed the amusements of the field, to which he had been partial when at college. He subsequently received the honour of knighthood, with the chief-justiceship of the Common Pleas, where he presided for some time, being acknowledged to surpass, in sound legal knowledge, all the other judges.

He had a thorough acquaintance with classical literature, and was also a proficient in general learning. He possessed great application; and such were his habits of industry, that, while on the circuit, he rose at five in the morning, that he might have an opportunity of enjoying the diversions of a sportsman. As a pleader, though the matter of his speeches was invariably to the purpose, the huskiness of his voice, and the want of grace in his delivery, unfitted him for the character of an orator. In politics he was not a decided adherent either of the Whig or Tory party, though he rather inclined to the former principles. He was married, and had two male children. He was much esteemed in private, and was a kind friend and liberal patron. Having procured, for an officer in the army, a situation abroad, which involved judicial as well as military duties, he is said to have observed to him, "I know you to be a devilish good, honest fellow; and that you will do justice in all that comes before you; but, if you value your reputation, give no reasons for your decisions."

FRANCIS HARGRAVE.

THIS eminent lawyer, the son of an attorney, was born about the year 1741, and having been educated at the Charter House, entered the University of Oxford, where he was indebted to his paternal uncle for the assistance necessary to the prosecution of his studies. Having removed to Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar in 1764; and, about this period, married Miss Diana Fauntaine, the daughter of a clergyman; to one of whose pupils, the late Earl of Guildford,

he was in after life indebted for much assistance and encouragement. His talents soon procured him practice in his profession, and in 1772, he distinguished himself as counsel for James Somerset, a negro, whom he caused to be released from a ship bound for Jamaica, and to be brought into court by a writ of *habeas corpus*. His argument on this case established the precedent by which all slaves are free immediately on setting foot on shore in England, and acquired him great popularity.

Though his business was now materially augmented, his circumstances were still far from easy; for he had not only an increasing family to support, but he maintained, at the same time, the whole of his brother's children. Through the interest of Lord North, he became one of the counsel to the Treasury, with a salary of £600 per annum; but he was dismissed, in 1789, on account of the difference between his own politics and those of the existing government. He was much annoyed at his dismissal; and, in a letter to a friend, he animadverts on the harsh conduct of Mr. Pitt, in stating as a pretext for his removal, that he "not only, by inattention, rendered his place a sinecure; but, by his opposition, made himself obnoxious to the government." He denied the first charge altogether; and maintained, with respect to the second, that he was not, by virtue of his place, bound to support the ministers.

In 1791, he was employed to draw up the Roman catholic bill; and, in 1806, having been elected recorder of Liverpool, he, in that character, presented an address to the Prince Regent, at the residence of Earl Derby, where he was, on the following day, invited to meet his royal highness at dinner.

Continuing to practice with success, as a barrister, till 1813, he became, in the early part of that year, subject to occasional aberrations of mind, owing to his too intense application to a work, which, considering his years and avocations, it was impossible he could, as soon as he desired, accomplish. It became necessary, in order to mitigate his malady, that he should retire from his profession; a step that was extremely inconvenient, as on his exertions alone depended the support of his family. Though assisted by his friend, Mr. Whitbread, his pecuniary embarrassments increased so much, as to render it advisable to appeal to the house of commons, which ordered that Mr. Hargrave's valuable library should be purchased by government for £8,000, and given to the British Museum. His independence being thus insured, his mind, in a great degree, resumed its tranquillity; and though he deeply felt, at times, the loss of his library, it was, in some measure, compensated by the society of friends, and the light reading afforded by modern books and newspapers. He continued to reside with his family at Chelsea, till a tumour having appeared in his leg, which proceeded to mortification, he died from its effects, on the 16th of August, 1821, at the age of eighty. He was in full possession of his mental faculties within a few hours of his death, and he was buried in the chapel of Lincoln's Inn, of which society he had long been a bencher.

Mr. Hargrave's legal knowledge was considerable; and he wrote, during his life, several law books, which were distinguished by the extensive learning they evinced, and the soundness of their arguments. His habits were retired; but though mixing little in society, his company was courted by his private friends, among whom were Lords North and Holland, Mr. Whitbread, and Mr. Fox; during whose administration he obtained a silk gown. The summit of his ambition was a mastership in chancery; which, however, accident and political bias prevented him, notwithstanding his merits, from obtaining.

His private character was as estimable as his public one, and the courteousness of his demeanour procured him many friends. Such was the respect he enjoyed among the inhabitants of Liverpool, that they allowed him, during his latter years, to perform the duties of recorder by deputy.

In addition to his numerous original publications, he published, in 1818, a revision of Sir Edward Coke's Institutes; a work which employed him ten years, and which is justly spoken of by the editor of the Legal Biography as "a prodigious pile of human sagacity and learning, for future ages to read and admire."

GEORGE HARDINGE.

THE subject of this memoir, born in 1743, was nephew to the great Lord Camden, and second son of Nicholas Hardinge, Esq., chief clerk of the house of commons, who was celebrated as a writer of Latin verses. He was educated at Eton, where he evinced a partiality both for reading and acting plays, and became a contributor to the Musæ Etonenses. Having entered at Wadham College, Oxford, he, in 1775, took the degree of B. A.; and, in the following year, made a short tour on the continent, for which he was provided with the means by Lady Darhill, then one hundred years old, and whom, at ninety, he describes as beautiful. He, in 1778, proceeded to the degree of M. A.; and having become a law student, was, in due time, called to the bar, by the society of the Middle Temple. He, however, is said to have cultivated the muses in preference to pursuing his legal studies, having come into a considerable fortune on attaining his majority. He, nevertheless, sought the intimacy of the great lawyers of the day, and by the interest of his uncle, soon obtained a patent of precedency. Having acquired a reputation for eloquence, he came into considerable practice; and, in 1780, being appointed solicitor-general to the queen, he was returned, as member for Old Sarum, to parliament. In 1783, he distinguished himself by defending Sir Thomas Rumbold, who was threatened with a bill of pains and penalties; and he also spoke in favour of the conduct of Warren Hastings. In 1784, he married a Miss Long, and went to reside at Twickenham, where he became acquainted with Horace Walpole. His ardour for professional advancement was considerably retarded by his devotion to literature; but he, in 1787, obtained the office of senior Welsh judge, for the counties of Brecon, Glamorgan, and Radnor. He continued, for some time, to represent Old Sarum in parliament, but closed his senatorial career soon after the Union. In 1807, he lost his only surviving parent, whom he used to call his angel mother; and was occupied about this time, in writing a life of his illustrious uncle, Earl Camden. Shortly afterwards, having experienced another domestic loss, in the death of a nephew, he dissipated his grief by literary pursuits, and became a contributor to the Gentleman's Magazine, in which were published, from his pen, a variety of curious anecdotes relative to his contemporaries. His death, which was hastened by a fall from his horse, some time previously, took place on the 26th of April, 1816, whilst he was on his circuit at Presteigne.

The person of Mr. Hardinge was handsome, and his countenance indicated the benevolence which adorned his character. His temper was mild and cheerful, and such was his charitable disposition, that he often collected, by subscription, large sums for the relief of those whom he thought worthy of his protection. His abilities were considerable, though evincing more brilliance than solidity. His conversational powers were great; and his wit, added to his love of pleasantry, rendered his society extremely agreeable. As a barrister, he was remarkable for his ingenuity in promoting the interests of his clients; and in his judicial character, he distinguished himself by the attention and scrutiny he gave to every point that might affect the formation of his judgment. He published several of his most celebrated speeches; and, in 1791, appeared his letters to Burke, on the constitutional existence of an impeachment against Mr. Warren Hastings. Among his other original productions, are a few poems on various occasions, and two sermons by a layman. He also edited his father's Latin poems, and contributed largely to the literary anecdotes of the eighteenth century. He does not appear to have left any children.

JOHN TOLER, EARL OF NORBURY.

JOHN TOLER, Earl of Norbury, son of Daniel Toler, Esq., was born at Beckwood, Tipperary, about the year 1745. After receiving an appropriate education, he was called to the bar of Ireland, where he became celebrated for his forensic jests, and shortly afterwards was returned to parliament, by the influence of the "undertakers," a party so called, who were deputed, by the British ministry, to undertake the management of the Irish house of commons. His Tory principles, to which he strictly adhered, procured him the patronage of Lord Castlereagh, Lord Clare, and Mr. Pitt, through whose influence he obtained, in 1789, the office of Irish solicitor-general; in 1798, that of attorney-general, and, in December, 1800, the chief-justiceship of the Common Pleas, (when he was made a peer,) which situation he held till 1827, when he retired on a pension of £4,000 per annum, and was, at the same time, created Earl Norbury and Viscount Glandine. During the greater part of the time he sat upon the bench, he was so imbecile, and indecorously regardless of the dignity and duty of a judge, as to indulge his propensity for punning on the most awful occasions, and even at the expense of the feelings of a prisoner whom he was just about to condemn to the gallows. He died at Dublin, on the 27th of July, 1831, in the eighty-sixth year of his age, leaving behind him the reputation of a good punster and horseman, and taking with him to the grave, the appellation of "the hanging judge." It was said of him, in one of the public journals of the day, "Mercy droops not beside his tomb; nor will justice, eloquence, or learning, stretch themselves within it;" and Sir Jonah Barrington characterised him when living, as having "a hand for every man, and a heart for nobody." He increased his fortune by marrying Grace, daughter of Hector Graham, a peeress in her own right, by the title of Baroness Norwood; and, at the time of his death, was a privy-counsellor in Ireland, trustee of the Irish linen manufacture, and a visitor of Maynooth College.

The following are some of the most celebrated instances of his humour, the only foundation of his notoriety; and none of which entitle him to the appellation of a real wit. Whilst giving judgment on a writ of right, he observed, that it was insufficient for a demandant to say he "claimed by descent. Such an answer," he continued, "would be a shrewd one for a sweep, who had got into your house by coming down the chimney; and it would be an easy, as well as a *sweeping* way, of getting in." —On going up the grand staircase at the castle, at Dublin, to attend the levee given by the king, on his visit to Ireland, and being so pressed, that but for the support of those near him, he would have fallen down, he observed to the chancellor, who was at hand,—"My lord, we have tried many hard cases in our day, but you will allow that this *stair*-case is the hardest of all."—On being informed that an officer of marines, who had seen much service, had canvassed to obtain his brother a directorship of the National Insurance Company, he remarked, that "the captain would have been, himself, more eligible, having considerable knowledge and experience of marine risks, being accustomed to receive premiums for taking lives, and as affording a practical proof, that although following a profession more than doubly hazardous, his tenement had escaped all damages by fire;" adding, on being told that the captain did not possess the requisite number of shares to qualify him for a director, "but his want of a sufficient stock of assurance is an insurmountable bar to his promotion."—At the assizes at Noas, one day, whilst a counsel was addressing the court, an ass happened to bray very loudly, on which he observed, "one at a time, gentlemen, if you please;" whilst, his lordship, however, was addressing the jury, the same ass beginning to bray, he inquired, "what noise that was?" when the counsel retorted on him, by answering, "It's

only the echo of the court, my lord."—One day, in the Irish house of commons, the son of Edmund Burke having appeared in the body of the house to present a petition, was ordered to be taken into custody, when he immediately took to flight, and escaped: on a member observing, no such transaction had ever occurred before, "Oh! yes," said Lord Norbury; "I found the very same incident, some few days back, in the cross-readings of the columns of a newspaper: "Yesterday, a petition was presented to the house of commons—it fortunately missed fire, and the villain ran off."—Some time after his appearance at a private masquerade, where he had assumed the character of Hawthorn, in Love in a Village, he sat on the bench with the same costume concealed beneath his robes, which, the warmth of the day compelling him to throw partially off, he unconsciously discovered the dress of Hawthorn, which very much disconcerted him, especially as at the moment he was in the act of passing sentence of death upon several of the rebels.—On the registrar of the court complaining to him that witnesses were in the habit of stealing the Testament after they had been sworn upon it, he replied, "Never mind; if the rascals read the book, it will do them more good than the petty larceny may do them mischief; however, if they are not afraid of the cord, hang your Gospel in chains, and that, perhaps, by reminding the fellows of the fate of their fathers and grandfathers, may make them behave themselves;" which was accordingly done, and the Testament remained afterwards secure.

WILLLIAM SCOTT, LORD STOWELL.

WILLIAM SCOTT, elder brother of Lord Eldon, and son of a coal-fitter, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born on the 28th of October, 1745. He was educated at the grammar-school of his native place under the Reverend Hugh Moises, and removed, at the usual age, to University College, Oxford; where he, in 1766, obtained a fellowship. In 1767, he graduated M. A., and, in 1772, B. C. L.; and, besides filling the office of tutor of Corpus Christi College, was, in 1773, elected Camden professor of ancient history; in which capacity he evinced so much ability, as to obtain the praise of the fastidious Gibbon, who was, at the time, attacking the general system of education pursued in the university. In 1779, he attained the degree of doctor of civil law; and coming to London, practised, with success, as an advocate, in the courts at Doctor's Commons.

In 1780, he became a candidate for the representation of the University of Oxford, but withdrew from the contest before the election was concluded. In London, he became the associate of Johnson, Burke, and Reynolds; but could never induce his brother, afterwards Lord Eldon, to court the acquaintance of those illustrious characters. In 1787, he was appointed king's advocate-general; on which occasion he was knighted, and he subsequently became judge of the Consistory court of London; vicar-general of the province of Canterbury; master of the faculties; chancellor of the diocese of London; and a lord of trade and plantations. In 1798, he became judge of the high court of admiralty, and was soon after sworn in a member of the privy-council. In 1802, he was elected member of parliament for Oxford; which he continued to represent in the house of commons till 1821, when he was raised, with the title of Baron Stowell, to the dignity of the peerage. He retired, in 1828, from his judicial station, which he had filled with considerable ability, and with a reputation for administering the laws with strict impartiality.

Lord Stowell was well versed in his profession, as well as in general scholarship. In parliament, he was not remarkable for his oratory; but he possessed a high character for talent, and was the intimate friend of the brightest literary characters of the period. He shone conspicuously as a judge of the Consistorial court, where the nature of

his office required a deep knowledge of the human heart, for which he was particularly eminent. In parliament, he devoted his energies to what he considered likely to tend to the improvement of society, and vigorously opposed all such measures as might be productive of demoralization. In politics, he never evinced much party spirit, but he professes Tory principles, which he has always maintained with consistency. In private he is much esteemed for his urbanity of manner, and for the total absence of pride or haughtiness. It is related of him, that, at the age of eighty, he was seen looking on in the street, with great glee, at the tricks of Punch and Judy.

He has been twice married, and has had several children: his second wife died in 1817, and had been the Marchioness of Sligo. His daughter, Mrs. Townshend, was married, in 1823, to Viscount Sidmouth.

SIR FRANCIS BULLER.

FRANCIS, son of James Buller, Esq. member of parliament for Cornwall, was born there in 1745, and educated at a private school in the west of England; whence he came to London, and becoming a student of the Inner Temple, devoted himself, with great zeal, to the study of the law. In 1772, he commenced practice as a barrister, in the common law courts, where his business soon became considerable; and his reputation was increased by his publication of a work on the law relative to trials at *nisi prius*. On the 24th of March, 1777, he became a king's counsel; and, on the 27th of the same month, was appointed second judge of the Chester circuit. He was soon after, on the recommendation of Lord Mansfield, elevated to a judgeship of the King's Bench; and, in 1789, received the rank of a baronet. Being afflicted with gout, and finding the duties of his new office too fatiguing, he was removed to the Common Pleas, in June, 1794; but still labouring under ill-health, he was about to resign his office altogether, when he died, of an apoplectic fit, on the 6th of June, 1800.

Sir Francis Buller was not popular as a judge, on account of his leaning to the side of power and prerogative. On the trial of the Dean of St. Asaph, for libel, he endeavoured to prevent the verdict of the jury from being recorded, as they had found the defendant guilty of publishing only. His design, was, however, frustrated by the resolute zeal of Mr. Erskine, who would not allow himself to be deterred by the judge from the full performance of his duty. He was often satirized by Peter Pindar, and is said to have been the "very learned and little judge," to whom he addressed the lines ending,

'There's no such man!' the world exclaims,—'tis true,
But such a monster ev'ry day we view.

He was a sound lawyer; and such was his perception, that he often perceived, at a glance, the drift of an argument, which sometimes made him too hasty in his conclusions. Lord Mansfield had a very high opinion of his abilities, and, it is said, desired he should have been his successor. He married in early life, and had two sons and two daughters.

JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD, LORD REDESDALE.

JOHN FREEMAN MITFORD, Baron Redesdale, was born in Hampshire, on the 18th of August, 1748, and received his early education at Winchester School, whence he removed to New College, Oxford. He subsequently



became a student of the Temple, and was called to the bar, where he soon became eminent as a chancery pleader. His reputation was increased by a work, which has passed through several editions, On the Pleadings in Suits in the Court of Chancery, by English Bill; and, in a short time, he became one of the principal equity advocates. He became a Welsh judge in 1790; and, in 1793, was knighted, and appointed solicitor-general; in which character, on the memorable trial of Mr. Hardy, for high treason, his opening speech was characterised by acuteness, candour, and feeling, and he is said to have shed tears at its conclusion.

Since 1788, he had sat in parliament as member for Beeralston; and, in 1799, succeeded Sir John Scott as attorney-general. He afterwards was returned to the house of commons as representative of East Looe; and, in 1801, was chosen speaker. He filled his post but for a few months, being raised to the peerage, in 1802, by the title of Baron Redesdale, of Redesdale, Northumberland, upon his being appointed lord-chancellor of Ireland. He was displaced by the coalition administration, in 1806; and, in taking leave of the Irish bar, on the 5th of March, said, "that he hoped to have ended his days in Ireland, but he was not permitted. His consent to depart from England was yielded to the wish of some who now concurred in his removal: this, he owned, he did not expect;" an address which was delivered in a touching manner, and elicited great sympathy.

Lord Redesdale, upon his return to England, soon appeared in his place in the upper house as a determined opponent of the ministry; and Lord Grenville's motion for catholic emancipation soon gave him an opportunity of evincing his hostility. This administration being overthrown, he generally adhered to those that have been since formed; and he originated the bill for the relief of insolvent debtors. He died, on the 16th of January, 1830, at his seat, Batsford Park, near Moreton.

In the house of lords, he was regarded as a high legal authority, and committees of appeal generally heard his opinion with deference. He was somewhat unpopular with the catholic party in Ireland; but gave satisfaction in the discharge of his duties as chancellor. He married, in 1803, Lady Frances Perceval, by whom he had one son and two daughters.

JOHN FITZGIBBON, EARL OF CLARE.

JOHN FITZGIBBON, Earl of Clare, eldest son of John Fitzgibbon, Esq. a barrister of Limerick, and a member of the Irish parliament, was born in 1749, and, so early as the year 1763, became a fellow commoner of Trinity College, Dublin. Throughout his academical career, he was the rival of Grattan, who, at first, took the lead; but Fitzgibbon, during the latter period of their course, bore off every premium from his talented contemporary. Having become a law student of the Temple, he was called to the Irish bar, possessing, in addition to the advantages of his own industry, his father's high reputation, and a tolerable private fortune. In February, 1777, he distinguished himself as counsel for the University of Dublin, against the election of Mr. Richard Hely Hutchinson, as member for the society, and his return being annulled, Mr. Fitzgibbon was chosen to supply his place in the Irish house of commons. In the senate, he supported the measures of the British cabinet against the popular party, and he was soon after rewarded by ministers, with the attorney-generalship of Ireland. In this capacity he acted with considerable firmness; and, notwithstanding his unpopularity, forced his way, on one occasion, through the mob, accompanied by one or two friends, and broke up a public meeting, by ascending the hustings, and threatening the sheriff, who was chairman, with an *ex-officio* prosecution, unless he should immediately cause the assembly to disperse. In 1789, he strongly supported the plan of



the English ministers, for extending to Ireland the power of the Prince Regent; and, in June of the same year, he was elevated to the dignity of lord high chancellor of Ireland; being the first native of the country that had ever received that honour. He was, likewise, by the title of Baron Fitzgibbon, promoted to the Irish peerage; and, on the 22nd of June, 1791, he became vice-chancellor of the University of Dublin. Having been, on the 20th of December, 1793, made Viscount Fitzgibbon, he was created Earl of Clare, on the 10th of June, 1795; and on the 24th of September, 1799, he took his rank as an English peer, with the title of Lord Fitzgibbon, of Sudbury, in Devonshire. He died on the 28th of January, 1802, having, in 1787, married a Miss Anne Whalley, sister of the eccentric Mr. Whalley, who won from Lord Fitzgibbon a considerable wager, by performing a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. His lordship had a considerable fortune by his lady, who bore him five children. In his character of chancellor, "Earl Clare," according to Sir Jonah Barrington, "collected facts with a rapid precision, and decided on them with a prompt asperity; depending too much on the strength of his own judgment, and the acuteness of his own intellect, he hated precedent, and despised the highest judicial authorities, because they were not his own." His talents were, no doubt, great, but his obstinacy and arrogance often led to their misapplication; yet, though his decisions were often blamed for the haste in which they seemed to be delivered, as they were seldom appealed against, they do not seem generally to have deserved the charge of impropriety. His disposition was haughty, his address imperious, and his language arrogant; he had a bold contempt for public opinion, and daringly followed up his principles, regardless of their unpopularity. His conversation was sometimes immoral, and generally devoid of wit, or even humour; but in private life he was esteemed as an active friend, a kind master and an indulgent landlord. He showed the possession of many generous qualities, of which his temper and ambition considerably tended to hinder the growth and development. As a politician, he preferred promptitude to discretion; and his hasty projects, however injudiciously formed, were just as rashly executed.

In person, he was about the middle size, his countenance expressive, his eye large, dark, and penetrating.

JOSEPH JEKYLL.

THIS well known advocate and wit, the son of a naval officer, and descendant of the eminent master of the Rolls, of that name, was born in 1750, and completed his education at Christchurch, Oxford, where he graduated M. A. in 1777. Having previously become a student of the Inner Temple, he was, by that society, called to the bar; where he obtained a silk gown, and was appointed a commissioner of lunatics; and, in 1805, was appointed solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales, as Duke of Cornwall. In 1797, he was in the house of commons, where he voted for Mr. Grey's motion for parliamentary reform, assisted in drawing up the articles of impeachment against Viscount Melville, and supported the Fox and Grenville administration. On the motion for criminating Lord Melville, when a committee was ballotted for, he expressed his inclination to challenge the array, as "nothing," he observed, "could be more inconsistent with the principles of justice, than that a right honourable gentleman, whose own conduct was to be the subject of investigation, should be allowed to name the persons who were to compose the jury that was to make that investigation."

Like his celebrated Whig ancestor, Sir Joseph Jekyll, observes Wilson, in his Biography of the House of Commons, for 1806, who was said, by one of the great poets of the day,

"Ne'er to have changed his principles, or wig,"

he was always considered a man of great wit, as well as considerable talents;

and he is mentioned as such by Mr. Wilkes, in one of his letters to his daughter. He was the staunch political friend of Fox, Erskine, Sheridan, and all the leading men of the Whig party; and possessed talents, both as a parliamentary debater and advocate, of an original and superior cast.

He distinguished himself as an author, by publishing the letters of Ignatius Sancho, the African, and friend of Sterne and Garrick, to which he prefixed a life of the author; and Facts and Observations relating to the Temple Church. He became also himself the subject of a satirical poem,[1] entitled, a Political Eclogue, printed in the European Magazine, which was the joint work of some eminent Whigs, to whom he had given offence by some portion of his parliamentary conduct. He married, about 1803, the daughter of Colonel Sloane, M.P., and had issue by his wife, who brought him a large fortune.

The following are a few specimens of his wit, which procured him a high reputation as a punster:—Garrow was once endeavouring to elicit from a reluctant witness, evidence of a tender, which would have been fatal to the cause of his client's adversary. The witness was a very wary, acute, elderly woman; and there appeared but little hopes of obtaining from her the desired admission. Garrow, however, persisted, until Jekyll handed him a slip of paper, on which the following lines were written:—

> Garrow, forbear; that tough old jade
> Will never prove a *tender maid* (maid.)

Garrow read the lines, and immediately sat down, laughing immoderately.—The late Lord Ellenborough was said to be a severe judge. Dining once, during an assize, a gentleman requested to know if he should help his lordship to some fowl. "No," said Lord Ellenborough; "I mean to try that beef." "If you do, my lord," said Jekyll, "it will be hung beef."—He also made the following epigram on the word "lien," which Lord Eldon used to pronounce with the *i* sharp, as *lyon;* and Sir Athur Pigot with the *i* soft, as *lean*:—

> Sir Arthur, Sir Arthur, pray, what do you mean,
> By saying the chancellor's *lion* is *lean?*
> D'ye think that his kitchen's so bad as all that,
> That nothing within it can ever get fat?

JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN.

JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN was born of humble parents, at Newmarket, in the county of Cork, on the 24th of July, 1750. His mother, whose maiden name was Philpot, is said to have been a woman of considerable intellect; and, as he himself took pleasure in asserting, was the inspirer of those talents which rendered his future career so brilliant and successful. The first indication he gave of the nature of his abilities was, on the arrival of a puppet-show at his native village, when he supplied the place of punch's prompter, who had been taken ill; and satirized, with much wit and severity, the vices and follies of the neighbourhood. The circumstance which led to his education is thus described by himself: "When a boy, I was one day playing at marbles in the village ball alley, with a light heart and lighter pocket. The gibe and the jest went gaily round, when suddenly there appeared amongst us a stranger of a very remarkable and cheerful aspect; his intrusion was not the least restraint upon our merry little assemblage; on the contrary, he seemed pleased, and even delighted; he was a benevolent creature, and the days of infancy, (after all, the happiest we shall ever see,) perhaps, rose upon his memory. God bless him! I see his fine form, at the distance of half a century, just as he stood before me in the little ball alley in the days of my childhood. His name was Boyse, he was the rector of Newmarket. To me he took a particular fancy. I was winning, and was full of waggery, thinking every thing that was eccentric, and by no means a miser of my eccentricities; every one was welcome to a share of them; and I had plenty to spare, after having

freighted the company. Some sweetmeats easily bribed me home with him. I learned, from poor Boyse, my alphabet and my grammar, and the rudiments of the classics. He taught me all he could, and then sent me to the school at Middleton. In short, he made a man of me."

Curran having acquired, at the academy last-named, a very rapid knowledge of both ancient and modern literature, went, on the 16th of June, 1767, as a sizar, to Trinity College, Dublin. Here he was chiefly notorious for his wildness, cleverness, and improvidence; but did not attempt to obtain any literary distinction beyond that of a scholarship; entertaining at this period of his life, and ever afterwards, a great contempt both for college and professors. One of them having discovered that he had entered into a licentious connexion within the walls of the college, publicly lectured him on the impropriety of keeping idle women in his rooms, upon which he denied the charge, observing that he never kept any women idle in his rooms. For this he was condemned to pronounce an oration *in laudem decori*, which he made the vehicle of a satire against the censor, Dr. Duigenan, and it gained him so much reputation among his companions, that they all advised him to make the bar his profession, which, from that moment, he determined to follow. On admitting his immoral engagements to a friend, he attributed the cause of them to his perusal of Rousseau's Eloise, which had for a while strongly excited his passions. The sprightly turn of his mind, however, did not prevent him from the pursuit of grave, and even religious studies; and when he left college, he was thoroughly acquainted with the Scriptures, whose splendid poetry often formed the basis of his ideas.

In 1773, he went to London, and became a student of the Middle Temple, subsisting, not as has been said, on the fruits of his literary labours, but on a small stipend allowed him by Dr. Boyse, and money lent him by his affluent companions. In 1774, he married the daughter of Dr. Creagh, of Dublin, who about that time thus wrote of him. "He possesses a good understanding; is an excellent scholar; has some taste, and, for his years, I think, a tolerable judgment; has uncommon abilities; is a proficient in music; has received an university education; is now preparing for the bar, for which profession he possesses extraordinary talents; and will disappoint all his friends if he does not distinguish himself there." In 1775, he returned to Dublin, and, to use his own words, "with no other possession but a pregnant wife," was called to the Irish bar. About the same time, he became acquainted with Mr. Yelverton, afterwards Lord Avonmore, in conjunction with whom, in 1779, he formed a patriotic and convivial society, called, The Monks of the Order of St. Patrick, to which almost all the eminent Irish opposition characters of that time belonged. In 1804, whilst speaking before Lord Avonmore, between whom and himself some misunderstanding then existed, he made so affecting an allusion to their former meetings at this society, that the judge burst into tears, and after the rising of the court, sent for, and immediately became reconciled to him. Though the small portion he received with his wife kept him from actual want, yet, without friends and connexions, he, at the commencement of his professional career, encountered many pecuniary difficulties. Returning one day from the sessions at Cork, he was vehemently assailed by his landlady, who insisted on the payment of her rent for his lodgings. To avoid her reproaches he strolled into the streets, and fell into one of those gloomy reveries, to which, notwithstanding his social vivacity, he was often subject. "After walking about," said he, "in a state of despondence, I returned home almost in desperation, when, to my surprise and joy, the first object I saw, was a large brief, with twenty guineas wrapped up beside it." From that day he dated his prosperity; the attorney who employed him, was so pleased with his talents, that he afterwards gave him business to the amount of £1,100, and in a short time he was able to set up his carriage, attesting at the same time his success and his wit, by taking for his motto, *per varias causas*.

For the introduction to his prosperity he was indebted to the friendship of Lord Kilwarden, his earliest patron,



and who, though differing from him in his opinions and politics, continued to the end of his life a firm and faithful friend. In 1782, at which period he was rising in popularity, both as an advocate and a champion of the people's rights, the Duke of Portland, then lord-lieutenant, gave him a silk gown; and in the following year, when Lord Northington was at the head of the Irish administration, Mr. Longfield, afterwards Lord Longueville, offered him a seat for one of his boroughs, which he declined, in consequence of the difference existing between them in their political opinions. Mr. Longfield, however, reminding Curran of his large family, hinted that his good sense would prevail over the romance of unprofitable patriotism, and acting upon this supposition, returned him, a few days afterwards, for the borough of Kilbeggin, in Westmeath. Accordingly, he took his seat in the Irish parliament, and in the first important division voted against the minister; immediately after which, not being able to vacate his seat, he purchased another, insisting on Mr. Longfield's filling it up. Having soon after drawn upon himself the odium of Mr. Fitzgibbon, afterwards Lord Clare, then attorney-general, to whom he was both personally and politically opposed, the latter, in 1785, challenged him to a duel, and through life manifested towards him the most invincible hatred. The following words, used by Curran in a debate, during which Mr. Fitzgibbon had fallen asleep, were the cause of the quarrel which led to their meeting:—"I hope (observed the former) I may say a few words on this great subject, without disturbing the sleep of any right honourable member; and yet, perhaps, I ought rather to envy than blame the tranquillity of the right honourable gent. I do not feel myself so happily tempered as to be lulled to repose by the storms that shake the land. If they invite rest to any, that rest ought not to be lavished on the guilty spirit." In the duel, Curran, observing that Mr. Fitzgibbon took aim at him for nearly half a minute, exclaimed, after the latter had fired ineffectually, "'Twas not your fault, Mr. Attorney; you were deliberate enough!"

At the bar, he manifested the same daring and independent spirit as he did in the senate, and often provoked the anger of the judge, by his perseverance in argument, and that of the witness by his dexterity of cross-examination. The severity of his scrutiny in the latter branch of his profession led him into a duel with Mr. St. Leger, a witness in the celebrated cause of Neale against Lord Doneraile; and his tenacity of interruption from the bench made Lord Clonmell, chief-justice of the King's Bench, more than once threaten to commit him; on one of which occasions he replied, "then it will be the best thing your lordship has committed this term." He could not refrain from the indulgence of his love of pleasantry, even on the gravest occasions. In a speech on a criminal trial, just after the establishment of Botany Bay, he observed, "that should the colony thrive, and become a regular civil government, what a pleasant thing it would be to have the laws administered by judges reprieved at the gallows!" On another occasion, when he was interested in the finding of a true bill by the grand jury, one of them came into court, and, in rather a bungling manner, explained why it was ignored, which so enraged Curran that he exclaimed, "You, sir, can have no objection to write upon the back of the bill, *Ignoramus* for self and fellow jurors; it will then be a *true* bill." He however frequently lamented his propensity for jesting, and asserted that it was an expensive habit, for that it cost him nearly £500 a year. In 1787, he visited France and Holland, observing of the latter country, "that it was so miserably low, it appeared to be swimming for its life."

While in the zenith of his popularity, he suffered a severe blow from the elopement of his wife with the Rev. Mr. Sandys, against whom he brought an action, and was awarded damages, of which he did not enforce the payment. Though, according to one of his biographers, he was himself guilty of conjugal infidelity, he never recovered the wound occasioned by the desertion of his wife, whom he supported by an annuity, which did not cease at his death, and at her request once visited her in London, during an illness she expected would prove fatal. After this

event, it was some time before he would consent to be concerned in similar cases, as the remembrance of his own, he used to say, "would let in the brine of the salt sea through the chinks of a vessel not yet sufficiently staunched or secured to keep it out." Finally, however, he overcame these sensations, and became counsel for the plaintiff in the case of the Rev. C. Massey against the Marquis of Headfort, for crim. con. in which, by embodying his client's feelings with his own, he so affected the Jury that they gave a verdict for £10,000. It is said that the queen, on reading a report of this speech, could not refrain from frequently weeping.

His talents in parliament, where he supported the principles of Fox, caused overtures to be frequently made to him by the opposite party; but to these he would never listen, though, on one occasion, his friend, Lord Kilwarden, offered to procure for him the office of solicitor-general, provided he would support the administration, and renounce what his lordship designated the cause of a desperate faction. He was a great advocate for Catholic emancipation; and on the question coming before the house one evening, Mr. Ogle, to get rid of the debate, moved the order of the day, which Curran thus powerfully denounced:—"I have no words to express the indignation I feel at the despicable attempt to skulk from the discussion of so important and so necessary a question, by the affectation of an appeal to our secresy and our discretion. Rely upon it, sir, if our enemies condescend to feel any curiosity as to our discussions, you might as well propose to conceal from them the course of the Danube, or the course of the Rhine, as the course of a debate in this assembly,—as winding, perhaps, and perhaps as muddy as either." He concluded by reprobating the protraction of Catholic emancipation; among the consequences of which, he said, would be the emigration of every man of influence from Ireland; an union with Great Britain, and the extinction of the Irish name as a people.

In the debate on the habeas corpus suspension act, which passed some time before 1798, one of its opposers, in addressing a speaker, who advocated the measure, said, "Were you incarcerated for six months under this law you so much extol, I should be glad to see how you would look." "Look," said Curran; "perhaps he would not look a bit the worse."

Towards the end of the session, in 1790, having made some severe comments on the dependents of the viceroy, one of them publicly threatened to assault him, on which he sent to Major Hobart, desiring his dismissal, and that gentleman refusing his request, a duel took place between them. His professional career was chiefly distinguished by his defence of the leaders of the rebellion in 1798, which he conducted so warmly and strenuously, that, but for the friendship of Lord Kilwarden, his loyalty would have been more than suspected, particularly as letters were found in his house from Robert Emmett, a conspirator, who had formed an attachment for one of Curran's daughters. His most celebrated speeches were in defence of Patrick Finney, Oliver Bond, the brothers Sheares, Theobald Wolfe Tone, and Major Rowan; after the trial of the last of whom, he was carried home triumphantly on the shoulders of the populace. He also delivered some very splendid speeches in defence of the liberty of the press, particularly on the trial of Finnerty, in 1797, for a libel on Lord Camden.

At the commencement of his professional career, he practised at the chancery bar, where his business was becoming considerable, when Lord Clare, his most bitter enemy, was appointed chancellor, who evinced such a prejudice against any cause in which he was employed, that he at length lost all his clients, and was compelled to confine his practice to the common law courts. The contempt with which Lord Clare listened to his arguments, may be conceived from the fact of the former having, one day, brought into court a large Newfoundland dog to amuse himself with, on which Curran stopped speaking, and being told to go on by the chancellor replied, "Oh! I beg pardon, I took it for granted that your lordship was employed in consultation." However, in 1790, in a cause between the aldermen and common council of Dublin, tried in the council-chamber, he took the opportunity of revenging

himself against Lord Clare, by alluding to the unconstitutional conduct of a former chancellor, and at the same time drawing a portrait of the existing one, who was so exasperated at the satire, that he would scarcely suffer Curran to conclude his address. In 1800, the union he had prophesied took place, of which he always spoke as the last and mortal blow to the existence of Ireland as a nation, and was so much affected, that he for some time contemplated retiring from his own country to America. On passing the house where the measure had been carried, with a friend who had given his support to it, and who, in allusion to the building, said he could not behold it without a feeling of horror; he replied, no wonder that the murderer should start at the ghost of his victim. In 1802, he visited Paris a second time, with letters of introduction to the French court; and called several times on the Count D'Artois, without being able to obtain an interview. He was mortified by the circumstance; and a friend, to whom he mentioned the fact, afterwards told him that he had seen the count's aide-de-camp, and informed him how hurt he had felt at no notice being taken of his visit; which so wounded Curran's pride, that he burst out into a frenzy, exclaiming, "I'm disgraced, I'm humbled in the eye of that fellow! I'm miserable!" On his return from France, he fell into a state of melancholy, which, even in society, he could not altogether shake off. His forensic powers, however, were not diminished, and in the year 1803, he made his celebrated speech in defence of Owen Kirwan.

In 1807, after the death of Mr. Pitt, he was made master of the Rolls in Ireland, an office of little political importance, which he accepted with chagrin, as it destroyed his hopes of the attorney-generalship, the only appointment he was ambitious of obtaining. His elevation made no alteration in his demeanour, which, in his judicial capacity, received an additional urbanity amounting almost to docility. Expressing his abhorrence of the chuckling presumption of authority, "I hate, said he, "to appear like a drill-sergeant, with my cane, rapping the knuckles of the private, when I become a colonel from the ranks. It is vulgar; and it is the worst and most dangerous of all vulgarities;—it is founded always on bad taste, on bad passions, on some perversion of the judgment leading into a hateful error; it is the offspring of conscious inferiority." After holding the mastership of the Rolls for six years, he, in 1814, retired upon a pension of £2,700 per annum. In the same year he visited Paris a third time, staying a few months previously in London, where he became acquainted with Horne Tooke, Sheridan, and Lord Erskine, and was also introduced to the Prince Regent. Whilst he was dining, one day, at his royal highness's table, in company with Lord Erskine, the latter, in allusion to the bar, observed, that by being a member of it, "he had not only added to his wealth, but to his dignity, as it had been the means of raising him to the peerage." "I," replied Curran, making an obeisance to the regent, "am a better practical instance of its advantages. It has, in my person, raised the son of a peasant to the table of his prince." About two years before his retirement, he was invited to stand as candidate for the town of Newry, on which occasion he made his last public speech of any importance, but gave up the contest after a few days, on seeing the impossibility of his success. After his return from France, he went to reside at Brompton, near London, where he became daily more depressed in spirits, and grew shy and reserved. He saw scarcely any of his friends, with the exception of Mr. Moore, the poet, and Mr. Godwin, the novelist, to the latter of whom, he had been greatly attached during the last twenty years of his life, and who has thus dedicated his Mandeville: "To the memory of Curran, the sincerest friend I ever had." In 1816, he went, for a few weeks, in the hope of improving his health, to Cheltenham, but lived there in a state of complete hypochondriacism, to which he remained a victim till the day of his death. In 1817, his health rapidly declining, he visited Ireland for the last time, with a view of settling his worldly affairs; and in the September of the same year, passed a short time again at Cheltenham, from whence he wrote several letters, evincing the mental disquietude under which he laboured. In one of them he says, "As to Hope herself, I have closed my accounts

altogether with her. Drawing perpetually upon my credulity, I now find her, too late, an insolvent swindler. I have no hope for my persecuted country." The last sentence proves how deeply the fate of Ireland interested him; and, indeed, the cause of the decline of his health has been ascribed solely to the gloomy presages he had of his country's future miseries, which, after the union, he never ceased to predict. On his way to London from Cheltenham, he was attacked with paralysis, and on his arrival at home, he complained of "a mountain of lead on his heart," and sunk into a state of despondency from which he never recovered. On the 8th of October, he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, and on the 14th of the same month, expired at his house at Brompton.

Notwithstanding the melancholy state of his mind previous to his death, his passion for jocularity still manifested itself. On his physician observing that he coughed with much difficulty, he replied, "That is rather surprising, since I have been practising all night." And shortly after, having received a slight apoplectic shock, and being told not to mind it, it would pass away; he remarked, "I am to understand it, then, only as a boyish runaway knock at the door, eh?"

Curran excelled more as an advocate than as a senator, though in the latter character he made a greater number of enemies; for through the whole of his political career, he preferred the sacrifice both of friendship and self-interest, to the slightest dereliction of principle. The great charm of his eloquence at the bar, was its persuasiveness, which created in the minds of juries a prejudice in his favour sometimes even against their better judgment. Ridicule and sarcasm were also powerful weapons at his command, and the skill with which he conducted a cross examination was such, that no witness could conceal from him the most guarded truths, in eliciting which, he saved the life of more than one prisoner indicted for high treason. In important cases, he seldom concluded his address without some religious allusion, which he introduced with such solemn impressiveness, as frequently to awe the jury into an acquittal of his client. Notwithstanding the courage with which he pursued his professional labours, in such a degree as almost to intimidate the bench itself, his first appearance at the bar was marked by excessive nervousness and timidity. On holding his first brief, it was only necessary for him to read a short sentence from his instructions, which he did so hurriedly and inaudibly, that the chancellor, Lord Lifford, requested him to speak louder, and to repeat his words; upon which his agitation became so extreme, that the brief dropped from his hands, and a friend near him was obliged to take it up, and do as the chancellor desired. His enunciation was naturally indistinct, and his voice harsh and shrill, but he totally overcame these defects by reading slowly and aloud every day, a practice he recommended to all young barristers. His first notions of eloquence he ascribed to hearing the compositions of the mourners over the dead at the country wakes, from attending which, he also imbibed a taste for poetry, an art he sometimes successfully practised. His productions, of which the best is, The Plate Warmer, are more witty than sublime, and written less with reference to subjects of general interest than to particular occasions. The following epigram to Napoleon, on seeing the pillar raised by him at Boulogne, will afford an example:

> When ambition attains her desire,
> How fortune must laugh at the joke!
> You rose in a pillar of fire,—
> You sink in a pillar of smoke.

He is said also to have written a criticism on Milton's Paradise Lost, a work to which he took many objections. He was very much urged by his friends to write his own memoirs, which, from an extract on the subject found among his papers, it is supposed he at one time contemplated. He had also prepared the outline of a novel, but did not complete it, as much in consequence of his aversion to the labours of thought, as of his fondness for the violoncello, on which he was an excellent performer, and often practised in his leisure hours. Music of any kind had an effect upon him amounting almost to inspiration; and the day before making any important speech, he used to assist his imagination by

running carelessly for hours over the strings of his violoncello. It was in this manner that he prepared himself for many of his most important causes; but a good fox chase on the day previous, was with him an occasional, and, he used to say, the best preparation. On the subject of studying a client's case, he observed, "I always perused my briefs carefully when I was concerned for the plaintiff; but it was not necessary to do it for the defendant, because, you know, I could pick up the facts from the opposite counsel's statement."

The person of Curran was below the middle stature, and his countenance, excepting when enlivened by the movement of a fine piercing eye, extremely unprepossessing. At first sight, he appeared more like a boy than a man; he was aware of his personal defects, and used to say, it cost him more, on account of them, to get at the heart of his hearer. His features, however, assumed, when he was speaking, an expression of inspiration, and his eloquence often caused the reporters, while taking notes, for some time, to forget their purpose. In addition to the anecdotes already related of him, we quote the following, as strongly illustrative of his wit and character. One evening, in the house of commons, Mr. Barrington having had some words with Lord Norbury, then Mr. Toler, they both went out together with such symptoms of hostility, that the speaker desired his attendants to pursue them, and bring them back. Toler was caught by his coat fastening in a door, which completely tore the skirts off, and Barrington was brought in on a man's shoulders, and deposited in the house. The speaker desired them to give their honours forthwith that the matter should proceed no further; on which, Toler got up to defend himself; but having no skirts to his coat, made such a ludicrous figure, that the house burst into a roar of laughter, which Curran renewed, by gravely saying, that "it was the most unparalleled insult ever offered to the house! as it appeared that one honourable member had trimmed another honourable member's jacket within its walls, and nearly within view of the speaker!" Lord Carleton, coming into court one day, for the purpose of adjourning it, his lordship, in lamenting the necessity, said, "I am aware that an important issue stands for trial; but, the fact is, I have met with a domestic misfortune which has altogether deranged my nerves!—— Poor Lady Carleton (in a low tone to the bar) has most unfortunately miscarried, and—" "Oh! then, my lord!" exclaimed Curran, "there was no necessity for your lordship to make any apology, since it now appears that your lordship has no issue to try."—Being once asked, what an Irish gentleman, just arrived in England, could mean, by perpetually putting out his tongue, he replied, "I suppose he's trying to catch the English accent."—Being once engaged in a legal argument, behind him stood his colleague, a gentleman whose person was remarkably tall and slender, and who had originally intended to take orders. The judge observing, that the case under discussion involved a question of ecclesiastical law, "Then," said Curran, "I can refer your lordship to a *high* authority behind me, who was once intended for the church, though, in my opinion, he was fitter for the steeple."—Whilst cross-examining a horse jockey's servant, he asked his master's age. "I never put my hand in his mouth to try," answered the witness. The laugh was against Curran, until he retorted, "You did perfectly right, friend, for your master is said to be a great *bite*."—He had a great horror of fleas, and after being greatly annoyed by them one night, observed, "they seized upon my carcass with such ferocity, that they must have pulled me out of bed, had they been unanimous."—On some one observing that no man ought to be admitted a member of the bar who did not possess a certain number of acres of land, he inquired, "Pray, how many acres make a wise-acre?" Whilst he was at college, a fellow-student being censured for pronouncing falsely the syllable *mi*, in the latin word *nimirum*, he excused him by saying, it would be very strange if he were acquainted with what, according to Horace, was known by only one Roman:—

"Septimius, Claudi, nimirum intelligit unus."

An account of his interview with Boyse, the friend and educator of his

youth, is thus related by himself. "About five and thirty years after leaving the school at Middleton, when I had risen to some eminence at the bar, and when I had a seat in parliament, on my return, one day, from court, I found an old gentleman seated alone in my drawing room; his feet familiarly placed on each side of the chimney-piece, and his whole air bespeaking the consciousness of one quite at home. He turned round —it was my friend of the ball-alley. I rushed instinctively into his arms, and burst into tears. Words cannot describe the scene which followed: 'You are right, sir; you are right,' said I; 'the chimney-piece is yours—the pictures are yours—the house is yours. You gave me all I have—my friend—my father—my benefactor!' He dined with me; and in the evening I caught the tear glistening in his eye, when he saw poor little Jack, the creature of his bounty, rising in the house of commons to reply to a right honourable. Poor Boyse! he is now gone: and no suitor had a larger deposit of practical benevolence in the court above. This is his wine; let us drink to his memory."

It is said, that he was originally intended for the church, and the pecuniary assistance he received from Boyse, was for the purpose of enabling him to take orders, and his mother, who lived to see his success at the bar, always regretted he had not done so. Though improvident in his youth, his family expenses were managed with an economy which may be almost said to have amounted to niggardliness. Notwithstanding his disposition to ennui, he rose with the sun, summer and winter, and bathed in cold water every morning, during both seasons. His death is supposed to have been hastened by the mortification he felt on being obliged, through the enmity of Lord Clare, to abandon his practice at the Chancery bar; and also by his regret on the dissolution of his friendship with Mr. Ponsonby, after his appointment to the mastership of the Rolls, the subordinate situations in the patronage of which office having been promised by the former to some of his friends, created a quarrel between them: Curran having refused to be compromised by arrangements over which he never had any control.

THOMAS, LORD ERSKINE.

THOMAS ERSKINE, third son of the Earl of Buchan, was born in 1750, and received his education at the college of St. Andrew's, in Scotland. In the early part of his life, he served both in the navy and army, and was stationed for three years at Minorca, as ensign in the first regiment of foot. In consequence of his marriage and increasing family, he, on his return to England, left the army, and, by the advice of his mother, who jestingly said, he must be lord-chancellor, prepared himself for the bar, to which he was called in 1778. Previously to this step, he had entered himself a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, where he was remarkable both for his talent and wit; the best specimen of which is his well-known parody of Gray, written on his having been detained from dinner at the college hall, by the tardiness of his hair-dresser; the first stanza of which runs thus:—

> Ruin seize thee, ecoundrel Coe!
> Confusion on thy frizzing wait!
> Had'st thou the only comb below,
> Thou never more should'st touch my pate.
> Club, nor queue, nor twisted tail,
> Nor e'en thy chattering, barber, shall avail
> To save thy horse-whipped back from daily fears,
> From Cantab's curse, from Cantab's tears.

In 1778, Mr. Erskine took the honorary degree of M. A. and was called to the bar in Trinity term of the same year, having previously studied under a pleader of eminence. His practice was at first small; and he is said, on having been complimented on his health and spirits about this period, to have remarked, that "he ought to look well, as he had nothing else to do but to grow, as was said of his trees, by Lord Abercorn." He cultivated popular speaking at a debating society, and his first

opportunity for forensic display, was in the defence of Captain Baillie, who had accidentally heard of his abilities. Such was the effect of his speech on this occasion, that nearly thirty briefs were put into his hand before he quitted the court. In the course of his address, he named Lord Sandwich, who, though not openly standing in the character of prosecutor, was supposed to be chiefly instrumental to the proceedings against Captain Baillie; Mr. Erskine was proceeding to say, "Lord Sandwich has acted, in my mind, such a part—" when he was interrupted by Lord Mansfield, who observed, "that his lordship was not before the court;"—"I know that he is not," was the spirited reply of the advocate; "but for that very reason I will bring him before the court."

He was employed, in 1779, as one of the counsel for Admiral Keppel; and, in the spring of the same year, established his fame, by appearing at the bar of the house of commons, for a bookseller, named Carnan, when he successfully opposed a bill intended to renew the monopoly of printing almanacks. Such was the effect of his argument and eloquence, that though Lord North, who had introduced the bill, had requested his brother-in-law, Lord Elliott, to come from Cornwall, expressly to support the measure, that nobleman voted against it, declaring openly, in the lobby, that after Mr. Erskine's speech, he could not conscientiously act otherwise.

In February, 1781, he appeared as counsel for Lord George Gordon, who was acquitted; and, in 1783, so high was his reputation, that though he had been only five years at the bar, it was thought advisable to confer upon him a patent of precedence. In the same year, he was brought into parliament as member for Portsmouth, and spoke in favour of the India bill, introduced by the Whig ministry, though his speech on the occasion greatly disappointed the expectation of his friends, and gave to his enemies a handle for detraction.

In 1784, he defended, with his customary talent, the Dean of St. Asaph, who had been indicted for publishing the Dialogue between a Gentleman and a Farmer, written by Sir William Jones; and, in the course of the trial, boldly avowed his concurrence with the defendant's principles. Having some misunderstanding with Judge Buller, as to the wording of the verdict, he was told to sit down; when he declared that he knew his duty as well as his lordship knew his, and that he would not alter his conduct.

He was, soon after, appointed attorney-general to the Prince of Wales; and, in 1789, defended Mr. Rochdale, with success, for a libel reflecting on the house of commons.

In the session of 1790, he spoke in parliament on the abatement of impeachments by a dissolution, and was so exhausted in the course of his speech, that he was unable to continue his argument. In 1792, he opposed the introduction of the traitorous correspondence bill, and supported a motion made by Mr. (afterwards Lord) Grey, for a reform of parliament. In the same year, he acted as counsel for Thomas Paine, the author of the Rights of Man, and was, in consequence, deprived of his office of attorney-general to the Prince of Wales. In 1793, he appeared as the advocate of a Mr. Frost, an attorney, charged with uttering seditious language in a public coffee-room; and, in the following year, defended, at Lancaster, a gentleman named Walker, who was indicted for a conspiracy to overthrow the government. In the ensuing October, he distinguished himself by his brilliant defence of Hardy, and others, for a conspiracy; by whose acquittal he saved the country from a horrible extension of the law of constructive treason. The interest excited by the trial had never been equalled, and so dense was the mob outside the court, that the judges could scarcely proceed to or from their carriages. He was equally successful in favour of Horne Tooke, who was arraigned immediately after the other prisoners had been pronounced not guilty. He continued to advocate, in the house of commons, those principles capable of preserving and promoting public liberty; and, in April, 1800, on the trial of Hadfield, for shooting at the king, he, in an admirable speech, replete with argument, completely established the derangement of the prisoner.

In 1802, he visited Paris, and was presented to Napoleon; who, however, passed him with the simple question,

Etes vous légiste? In the same year, he became attorney-general to the Prince of Wales, who revived in his person also the dormant office of chancellor and keeper of the seals of the Duchy of Cornwall. In 1803, he acted as commander of the Law Volunteers; but resigned the post in 1806, on his appointment to the office of lord high chancellor. He resigned in 1807, and appeared but little in public life subsequently to that period.

During his latter years he imprudently formed a second marriage with a person in a very humble capacity, and his private anxieties were considerably increased by pecuniary embarrassment. The Prince Regent bestowed upon him, in 1815, the order of the Thistle; and, he died of an inflammation of the chest, on the 17th of November, 1823, at Almondale, about six miles from Edinburgh. He had three sons and five daughters by his first wife, and had other children by his second.

The eloquence of Lord Erskine was not characterised merely by the elegance of its diction and the graces of its style, but was peculiarly remarkable for its strength and earnestness. The excellence of his speeches did not consist merely in the beauty of separate passages, but even in the longest of his oratorical displays there was no weakness or flagging. Being without that deep legal knowledge so necessary to an advocate, he, with admirable tact, supplied its place, by an undeviating adherence to one great principle of justice, by which he gave an air of sincerity to his arguments. His eloquence was addressed more to the feelings than to the taste of his audience; his ornaments, it has been said, were rather those of sentiment than of diction. Notwithstanding the strength of his own powers, both mental and physical, he frequently took laudanum to assist them; and was much encouraged in his address, if he observed that a fellow advocate concurred with his arguments. He generally used, whilst speaking, to turn to Garrow, for a look of applause; and, on one occasion, not finding it, whispered to him, "who do you think can get on, with that d—d wet blanket of a face of your's before him?" He was also equally averse to a disagreeable, as a disagreeing countenance; and, on one occasion, seeing a barrister whose mouth was in continual contortion, he whispered to one of his colleagues, that he could not proceed if the fellow was not removed. He seldom displayed much humour; a deficiency that may have arisen from the generally serious character of the subjects he had to treat of. His speeches exhibit frequent evidence of deep philosophical reflection; displaying, it has been remarked, a profound acquaintance with nature and the springs of human action. However completely his mind might appear absorbed in the subject of his address, he had the singular faculty of being alive to the emotions expressed in the faces of the jury, which he always made the guide of his oratory. Such was his independence, that he would never allow himself to be deterred by the judge from the rigid performance of his duty; and the same spirit of honesty led him sometimes, as in the case of Paine, to sacrifice the highest political advantages. He never degraded his character by base servility to the government; but reached the highest point of legal preferment by a road in which his integrity did not incur the slightest blemish. As chancellor, he was so short a time in office, that it is impossible to speak fairly of his qualifications for that exalted station; though it is certain, he would have administered the laws with at least unsullied impartiality. He often regretted his appointment to the chancellorship; his acceptation of which, prevented him from again pleading at the bar, and laid the foundation of his subsequent difficulties. Indeed, he used to say to his friends, that his only reason for having accepted the chancellorship was to verify the prediction of his mother, as he might have been lord-keeper instead; an office which would not have prevented him from resuming his situation of advocate. In parliament he disappointed the admirers of his splendid talents, but increased the respect of those who venerated the enlarged liberality and consistency of his principles. In court, his demeanour towards the bench was respectful without being subservient; and, to his professional brethren, he was remarkably courteous. He is said to have possessed some vanity; and even



had a few weaknesses, which appear to be much at variance with the general greatness of his character. He used to keep the audience, in a crowded court, waiting for a few minutes after a cause had been called on, before he made his appearance; and when he entered, was invariably distinguished by a pair of new yellow gloves, and a wig dressed with more care than those of his brother barristers. He and Dr. Parr, who were both remarkably conceited, were in the habit of conversing together, and complimenting each other on their respective abilities. On one of these occasions, Parr promised that he would write Erskine's epitaph; to which the other replied, that "such an intention on the doctor's part was almost a temptation to commit suicide."

Lord Erskine had received a religious education, and was deeply impressed with the excellence of the Christian doctrine. He was aware that he had some moral failings of his own; but they did not arise from any disregard to the duties of religion. His errors were, however, not of a flagrant kind; and, compared with his many virtues, were said to be "spots in the sun," by Lord Kenyon, who was a sincere admirer of his character.

Lord Erskine had many personal advantages. His features were animated and regular, and his action extremely graceful. His constitution was remarkably strong; and, for twenty-seven years that he had been in practice, he was never prevented from attending court one day by bodily indisposition.

EDWARD LAW, LORD ELLENBOROUGH.

EDWARD LAW, the fourth son of Edmund, Bishop of Carlisle, was born at Great Salkeld, in Cumberland, in 1750; and having imbibed the first rudiments of learning from his maternal uncle, the Rev. Humphrey Christian, he was placed at the Charter House, and was the first scholar on the foundation who ever became a governor of that school. He removed, in a short time, to Peter House College, Cambridge; of which his father had been, or was, the master; and he gained the honourable distinctions of third wrangler, and first medallist. He was now entered of Lincoln's Inn; and having well qualified himself, by unremitting industry, practised successfully as a special pleader. On the northern circuit, from his family connexions, he quickly obtained employment, and attracted favourable notice by his powerful eloquence. Encouraged by Chief-justice Willes, Mr. Justice Buller, and by his relation, through marriage, Mr. Wallace, though disliked by Lord Kenyon, he speedily advanced in his profession; and, in 1781, obtained a silk gown; after which he was employed to defend Warren Hastings, on his impeachment by the house of commons. This opportunity became a stepping-stone to the highest preferment; for though Burke was his antagonist, he proved himself equal to the great task he had undertaken; and was so vehement in defence of his client, that he was often called to order. He discussed all the charges separately, with infinite ability, and affirmed that the crimes of which the governor was accused, existed only in the splendid oratory of the managers.

On the formation of the Addington ministry, in 1801, he was made attorney-general, and almost divided the business of the King's Bench with his rival, Mr. Erskine. These powerful combatants were constantly engaged in a wordy war; and Law, from the apt application of his classical knowledge, often, by a ready quotation from Virgil, was enabled to gain the advantage of his great antagonist. Impetuous, bold, and intolerant of contradiction, Law often overstepped the bounds of parliamentary license; and, during the debate on the claim of the Prince of Wales, he remarked that the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster were placed under the control of Henry the Sixth, during the minority of the Prince of Wales. On this, the opposition observed, that the law was shortly after changed. "Ay," said he, "in times

of trouble: the honourable gentlemen opposite seem well versed in the troubles of their country." The whole opposition cried out "Order!" and an explanation took place. Nor did the judicial character escape his caustic wit. With contemptuous impatience he was listening to the decision of a learned judge, who took occasion to observe, that in a certain case he had ruled a certain point. "You rule!" said the attorney-general, loud enough for the ears of the bystanders; "You rule!—you were never fit to rule anything but a copy-book." On the prosecution of Governor Wall, for cruelty, he was vehement and rancorous in his invectives against the accused, and held him up as an object for public scorn.

In 1802, he succeeded his old enemy, Lord Kenyon, as chief-justice of the King's Bench, and took the title of Baron, from the little village of Ellenborough, where his ancestors had, for many generations, lived, in humble condition, as respectable yeomen. On the bench he had his antipathies, and bore a strong aversion to the present Lord-chancellor Brougham. That learned lord is noted for a peculiar motion of the nose, and, in allusion to this, Lord Ellenborough said, that "Mr. Brougham's nose was always twitching and quivering; and, as if conscious it deserved being pulled, seemed anxious to get out of the way." During the sixteen years he presided in his court, his judgments, which were always delivered in the most elegant language, evinced his deep knowledge of the law in all its branches; and, on mercantile subjects, are considered of the very highest authority.

In 1817, on the trial of William Hone, for infamous and profane libels, Lord Ellenborough solemnly charged the jury to bring in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner accused his judge of partiality, and improper interruptions to the defence; and his lordship, though afflicted with a severe illness, went through the harassing proceedings with surprising fortitude. His mind, however, received, from the acquittal of the prisoner, a disappointment from which it is said never to have recovered. In November, 1818, he retired, in bad health and spirits, from the fatigues of office, and expired in the December following. He left a fortune of £240,000; and obtained for his son, the present Lord Ellenborough, the valuable sinecure of the chief clerk on the Pleas side of the King's Bench.

Lord Ellenborough was a man of commanding intellect; an active political partizan; and, being impatient of interruption, was bold and overbearing in the delivery of his sentiments. His speeches had the semblance of sincerity, and he infused into them the elegance of classical learning without its pedantry. In the house of lords he preserved the same lofty bearing; and, on the subject of the investigation into the conduct of the Princess of Wales, charged those who had propagated reports prejudicial to the investigators, of whom he was one, with having uttered what was "as false as hell!" He was a determined opponent of the catholics; on which subject his enemies allowed him the merit of consistency. A true insight into his character may be gained from the few words used by Lord Grenville, when he assigned him a seat at the council-board:—"I thought I perceived bad times approaching, and I selected him as a strong and resolute mind." However unusual may have been this introduction of a lord chief-justice into the cabinet, it was a wise choice; for ministers never had a firmer or more courageous supporter. As a judge, he upheld the existing laws and institutions; but the bias he evinced against prisoners on political trials, has rendered his name unpopular; and he was much disliked by the bar, to which he was disposed to be, in general, arrogant and overbearing.

In private life, he delighted in the luxuries of the table: his establishment was on a splendid scale, and his lady, a daughter of Commissioner Towry, and a descendant of Sir Thomas More, was a leading character in the world of fashion. His lordship had so high a respect for the culinary art, that he sent to his brother, then Bishop of Chester, who was about to give a sumptuous entertainment, a turtle, accompanied by an experienced cook, saying, in a letter, that he well knew there was nobody at the palace who could do justice to the turtle, and he had therefore despatched a competent person for the occasion.



SIR VICKARY GIBBS.

VICKARY GIBBS, son of a surgeon, at Exeter, was born in 1750; and, having been educated at Eton, was removed, in 1770, to King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded B. A. in 1772; at which period, he entered the society of Lincoln's Inn as a law student. He took the degree of M. A. in 1775, about which time he was in practice as a special pleader; but was soon after called to the common law bar, though he did not distinguish himself there until employed, in 1794, as the colleague of Erskine, in the defence of Hardy. He soon after obtained a silk gown, and became counsel to the Prince of Wales; after which, he received the appointment of chief-justice of Chester.

In 1805, he received the honour of knighthood, with the office of solicitor-general; and, in the same year, became a member of parliament. In 1807, he became attorney-general, and was returned to the house of commons as the representative of the borough of Great Bedwin. He subsequently presented himself as a candidate to the electors of Cambridge University, and was returned by a majority of three over Lord Palmerston. In 1810, he presided at the assizes of Bristol, of which place he was recorder, and the walls were placarded with the words "No Gibbs!" but no rioting took place, a few windows only being broken. In 1812, he was elevated to the chief-justiceship of the Common Pleas, and took, for his motto, *Leges juraque*. In 1813, he became chief baron of the Exchequer; but retired in three years from public life, owing to the bad state of his health, and died in Russell Square, on the 8th of February, 1820.

Sir Vickary Gibbs was an elegant classic, and had, while at Eton, distinguished himself as the author of some verses in the Musæ Etonenses. In the house of commons, he was listened to with attention, though he was without the eloquence necessary to form a parliamentary orator. As a barrister, he possessed profound legal knowledge, and had a happy talent of replying to his opponent with a sarcasm, generally tinctured by acrimony or pettishness: on this account, he commonly went by the name of Vinegar Gibbs, among his professional associates. In his judicial character, he preserved an unimpeachable impartiality; and his decisions were never called in question on the ground of injustice. His speeches on the trials of Hardy and Horne Tooke were published. The latter used to say, that when Sir Vickary undertook his case, he was utterly ignorant of the details of common law; but he was an apt scholar, and soon acquired an astonishing proficiency. He married a sister of Lieutenant-general Fraser.

JOHN SCOTT, LORD ELDON.

JOHN SCOTT, Earl Eldon, brother of Lord Stowell, and son of a coal-fitter, at Newcastle-upon-Tyne, was born on the 4th of June, 1751, and was educated under the Rev. Hugh Moises, in the grammar-school of his native city. Owing to the smallness of his father's means, he was about to quit entirely all studious pursuits, for some trade or calling; when his old instructor, who had noticed his talent and industry, mentioned his situation, with regret, to an opulent gentleman, who offered to assist in furnishing the means for young Scott to proceed to one of the universities. He was accordingly removed to Oxford, where, as a member of University College, he applied himself zealously to his studies, and he took the degree of B. A. in 1770. In the fol-

lowing year, he obtained the chancellor's medal for the best English essay; and, in 1773, proceeded M. A., having previously obtained a fellowship. He was afterwards, in 1801, made, by diploma, a D.C.L., on being elected high steward of the university.

In 1772, he became a student of the Middle Temple, and followed his professional pursuits with a zeal and assiduity, that has scarcely ever been paralleled. He seldom entered into any of the common recreations of young men, but his amusement consisted in turning pieces of poetry into the form of legal instruments; and, it is said, he even converted the ballad of Chevy Chace into the style and nature of a bill in chancery. His singular application rendered him an object of remark; and a celebrated Chancery barrister is reported to have predicted of him, that he would one day be lord-chancellor of England. Having been two years with a special pleader, he was called to the bar; where, notwithstanding his profound legal knowledge, he at first made but little progress, on account of his extreme diffidence. He practised, for a time, as an equity draftsman; but such was the confinement attendant on the occupation, that he, at one time, had serious thoughts of abandoning his profession, and taking holy orders, or of retiring into small practice in his native county. It is said that, with this intention, he had actually given up his chambers, when he was prevailed on, by a London attorney, to accept a brief, in a case where it was supposed his profound legal acquirements would be productive of considerable benefit. On this occasion, he met with great success, and determined, in consequence, to persevere against his timidity. Other opportunities soon occurred for the display of his abilities, which were commended by Lord Thurlow, who, it is related, offered him a mastership in Chancery; which, however, he thought it prudent to decline accepting.

He rose rapidly into repute; and, in 1783, obtained a patent of precedency, being, about the same time, returned to parliament for Weobly, in the interest of Lord Weymouth. Though he stipulated for the liberty to vote according to his conscience, he sided with Mr. Pitt, which opened his way to promotion; and, in 1788, he became solicitor-general, receiving, on the occasion, the honour of knighthood. It is said, he expressed a modest desire to decline this mark of distinction; but the king exclaimed, "Pho, pho!—nonsense!" and dubbed him accordingly. In 1793, he was advanced to the attorney-generalship, and it so happened, that he prosecuted more persons for libel than any two of his predecessors. In 1794, he conducted the celebrated prosecutions for treason, on which occasion he was opposed by Erskine; who, notwithstanding a speech from Sir John Scott, which occupied nine hours in the delivery, obtained the acquittal of the prisoners.

In 1799, Sir John became chief-justice of the Common Pleas, and was created a peer, by the title of Baron Lord Eldon. In 1801, he was raised to the woolsack, as he has since declared, against his own inclination, but in obedience to the express desire of his sovereign. In 1806, on the accession of the Whigs to power, he resigned his office, but resumed it soon afterwards, when his own party was restored to the government. He had a considerable share in framing the regency bill, which passed on account of the mental aberration of George the Third; and, on several occasions, his legal ability proved highly valuable to the ministers. After the accession of George the Fourth, on the arraignment of Queen Caroline, Lord Eldon took a decided part against her majesty; and his conduct gave so much satisfaction to the king, that he was raised to the dignity of Viscount Encombe, in Dorset. He took a principal share in all the political debates; and, by his support of the corn bill, rendered himself so unpopular, that, on leaving the house of lords, he was pursued by a mob to his residence, in Bedford Square, from which he escaped, by the assistance of a sentinel, over a wall, into the gardens of the British Museum. The populace even went so far as to attach a rope to a lamp-post at his own door, for the purpose, as they threatened, of hanging the chancellor.

Soon after the death of Lord Liverpool, he retired finally from office, and received from George the Fourth a



piece of plate, inscribed "to his friend John, Earl of Eldon." He interfered but little in public affairs, until the introduction of the bill for the relief of the dissenters, and that for setting at rest the catholic claims; both of which measures he assailed with earnest, but fruitless, opposition.

Lord Eldon was regarded in parliament more for the force of his argument, than the power of his eloquence; his speeches being addressed to the understanding, rather than to the passions of his audience. He filled the office of chancellor with the utmost impartiality; but incurred the imputation of delay, from his unwillingness to deliver judgment without giving, to every point in the case, the fullest deliberation. "He belonged," says Parkes, in his History of the Court of Chancery, "to the old school of Aristotelian lawyers, deeply versed in the fictions, subtleties, and procedure of English equity; and, as a pedantic linguist conceives the acquisition of dead languages to be not the means of acquiring knowledge, but knowledge itself; so, Lord Eldon mistook the means for the end, the form of justice for the substance of equity." In private life he is unobtrusive and unostentatious in character; with a benevolence of disposition, which, though he is addicted to hoarding wealth, has prompted him to numerous acts of charity. His impartiality and conscientious exactness, says a writer in 1824, are proverbial. The impatience, the irritation, the hopes, the fears, the confident tone of applicants, move him not a jot from his intended course; he looks at their claims with the lack-lustre eye of professional indifference. In politics, he has been, at least, consistent, however he may have been mistaken; and, certain it is, that his opinions have been founded on education and on books, rather than observation and experience. He is bigotted to those principles he has imbibed from his youth, and has mixed so little with the world, that he sees no necessity, in the altered circumstances of the time, for a corresponding change in matters which should be influenced by the improved state of society.

Lord Eldon has never displayed much innate genius; but his promotion is entirely owing to his indefatigable toil, and the pliancy with which he has invariably yielded to the will of his employers. So little has he evinced of natural ability, that his utility to government has always been shown in his slow, but sedulous support of their measures; in which services his value has consisted in the dogged assiduity of his labours, into which he has never infused the energy of native ability. Though his political conduct has been far from popular, he has frequently, by the patience with which he has borne their taunts, in a great degree divested of their force the attacks of his adversaries. From his youth he has been averse to mixing in society, and refused the opportunity of becoming acquainted with many illustrious literary characters. When urged by his brother, afterwards Lord Stowell, to accompany him where he would meet the celebrated Johnson, he replied, that "the doctor might be a great man, but he could not draw a bill in chancery." Notwithstanding his studious propensities, he was fond of the wit of others; and, sometimes, even himself would venture upon a jest, when in the performance of the duties of his office. Soon after his elevation to the woolsack, while sitting in the house of lords, hearing Scotch appeals, Sir John Clerk, who was pleading, happened to say, in broad Scotch accent, "In plain English, my lords;" on which Lord Eldon replied, good humouredly, "In plain Scotch, you mean." "Nae matter," answered the advocate; "in plain common sense, my lord,—and that's the same in all languages,—ye'll ken if ye understand it."

Lord Eldon married, in 1772, a Miss Surtees, the daughter of a banker, at Newcastle; having eloped with her to Gretna. The friends of both parties were averse to the match; and, going with his bride to Oxford, he sought an interview with his brother, who advised "the lost young man," as he termed him, to follow the law as a profession. His straitened circumstances at this period, were proverbially the cause of those exertions which led to his future elevation.

JOHN REEVES.

JOHN REEVES was born in 1752, and completed his education, which was commenced at Eton, at the University of Oxford, where he graduated M. A. in 1778. At this time he was a law student; in 1779, he published his Chart of Penal Law, and An Inquiry into the Nature of Property and Estates; and, in 1780, was called to the bar, by the society of the Middle Temple, of which he afterwards became a bencher. In the same year of his call, having been appointed a commissioner of bankrupts, and being averse "to the wrangles of Westminster Hall," he devoted himself to legal literature, and, in 1783, printed his first volume of the History of the English Law. In the following year, he published a second volume of the same; and, in 1787, in which year Lord Hawkesbury gave him the appointment of law clerk to the board of trade, a second edition of it appeared, in four volumes, in which it was brought down to the end of the reign of Philip and Mary. This work procured him a high reputation; and is as remarkable for its profound erudition as its purity of language, which is equally free from ancient inelegance and modern affectation. In 1785, he produced his celebrated police bill; under which, on its having passed with the most flattering majorities in both houses of the British parliament, he was appointed receiver, as a reward for his exertions.

In 1791, a new court of judicature having been established in Newfoundland, he was sent out as chief-justice; and, on his return, furnished the government with such amendments to their previous bill, respecting the judicature of Newfoundland, as laid the foundation of a proper administration of justice in that island. In 1793, he printed Historical Researches concerning the Government of Newfoundland, the profits of which being considerable, he devoted to the benefit of the French refugee clergy. About the same time, he established the Loyal Association, which, although it favoured the views of government, Mr. Pitt, at first, opposed, but subsequently sanctioned and encouraged, and was the means of similar institutions being established all over the country. In 1795, he printed his celebrated pamphlet, entitled, Thoughts on the English Government; which, in consequence of the words, "without the king, the parliament is no more," was declared, on the motion of Mr. Sheridan, to be a breach of privilege of the house of commons. It was also resolved by the house that the pamphlet should be burned, and that a prosecution should be instituted against the author, which was carried into effect at Guildhall, in May, 1796, when the jury gave the following verdict:—"The pamphlet which has been proved to have been written by John Reeves, Esq. is a very improper publication; but being of opinion that his motives were not such as are laid in the information, we find him not guilty."

He subsequently printed three letters On the English Government; and, in 1799, he was appointed one of the king's printers; in which capacity he published several new editions of the Common Prayer Book and Bible, particularly one of the latter, in nine volumes. In 1803, he accepted the charge of the alien office; in 1805, published proposals for a Bible society; and, in 1807, appeared anonymously his Observations on the Catholic Bill. Both previously and subsequently to the last-mentioned year, he published several other pamphlets on legal and constitutional subjects; and died, unmarried, on the 7th of August, 1829; being, at the time, a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, and a treasurer of the Literary Fund, to which he had been appointed in 1800. He is described as having been a man of considerable ability, learning, tact, and energy of character. Although he died rich, he would not make a will; observing that the law would dispose of his property precisely as he wished it to go. As a politician, his views were narrow, though zealous and sincere; and whilst he was an ardent advocate for civil and religious liberty, he opposed all popular innovations.

SIR WILLIAM GARROW.

WILLIAM GARROW, son of a clergyman and schoolmaster, was born in 1755, at Hadley, near Barnet; and, having been educated by his father, he was placed in an attorney's office, but soon after became a student of Lincoln's Inn, and a member of the Robin Hood debating society. His necessary studies being completed, he went to the bar, where he soon became famous, at the Old Bailey, for his tact in the cross-examination of witnesses. He was generally engaged to plead the cause of prisoners; but being, one day, retained for the prosecution, and having asked a witness, "if he would swear, upon his oath, that for ten years past he had ever been employed for an honest man," the opposing counsel suddenly stopped the reply, by observing dryly, "the best way for the witness to answer that question, is to put it to the learned gentleman himself." His fame continued to increase; and he commenced his political labours by actively promoting the election of Fox and Townsend, for Westminster. He soon after became member of parliament for Gatton; and, in April, 1793, was made a king's counsel. Having for some time sustained his independence, he, at length, accepted the place of attorney-general to the Prince of Wales, and subsequently, obtained the chief-justiceship of Chester. He shortly afterwards received the honour of knighthood, with the office of solicitor-general, and became attorney-general on the 4th of May, 1813, at which period he was member of parliament for Eye, in Suffolk. On the 9th of June, 1814, he formed part of the deputation that waited on the King of Prussia, then in London, to present a diploma of the Royal Humane Society to his majesty, who had recently saved the life of a Polish peasant. During the time Sir William held the attorney-generalship, he supported the measures of the Tory ministry, but introduced into parliament many bills of a very salutary tendency. In February, 1817, he strongly advocated the passing of Lord Castlereagh's bill for suspending the habeas corpus act, which was almost the last effort of his parliamentary career, having been, shortly afterwards, sworn in a baron of the Exchequer. He continued, at the death of George the Fourth, to fill that office, the duties of which he performed with talent, impartiality, and dignity. As a lawyer, he was remarkable for his extraordinary acuteness, of which, during his practice in the Old Bailey courts, he gave numerous examples; often saving the lives of prisoners, by detecting flaws in the indictments, or by ingeniously nullifying the evidence. In his capacity of attorney-general, he did not use with severity the extraordinary powers attached to his office; and, it has been observed, there were fewer prosecutions for libel in his time, than during the career of any one of his predecessors. For this sign of his forbearance, he was complimented in the house of commons, on the 8th of May, 1816, by Mr. Brougham. In politics, he commenced his career with liberal principles, which he soon exchanged for those of an opposite character. He had been the friend of Fox; but became, in a short time afterwards, the advocate of Castlereagh.

An anecdote is related of Sir William Garrow, who, it is said, while attorney-general, made use of some observations in the court of King's Bench, which were highly offensive to the German Baron Hompesch. The latter waited on him, at an early hour in the morning, for satisfaction, and insisted that his visit should be announced to Sir William, who had not yet risen. "Tell the baron I'm in bed, John," was Garrow's reply to the servant who had awakened him; but he was told that his visitor would wait till he was up, to which Sir William is said to have answered, "Will he? tell him then, that, by G—! he shall wait till doomsday."

There was a marked distinction between his conduct at the bar and on the bench; the former being impetuous, and sometimes coarse, towards a witness; while the latter was every thing that was urbane and courteous.

THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, LORD MANNERS.

THOMAS MANNERS SUTTON, son of Lord George Manners, (who afterwards assumed the name of Sutton,) was born February 24th, 1756, and educated at the Charter House, whence he removed to Emanuel College, Cambridge. Here he obtained the honour of being fifth wrangler; and, upon quitting college, having entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn, he, in due course, commenced practising as a barrister. He was appointed solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales; and, as member for Newark, (which town he represented in five parliaments) he ably, but unsuccessfully, introduced to the attention of the house the claims of the prince, as Duke of Cornwall. The talent he displayed on this occasion was eulogized by Pitt and Fox; and, about this period, Mr. Sutton was made a justice of Anglesea, Carnarvon, and Merionethshire. In 1802, he received the honour of knighthood, and the appointment of the king's solicitor-general. In 1803, he defended the claims of the Prince of Wales, when his embarrassments became a subject of parliamentary inquiry; and, although no longer the prince's servant, advocated his royal highness's cause with so much zeal, as to gain himself a high reputation for dignified consistency. Sir Thomas Sutton, in the same year, acted as one of the official accusers of Colonel Despard; a duty he discharged without acrimony or exaggeration. In 1805, he succeeded Sir Beaumont Hotham, as one of the barons of the Exchequer; and, in 1807, was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Manners, of Foston, in the county of Lincoln. Immediately after, he was appointed lord-chancellor of Ireland, as the successor of Mr. Ponsonby; but, on demanding the seals, found that he had accidentally left behind him the authority for the assumption of his new dignity. During the long period that Lord Manners held the Irish seals, his conduct, as an equity judge, was admired by every party; and, in one of his decisions, he openly challenged any man to impugn his motives, or to substantiate against him a charge of political bias. Since his resignation of the seals, Lord Manners has been an occasional speaker in the house of peers; and supported the memorable inquiry respecting the conduct of the late Queen Caroline.

Lord Manners has been twice married: in 1803, to Anne Copley, daughter of Sir Joseph Copley, who died in 1814, by whom he had no issue; and, in 1815, to Jane Butler, sister to Richard Lord Cahir.

SIR JOHN NICHOLL.

JOHN NICHOLL, born about 1756, completed his studies at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B.C.L. in 1780. He became a member of Doctor's Commons in 1785, and took the degree of D. C. L. in the year ensuing. He promoted the armed association among the advocates, on the threat of invasion; and, on that account, it is said, obtained the appointment of king's advocate-general, which was conferred on him on the 31st of October, 1798, when also he was knighted. He likewise acted as official to the archdeacon of London and Middlesex; and, was lieutenant-colonel of the St. Giles's Volunteers. In 1802, he became member of parliament for the borough of Great Bodmyn, and commenced his career in the house of commons by supporting Mr. Pitt's principles. In 1806, he was returned to parliament as member for Hastings; and, in the following year, was elected for both Rye and Beeralston. In February, 1812, he opposed a motion for a committee to consider

the catholic claims; and, on the 24th of November, the late Lord Colchester was, upon his motion, elected speaker of the commons. He again opposed the catholic claims in the following session; and in May, 1817, voted against Sir F. Burdett's motion for a reform of parliament. He had been returned to the house of commons, in 1813, as member for Great Bedwin, of which place he was, in 1818, and 1820, elected the representative. In February, of the latter year, he acted as one of the privy-counsellors, before whom the Cato Street conspirators were examined; and, in 1821, he contested, without success, the representation of Oxford University. In February, 1822, he again became member of parliament for Great Bedwin; and, in June of the same year, he presided in the Prerogative court, on the case of Mrs. Serres, who called herself the Princess Olive, of Cumberland, whose claims he dimissed, on the ground that they did not come within his jurisdiction. In 1823, he opposed the Irish tithe commutation bill; and, in 1826, again became member of parliament for Great Bedwin. In June, 1828, he assisted in establishing the King's College, in London; and, in 1829, obtained leave to bring in a bill for the regulation of clerks' salaries in the Ecclesiastical court. He held, in addition to the offices named above, that of judge of the arches' court, and peculiar of Canterbury.

His acquirements were considerable, though his rise has been attributed to his steady adherence to Mr. Pitt's principles. In parliament he was useful to his party; being an effective speaker, and an able opponent of the Whig opposition. He was most firmly attached to existing institutions, and to the established church, of which he was a consistent supporter, both in and out of parliament.

SIR SAMUEL ROMILLY.

THIS distinguished character, the descendant of French refugees, and the son of a jeweller, was born, in Frith Street, Soho, London, on the 1st of March, 1757. He was at first destined for the profession of an attorney, and was placed under a respectable gentleman in the six clerks' office; but having resolved to study for the bar, he, in 1778, became a member of Gray's Inn, and a pupil of Mr. Spranger. The regularity of his habits, at this time, is described in a letter to his brother-in-law, Mr. Roget, to whom he writes:—"You ask me how I spend my time:—in a manner so uniformly the same, that a journal of one day is a journal of all. At six, or sooner, I rise, go into the cold bath, walk to Islington, to drink a chalybeate water, return and write or read till ten; then go to Mr. Spranger's, where I study till three, dine in Frith Street, and afterwards return to Mr. Spranger's, where I remain till nine. This is the history of every day, with little other variation than that of my frequently attending the courts of justice in the morning, instead of going to Mr. Spranger's, and of often passing my afternoons at one of the houses of parliament."

After passing some months on the continent, Mr. Romilly was, in June, 1783, called to the bar, an event to which he had looked forward with such anxiety, that he used to say, "the nearer he approached the period once so much wished for, the more he dreaded its arrival." His natural diffidence, and nervous temperament, rendered his advancement, at first, slow and doubtful, and he derived but little emolument either from his attendance in the equity courts at Westminster, or on the midland circuit, which he went for a few years. He, in the mean time, however, by his attention and perseverance, laid the foundation of his future eminence, and possessed his friends with such favourable anticipations of his subsequent career, that Dr. Parr used to say of him, "Mark my words, Romilly is a very great man; we, who are his friends, know this now; but, in a little time, the whole world will know it."

About 1797, at which time he was a leading counsel, these predictions began to be realized; and, in the following year, he formed a matrimonial alliance with the eldest daughter of Francis Garbett, Esq., which gave additional stimulus to his professional exertions. On declaring his sentiments to the lady, he is said to have remarked, that he must "acquire two fortunes, before they could be married: the first for those to whom he owed his first duty, —his parents; the second for her."

In 1800, he was made a king's counsel; and, in 1806, having been appointed solicitor-general, and knighted, he became member of parliament for Queensborough; and his splendid talents rendered him of great service to the opposition, who selected him to conduct the evidence on the impeachment against Lord Melville. His lordship was acquitted, and even restored to office, from which he was, however, finally removed, owing, it is said, to an eloquent speech made by Romilly, in which he observed on the impropriety of keeping in office "a man, who, notwithstanding his acquittal, stands impeached on the journals of the commons by a vote that no one had hitherto presumed to move for rescinding." In 1807, on the dissolution of the Whig administration, he went out of office, which, during the short period it was retained by him, he had endeavoured, on all occasions, to render subservient to the interests of the people. His first parliamentary efforts were directed towards the repealing or amending of some of the anomalous and severe laws, which, at that time, disgraced the statute-book of England; and, in a few instances, he succeeded.

In the course of the different sessions, he procured the repeal of the statute of 8 Eliz. c. 4, by which the punishment of death was inflicted for the offence of privately stealing from the person; effected an improvement in the bankrupt law, by introducing the provision of the statute, 49 Geo. III. c. 121; and brought in three bills for the repeal of certain statutes making the punishment capital for privately stealing, in a shop, goods of the value of five shillings. His senatorial exertions in this cause, were also seconded by his pen, from which his Observations on the Criminal Law of England, as relates to Capital Punishments, appeared about the time of his introduction of the subject to parliament.

In 1812, he was invited to stand as a candidate for Bristol, but was subsequently returned for Arundel, having, in the former contest, polled as many as one thousand seven hundred votes against the coalition of his two opponents, by whom he was thus defeated. In 1815, he resigned the chancellorship of the county palatine of Durham, which he had held for some time previously; and, continued to support, in the house of commons, the interests of the people, being always zealous in his opposition to any thing that tended, in his opinion, to the diminution of public liberty. Among other popular measures, he obtained leave to bring in a bill to repeal the game law act, which made it felony for an unqualified person to be found with a gun between eight at night and seven in the morning; and supported Sir F. Burdett's motion for parliamentary reform.

He frequently presented petitions against the suspension of the habeas corpus act, and such was his popularity, that in August, 1818, he was invited to stand, at the general election, as a candidate for Westminster, for which city he was returned, (without any effort on his part) at the head of the poll. His gratification at this event, however, was much allayed by his solicitude for Lady Romilly, whose declining health gave him so much uneasiness, that lest her expected dissolution might derange his intellects, he made a will, providing for the care of his children, and the custody of his own estate and person, in the event of his becoming a lunatic. His wife died in the October following, after which time he sank into a profound melancholy; and the distressed state of his mind soon affected his health so much, as to render necessary a consultation of physicians. On the 2nd of November, 1818, he awoke about two o'clock in the morning, and his doctor, who sat at the bedside, seeing that his patient was restless, inquired if he should call up Dr. Roget, his relative, who slept in the next apartment. During the short absence of the medical man from the room, Sir Samuel rushed from his bed, and seizing a razor, inflicted a

wound on his throat, which terminated his existence. He was sensible when his friends re-entered his chamber, and made signs that he wished to write, but was prevented, by weakness, from accomplishing his desire. The family which he left, thus deprived of both parents, were six sons and one daughter.

Sir Samuel Romilly was a humane and excellent man, who carried into politics the same benevolent principles by which his private conduct was invariably guided. His talents were of a nature to forward his philanthropic views: he possessed the combined powers of eloquence and argument, which, in the senate, considerably assisted his advocacy of popular and liberal doctrines. His oratory was distinguished by the total absence of ambiguity or equivocation, by strength of reasoning, pungency of satire, and energy of expression. His parliamentary independence was never sullied throughout the whole of his career; and, though a consistent supporter of popular rights, he was the true friend of social order, and urged the necessity of obedience to the existing laws of England. The firmness and remarkable integrity of his character, gained him the respect of all parties, while his splendid abilities secured him the admiration both of his friends and enemies. Mr. Wilberforce spoke of him as "a man whose general knowledge was only equalled by his professional attainments; and who brought to the subject, all the lights of the understanding, and all the advantages of experience." His private virtues enhanced the lustre of his public fame, and, indeed, were the basis of that political honesty for which he was so singularly eminent. In person, although he stooped a little, he was dignified; and his modesty of manner ingratiated him with all whom he happened to meet in society. The susceptibility of his nature was superior to the strength of his mind; and the too great sensibility of his feelings, was, doubtlessly, the cause of his unhappy dissolution.

"How noble and pure, "says his biographer, Mr. Roscoe, "was the ambition of Sir Samuel Romilly, we may learn from the following beautiful passages, where he has explained the principles on which he proposed his reforms in the criminal law. 'It is not,' said he, on addressing the house of commons, 'from light motives,—it is from no fanciful notions of benevolence,—that I have ventured to suggest any alteration in the criminal law of England. It has originated in many years' reflection, and in the long-established belief that a mitigation of the severe penalties of our law will be one of the most effectual modes to preserve and advance the humanity and justice for which this country is so eminently distinguished.' And he thus concludes the same speech: 'actuated by these motives, it is not to be imagined that I shall be easily discouraged by any of the various obstacles so commonly, and perhaps with propriety, opposed to every attempt to alter an established law: upon such a resistance I calculated, but am not to be deterred. I knew that my motives must occasionally be misunderstood by many, and might possibly be misrepresented by others. I was not blind to the road where prudence pointed to preferment; but I am not to be misled from comforts which no external honours can bestow. I have long thought that it was the duty of every man, unmoved either by bad report or by good report, to use all the means which he possessed for the purpose of advancing the well-being of his fellow-creatures: and I know not any mode by which I can so effectually advance that well-being, as by endeavouring to improve the criminal laws of my country. It has been insinuated, that indebted as I am to the law, commendation rather than censure ought to be expected from me; and it has been asserted, that under the pretext of proposing apparently immaterial alterations, my real object is to sap and undermine the whole criminal law of England. Such insinuations and assertions have not, I am well aware, been made by any of my honourable and learned friends by whom I am now surrounded, and who have witnessed my whole professional life; but they have been made, and I must, of course, suppose, have been really believed.'"

SIR JAMES SCARLETT.

THE subject of this memoir was born in 1760, at Jamaica, where his family had been long settled, his brother holding the office of chief-justice of the island. Being sent to England for his education, he was placed at a public school; whence he removed to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1780; and having proceeded to the degree of B. A., he, in 1784, quitted the university. Having come to London, he eagerly pursued the study of the law, as a member of the Inner Temple; devoting himself, however, principally to the perusal of the modern reports, an acquaintance with which he conceived to be the most practically useful part of a legal education. Having been called to the bar, he chose the northern circuit, and soon gained celebrity for his dexterity in the examination of witnesses. In 1816, up to which period his reputation had been gradually increasing, he obtained a silk gown; and, soon after, offered himself, on the Whig interest, as a representative in parliament of Lewes, in Sussex. This, and a subsequent effort, proved, however, unsuccessful; but, by the exertions of his Whig friends, Mr. Scarlett was returned, by Lord Fitzwilliam, to the house of commons as member for Peterborough. Finding that he was not calculated to shine as a senator, he judiciously spoke but seldom in parliament, though he introduced a bill for the reform of the poor laws, which he was unable to carry. He afterwards, unsuccessfully, contested the representation of Cambridge University; and, being afterwards made attorney-general for the Duchy of Lancaster, conducted the prosecutions which arose out of the dreadful riots at Manchester.

On the accession of Canning to the premiership, Mr. Scarlett was knighted, and appointed to the office of king's attorney-general. He continued in his place during the administration of the Duke of Wellington, whom he assisted in the abolition of the test and corporation acts, as well as in the passing of the bill for the relief of the catholics. In his official capacity, he rendered himself unpopular, as well as the government of which he formed a part, by the prosecutions instituted against a paper called the Morning Journal, for libels on the ministers.

As a barrister, Sir James Scarlett is less remarkable for his oratorical powers, than for the acuteness of his reasoning powers and his tact in the examination of witnesses. His knowledge of the law is extensive; and his opinion, therefore, has the respect of the judges, while he contrives skilfully to obtain the ear of the court, by making it a point never to press an argument when he finds that those whom he addresses, have made up their minds on the subject, and that it is no longer possible to influence their judgments. He has a happy facility in detecting the weak points of a case; and invariably uses this power of perception for his own benefit, and the disadvantage of his opponent. His success, as a pleader, is to be attributed more to these qualities, and to his thorough knowledge of modern practice, than to his acquaintance with the established principles on which the laws are founded.

In the house of commons, he never evinced the capabilities for becoming distinguished in the senate. Without the power of oratory, he does not possess that classical taste or learning which might have supplied the deficiency. His political conduct has been inconsistent and unpopular. He commenced his career as a Whig, but afterwards became a proselyte to Tory principles. As attorney-general, he rendered himself particularly obnoxious, by his prosecutions of the press; which, during his continuance in office, were unusually frequent. In private life, he is said to be a man of gentle manners and an amiable disposition. He has for many years been married, and has had a numerous family. In person, he is rather above the middle size, stoutly made, and his countenance, which is round and florid, is by no means expressive of intellect.



SIR WILLIAM GRANT.

THIS eminent lawyer, the son of a collector of customs in the Isle of Man, was born about 1760, near Beddendallook, in Scotland. He received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of Elgin, and completed his classical studies at the University of Aberdeen. Being intended for the bar, he was afforded the means of following that profession by his uncle, a merchant in London; where, on his arrival, young Grant was entered a student of one of the inns of court. After his call to the bar he went to Quebec, where he practised; and was present at the siege of that town, and is reported to have assisted at the works with a musket in his hand.

Having practised successfully for some years, he returned to England, where he gained the friendship of Mr. Pitt. He was soon invested with a silk gown, and a patent of precedency. He then became solicitor-general to the queen, and, lastly, master of the Rolls, on which occasion he was knighted, and admitted a member of the privy-council. He sat in parliament for Shaftesbury, for the borough of New Windsor, and, finally, for the county of Banff; and distinguished himself in the house of commons, by very able speeches on various occasions, particularly, in 1791, respecting the abatement of the impeachment of Warren Hastings; and, on the subject of the Russian armament, in 1792. In February, 1805, he supported the address to the crown on the Spanish war; and in April, when Mr. Whitbread made his celebrated motion against Lord Melville, he argued "that an inquiry should be gone into with a view of ascertaining whether the act of parliament had been violated with a corrupt intention." Soon after, (April 8th,) the master of the Rolls divided with the minority, and was one of the committee chosen to investigate the tenth report of the naval commissioners; on which occasion he vindicated his own political conduct, and stated his intervention in respect to the petition of the sheriffs of London, as a proof of his independence. On the 11th of June, when Mr. Whitbread moved an impeachment, he objected to that measure, on the ground "that no new case of aggravation had been made out against Lord Melville." He further observed, that the object of punishment was example; and he would call on every one who now heard him, to lay his hand on his breast and declare, whether enough had not already been done to prevent any future treasurer of the navy from treading in the steps of the noble lord. In 1806, he opposed the American intercourse bill; for which he received the thanks of a committee of merchants of the city of London; and, in 1807, he animadverted, at considerable length, on the bill brought in by Sir Samuel Romilly, relative to the liability of landed estates as to debts.

Sir W. Grant was distinguished for his abilities, both as a senator and a judge; and had the merit of having raised himself to his high station by his own talents alone. Few of his judgments were reversed; and the following anecdote proves the disinterested and liberal mind with which he exercised his functions:—When it was in contemplation to increase the income of the judges, the king directed that Sir William Grant should be asked, what advance of salary he expected; to which he replied, that he did not want any, as he was perfectly satisfied with what he had. The king on receiving his reply, observed, "I am glad I have got one satisfied man in my dominions."

"Sir William Grant was one of those men," observes the author of the Public Characters for 1823, in the Life of Lord Lyndhurst, "who, coming from almost the lowest grade of private life, and losing not only his youth, but a large portion of his manhood, in obscurity and a very humble station, emerged, at length, by the vigour of his own mind; and, in a very short period, passed all those in the race of honour and emolument who had previously (if they had known) despised his presumptuous expectations."

CHARLES ABBOTT, LORD TENTERDEN.

CHARLES ABBOTT, the son of a hair-dresser, was born in 1760, at Canterbury, where his father attended upon the prebends and canons, who, it is said, extended their patronage of him to the subject of our memoir. Accordingly, by the aid of his father's employers, young Abbott was sent to the grammar-school of the city; and is said to have been "grave, studious, and well behaved; reading his books instead of joining in the sports of his schoolfellows." Whilst at school, he became acquainted with a boy named Thurlow, an illegitimate son of the chancellor; to whom, it is related, he was indebted for becoming, in 1781, a member of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Here he distinguished himself by his application, learning, and propriety of conduct; and, after having graduated B.A., he, in 1784, obtained the university poetical prize, the subject of which was Globus Aerostaticus, the Air Balloon; chosen, probably, from the circumstance of Lunardi having just then first introduced the air balloon into England. In 1786, he was awarded the chancellor's gold medal for the best prose essay on The Uses and Abuses of Satire. In 1788, he took the degree of M. A.; and, becoming fellow and tutor of his college, acted in that capacity to the son of Mr. Justice Buller. By the advice of this famous lawyer, who expressed a high opinion of his abilities, Mr. Abbott came to London; and, entering himself of the Middle Temple, devoted himself to the acquirement of legal knowledge, and soon became eminent for his abilities as a special pleader.

After continuing in this capacity for about two years, he was called to the bar, and for some time held rather a respectable than a distinguished rank in his profession. He had the good fortune, however, soon to attract the particular notice of Lord chief-justice Ellenborough, by the publication of his celebrated work on shipping; which, it is said, would not have been unworthy of Buller's pen, and deservedly raised the name of the author high in the profession. It was dedicated to the then lord-chancellor, Eldon; and, in his address to his patron, Mr. Abbott states, "that his lordship suggested the work, and that he undertook it at his advice."

In 1816, Mr. Abbott was knighted, and raised to a puisne judgeship in the Common Pleas, taking, at the time of his advancement, the word "*labore*" for his motto. This sudden elevation of one so little known at that time, it is said, gave umbrage to his seniors at the bar; but his conduct in his new situation, soon evinced that he possessed every qualification necessary to a discharge of its duties.

On the decease of Sir James Le Blanc, Sir Charles Abbott was raised to the rank of a puisne judge in the court of King's Bench, through the influence of Lord Ellenborough, who, on his meditated retirement from the bench, expressed a wish that Judge Abbott should be his successor. Sir Charles was accordingly appointed; and presented, in his person, the novel and somewhat extraordinary sight of a judge void of high connexions,—not much distinguished at the bar,—and who had never held either the office of solicitor or attorney-general, suddenly elevated to the rank of lord chief-justice of the court of King's Bench. His conduct there, however, has fully justified his promotion, and he was deservedly raised to a peerage by George the Fourth, who conferred on him the title of Baron Tenterden. He has manifested, on all occasions, great judgment, prudence, and knowledge, though latterly, not always temper, in the exercise of his judicial functions. He suppresses, as much as is in his power, all unnecessary display and exuberance in counsel; bringing them, if possible, at once to the point in dispute, which his natural acuteness soon leads him to discover. In suitors, he despises any thing like chicanery or falsehood. As an instance of this, on one occasion, he ordered a plaintiff to be nonsuited, because his claim was,

as he expressed it, mixed up with gross falsehood. "I would have it known," said Lord Tenterden, "that suitors cannot recover in this court, who, in the course of their contract, have been guilty of a lie. This is an action for medicines supplied by a chemist; and it appears in evidence that, for the sake of greater respectability, he was in the habit of adding M. D. to his name, and suffering himself to be called doctor, and reputed so. He must be non-suited."

As a senator, Lord Tenterden has made but little display, and is somewhat unpopular, though his integrity has never been doubted; and, perhaps, no man living has fewer enemies or more friends. But though eminent as a chief-justice, it must be confessed his lordship has never been very forward to patronise improvements, whether in the laws of the land, the management of the courts, or in the constitution of the country; but, at the same time, he has never offered any violent opposition to such as have been brought forward by others.

ARTHUR ONSLOW.

THIS indefatigable lawyer and legislator, the son of Arthur Onslow, Esq. many years collector of the customs at Liverpool, from whom he is said to have inherited more than £100,000 fortune, was born about 1760; and, after having received a liberal education, became a student of one of the inns of court, and was called to the common law bar about 1785. He commenced his practice in the King's Bench and on the home circuit, where, for many years, he pursued his professional career with great industry and ardour, and acquired a tolerable portion of fame and emolument. In 1789, he published, in one volume, octavo, An Institute of the Laws relative to Trials at the Nisi Prius; and, for a long time, acted as chairman of the quarter sessions for the county of Surrey; but declined presiding any longer, when it was proposed making the office stipendiary.

Having become a widower, by the decease of his first wife, formerly Miss Eyre, a lady of the Roman catholic persuasion, he united himself to Lady Drake, relict of Sir Francis William Drake, by whom he not only gained a large addition to his already ample fortune, but sufficient influence, in the borough of Guilford, to get himself returned as its representative in parliament. This was in 1813, when he commenced his political life by supporting the then ministry, though he was far from servilely dividing with them on all occasions. On the 28th of February, 1816, on the presentation of a petition, by Sir Samuel Romilly, against that obnoxious impost, the income tax, he both spoke and voted against it; and, on the following 23rd of May, after a prefatory speech, he, for the first time, moved for the repeal of the laws against usury.

In the following month of August, he was appointed a king's serjeant; and, on the 4th of August, 1818, he was a second time returned member of parliament for Guilford; and, on the 10th of February, 1819, brought in his bill for the repeal of the usury laws. He agreed, however, to put off his measures for their repeal till the next session, in order that the effect of a resumption of cash payments on the money market might be first tried. In the following month of July, he was appointed recorder of Guilford; and, in the middle of 1820, he was a third time returned to parliament for that borough. On the 5th of June following, he supported the motion of Lord John Russell for going into a committee on the Grampound disfranchisement bill; and, on the following 14th, he succeeded in obtaining the appointment of a select committee, to consider the propriety of making it a standing order of the house, that no bill for regulating trade, &c. should be read a second time, unless with a request from such committee.

In 1824, he introduced his bill for the repeal of the usury laws, a third

time; but it was thrown out after the second reading; and, in the following session, he succeeded in carrying a similar bill to the same point, when it was once more rejected; after which he appears to have renounced all further efforts on the subject. In July, 1826, he was returned, for the fourth time, as member of parliament for Guilford; and, on the 29th of November, strongly opposed the receiving of a petition presented by Mr. Hume, said to be that of the Rev. Robert Taylor, but afterwards declared to be a forgery. The subject of our memoir practised nearly forty years, and, after the date last mentioned, retired into domestic life, taking no further part in politics.

The legal knowledge of Mr. Serjeant Onslow was at least respectable, which was also about the standard of his talents as a barrister. In his magisterial capacity he performed his duties with credit to himself, and to the entire satisfaction of others. In parliament, he never assumed the character of a political partisan; but zealously laboured to procure the adoption of such measures, as he honestly believed would be conducive to the interests of society. The pertinacity he exhibited in his advocacy of the repeal of the usury laws, is a proof of the assiduity with which he was ready to prosecute whatever he imagined might prove a public benefit.

SIR JAMES MACKINTOSH.

THIS distinguished character, descended from an old Scottish clan, who followed the Pretender's fortunes, and the son of John Mackintosh, Esq., an officer in the army, was born in Morayshire, North Britain, on the 24th of October, 1765. He received the rudiments of his education at a school at Fortrose, in Ross-shire; and removed from thence to King's College, Aberdeen, where he distinguished himself by his proficiency in Greek and mathematics, and went through his various studies with a zeal and ability that gave promise of his future eminence. From Aberdeen, by the assistance of his aunt, he proceeded to the University of Edinburgh, with a view of preparing himself for the medical profession; and he accordingly became a pupil of the celebrated Cullen, under whom he studied about three years. During this period, it is said, he was in some danger of falling into a life of gaiety; but having imbibed an enthusiastic admiration for the writings of Robertson, Adam Smith, and others, then in the zenith of their fame, he devoted himself to the ardent study of their works, and made literature his engrossing pursuit. He, however, took his medical degree in 1787, although, from his earnest attention to moral and political philosophy, and, indeed, to almost every subject but that connected with medicine, it is probable that, even at this time, he contemplated abandoning his original profession. It is, however, stated, by the editor of the Law Magazine, that Sir James was dissuaded from practising medicine by Dr. Fraser; who, as Parr told the editor above-named, "dreaded having such a rival."

In 1788, Mr. Mackintosh came to London, and published a pamphlet in defence of the constitutional right of the Prince of Wales to exercise, without restriction, the functions of the regency. Owing to the excitation which prevailed on the subject at the time, it gained great temporary attention; and, but for the king's sudden recovery, it is said, would have procured for its author very valuable patronage. However, as Mr. Campbell observes, in his biographical sketch of the subject of our memoir, "the theory of Pitt on this subject triumphed over that of Fox; and the first political essay of our literary hero, shared the fate of the cause which he defended."

A short time afterwards Mr. Mackintosh proceeded to the continent; having, according to the authority last-mentioned, previously entered himself a student of one of the inns of court. Another of his biographers asserts, that he went abroad with the intention of

renewing his medical studies; and he appears to have passed some time at Leyden; where he made the acquaintance of the principal literati of that university. He subsequently visited Liege, where he was an eye-witness of the memorable contest between the prince bishop of that principality and his subjects; and, his attention being immediately afterwards transferred to the assembly of the states-general of France, which at that time commanded the attention of the whole world, he returned to England enthusiastically full of the sentiments with which the proceedings of that country had inspired him. These he conveyed to the world shortly after his arrival in London, where he published, about 1791, his Vindiciæ Gallicæ, in answer to Mr. Burke's work on the French Revolution. The Vindiciæ at once fixed the fame of its author; and, besides extracting the applause of Burke himself, gained for the writer the friendship of Mr. Fox, and of some of the most eminent Whigs.

The effect produced by the work on the public, is thus described by Mr. Campbell. "Those who remember," he says, "the impression that was made by Burke's writings on the then living generation, will recollect, that in the better educated classes of society, there was a general proneness to go with Burke; and it is my sincere opinion that that proneness would have become universal, if such a mind as Mackintosh's had not presented itself, like a breakwater to the general spring-tide of Burkism. I may be reminded that there was such a man as Thomas Paine; and that he strongly answered, at the bar of popular opinion, all the arguments of Burke. I deny not this fact—and I should be sorry if I could be blind, even with tears for Mackintosh in my eyes, to the services that have been rendered to the cause of truth, by the shrewdness and the courage of Thomas Paine. But without disparagement to Paine, in a great and essential view, it must be admitted, that though radically sound in sense, he was deficient in the stratagetics of philosophy—whilst Mackintosh met Burke, perfectly his equal in the tactics of moral science, and in beauty of style and illustration. Hence Mackintosh went, as the apostle of liberalism, among a class, perhaps too influential in society, to whom the manner of Paine was repulsive. Paine had something of a coarse hatred towards Burke's principles, but he had a chivalric genius. He could foil him, moreover, at his own weapons; he was logician enough to detect the sophist by the rules of logic; and he turned against Burke, not only popular opinion, but classical and tasteful feelings."

Mr. Mackintosh, having completed the necessary preparatory studies, was, in due time, called to the bar, but had scarcely commenced practice when he was left a widower with three daughters; having married, in 1789, a Miss Stewart, of Edinburgh. He, however, devoted himself with singular ardour to the study of the law of nations; and having arranged a course of lectures on the subject, obtained, through the influence of the benchers, the use of Lincoln's Inn Hall for their delivery. Many obstacles were at first thrown in the way of his request, which was opposed by several, on the assumption that his object was to disseminate the dangerous principles of the French revolution. The publication, however, of his intended introductory lecture, in 1799, entitled, A Discourse on the Law of Nature and Nations, dispelled all apprehension, and removed the previous objection. So far, indeed, were his lectures from inculcating the principles anticipated, that, it is said, they gave less offence to government than to some violent members of the opposition; who, because his original ardour for the French revolution had abated, in consequence of the cruelties by which that event was followed, charged him with apostacy and insincerity. His discourses were, however, attended by a large number of the wisest men of the age, and amongst those who expressed their admiration of them, were Fox and Pitt; the latter of whom said to him—"I have no motive for wishing to please you, but I must be permitted to say, that I have never met with anything so able or so elegant on the subject in any language."

In 1800, Mr. Mackintosh volunteered his services as counsel for M. Peltier, who had been proceeded against for a libel on the first consul of France, Napoleon Buonaparte. On this occasion, the counsel opposed to him were the late Mr.

Perceval, the attorney-general, and Mr. Abbott, the present Lord Tenterden; against whom he advocated the cause of his client with such skill and eloquence, that he was, from that time, looked upon as an orator of the highest rank. His fee, upon this occasion, was only five guineas; but, although his speech was pronounced, by Lord Ellenborough, to have been "the most eloquent oration he had ever heard in Westminster Hall," it was thought by many to be injudicious as a defence; and Peltier himself said, that the fellow, as he called Mackintosh, had sacrificed him to show off in praise of Napoleon. The conclusion of his speech is worth transcribing, not only as a specimen of his powers at the time of its delivery, but for the spirit and independence by which it is pervaded. "In the court where we are now met," said Mr. Mackintosh, "Cromwell twice sent a satirist on his tyranny to be convicted and punished as a libeller; and in this court, almost in sight of the scaffold streaming with the blood of his sovereign, within hearing of the clash of his bayonets which drove out parliaments with contumely, two successive juries rescued the intrepid satirist from his fangs, and sent out, with defeat and disgrace, the usurper's attorney-general from what he had the insolence to call *his* court. Even then, gentlemen, when all law and liberty were trampled under the feet of a military banditti—when those great crimes were perpetrated on a high plan, and with a high hand against those who were the objects of public veneration, which more than any thing else upon earth, overwhelm the minds of men, break their spirits, and confound the moral sentiments, obliterate the distinctions between right and wrong in the understanding, and teach the multitude to feel no longer any reverence for that justice which they thus see triumphantly dragged at the chariot wheels of a tyrant—even then, when this unhappy country, triumphant indeed abroad, but enslaved at home, had no prospect but that of a long succession of tyrants, wading through slaughter to a throne—even then, I say, when all seemed lost, the unconquerable spirit of English liberty survived in the hearts of English jurors. That spirit is, I trust in God, not extinct; and if any modern tyrant were, in the drunkenness of his insolence, to hope to awe an English jury, I trust and believe that they would tell him, 'Our ancestors braved the bayonets of Cromwell; we bid defiance to yours.' *Contempsi Catilinæ gladios, non pertimescam tuos.*"

The manner in which he had distinguished himself, nevertheless, recommended him to the notice of government, and he soon after received the honour of knighthood, and was appointed recorder of Bombay. In this character he had frequent opportunities for the display of his abilities, and performed his functions to the satisfaction both of the Europeans and the natives; and such was his independence on the seat of judgment, that he once declared the court was bound to decide by the law of nations, and not by any direction from the king or his ministers. His first charge to the Bombay grand jury, was delivered on the 17th of July, 1804, when he said that it had been one of his chief employments to collect every information about the character and morality of the people that were to be intrusted to his care, and about the degree and kinds of vice that were prevalent in their community. He compared himself in this preliminary occupation, to a physican appointed to an hospital, who would first examine the books of the establishment in order to make himself acquainted with the complaints that most frequently call for cure.

Sir James found the principal sin of the Indians to be perjury; which, considering it as indicative of the absence of all the common restraints that withhold men from crimes, he punished severely, and took the most strenuous measures to counteract. For this crime he sentenced a woman to five years imprisonment; during which period she had to stand once a year in the pillory, in front of the court-house, with labels on her breast and back, explanatory of the offence of which she had been guilty, and of the resolution of the court to adopt the most vigorous means for the extirpation of this crime. He was, however, no advocate for severe treatment towards criminals; and fully acted up to his saying, that he had more confidence in the certainty than in the

severity of punishment. One of his most eloquent addresses was on the trial of two Dutchmen for having designed the commission of murder, who, being convicted, and expecting to be called up to receive sentence of death, had got knives, with the resolution of sacrificing their sentencer. The discovery of their plan made no alteration in the conduct of Sir James, who ordered them to be imprisoned for twelve months, after having thus addressed them: "I was employed, prisoners, in considering the mildest judgment which public duty would allow me to pronounce on you, when I learned, from undoubted authority, that your thoughts towards me were not of the same nature. I was credibly, or, rather, certainly informed, that you had admitted into your minds the desperate project of destroying your own lives at the bar where you stand, and of signalizing your suicide by the previous destruction of at least one of the judges. If that murderous project had been executed, I should have been the first British magistrate who ever stained with his blood the bench on which he sat to administer justice: but I could never have died better than in the discharge of my duty. When I accepted the office of a minister of justice, I knew that I ought to despise unpopularity and slander, and even death itself. Thank God, I do despise them; and I solemnly assure you, that I feel more compassion for the gloomy and desperate state of mind which could harbour such projects, than resentment for that part of them which was directed against myself. I should consider myself as indelibly disgraced, if a thought of your projects against me were to influence my judgment."

Previously to leaving Bombay, Sir James founded a literary society; and his communications to the Asiatic Register, during his stay there, abound with valuable information, his computations, it is said, being probably made with greater accuracy than those of any other writer; and to his researches, it is added, the learned Dr. Buchanan was materially indebted in the compilation of his voluminous works on India.

After seven years' residence in India, Sir James was obliged, by ill health, to visit England; where he might have had high employment, it is said, had not his principles prevented a union with Mr. Perceval. In July, 1813, he was returned to parliament for the county of Nairn, in Scotland; but his commencement, as a speaker in the commons, was by no means promising. His maiden oration was made in defence of the petty republics and states in the Adriatic and Mediterranean; and, during the whole of the session, he conducted himself with a littleness of view and obstinacy of spirit, which was neither approved of by his friends nor anticipated by his foes. He, however, completely redeemed his reputation in the following session, by delivering one of the most eloquent speeches ever heard in parliament, on the subject of the escape of Buonaparte from Elba. But his greatest parliamentary efforts were directed to the amendment of the criminal code; which he is said to have taken up as a solemn bequest from the originator of that humane measure, Sir Samuel Romilly. His first motion on the subject related to the capital punishment of felony, and was introduced to the notice of parliament, it is stated, by a speech of the very first character, both in style and argument. It was supported by Messrs. Wilberforce, Buxton, &c.; and such was the effect it produced, that he had the satisfaction of triumphing over ministerial influence and opposition, by a majority of nineteen, for the appointment of a committee.

In 1822, he had the honour of being elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow, in preference to Sir Walter Scott; and to which high office he was re-elected in 1823. In March, 1822, he supported Lord Normanby's motion for the reduction of one of the postmasters-general. In June of the same year, he made a brilliant speech on the subject of the alien bill. On the 17th of June, 1823, he was elected a vice-president of the Royal Society of Literature; and, in July, 1826, became one of the council for conducting the affairs of the London University. In the same year, he became member of parliament for Knaresborough, which he continued to represent in succeeding parliaments; in all of which, he advocated the most liberal principles, and

made the abolition of the slave trade the subject of an annual motion. In April, 1830, he supported a proposition in the house of commons for the emancipation of the Jews; and in June of the same year, opposed the clause of Mr. Peel's bill, which subjected a person guilty of the forgery of Exchequer bills and promissory notes to capital punishment. Some years after his return from India, Sir James undertook an extensive historical work on the affairs of England subsequent to the revolution; but the progress of it was much retarded by his parliamentary duties, and also by the declining state of his health. In 1830, he published, in Lardner's Cyclopedia, one volume of a History of England, which Mr. Campbell considers an expansion of the prefatory matter intended for the greater work, and eulogises the author by saying that he has wonderfully solved the difficulty of making history at once amusing to the fancy, elevating to the understanding, and interesting to the heart.

Sir James Mackintosh has sustained, with distinguished honour and reputation, his three successive characters of advocate, judge, and statesman. In the first, we have already mentioned the abilities he displayed and the fame he acquired by his speech in defence of Peltier, but, with this exception, he did little worthy of notice at the bar; in proof of which, the following anecdote is related of him. When he was once addressing a jury, Henry Blackstone, the brother of the judge, was engaged in taking notes of the speech for the senior counsel, who was to reply, till at length, wearied out by the irrelevancy of the oration, he wrote down—"Here Mr. Mackintosh talked so much nonsense, that it was quite useless, and indeed, impossible, to follow him."

In his judicial capacity, he was eminent for his extensive knowledge of the law, and the impartiality with which he formed his judgment, unbiassed by political or party considerations. In the senate, he preserved the same independence of conduct; and his learning and talent served to heighten the effect of his intregrity. As a parliamentary orator, his arguments, however vehement, were tempered by gravity and dignity; whilst, at the same time, his eloquence lost none of that warmth which is so congenial with the truth and diffusion of generous sentiments. In his domestic circle he was much beloved and respected; and, in Christian society, he shone as the advocate of whatever was sacred and hallowed.

"Stubborn virtue," says Forbes, in his Oriental Memoirs, "is the characteristic of this eminent lawyer, senator, and knight. He is neither to be diverted by smiles, nor deterred by frowns, from the course which an enlightened judgment concludes to be right. His virtue has been tried by ordeals of the greatest power, and has always come forth from the trial unalloyed. As an author," continues the same writer, "Sir James Mackintosh is much less known than the public, some twenty or thirty years ago, had reason to expect he would be. Yet he stands high; though the works which have gained him the reputation of a man of letters are few. His Vindiciæ Gallicæ has been the object of almost general approval; and Dr. Parr, in comparing the work with the writings of Burke and Paine, on the same subject, gives to Sir James the preference. "My friend," says Dr. Parr, "for I have the honour to hail him by that splendid name, will excuse me for expressing in general terms, what I think of his work. In Mackintosh, then, I see the sternness of a republican, without his acrimony; and the ardour of a reformer, without his impetuosity. His taste in morals, like that of Mr. Burke, is equally pure and delicate with his taste in literature. His mind is so comprehensive, that generalities cease to be barren; and so vigorous, that detail itself becomes interesting. He introduces every question with perspicuity, states it with precision, and pursues it with easy, unaffected method. His philosophy is far more just, and far more amiable than the philosophy of Paine; and his eloquence is only not equal to the eloquence of Burke. He is argumentative without sophistry, fervid without fury, profound without obscurity, and sublime without extravagance."

A passage from the work which forms the subject of the foregoing panegyric, deserves quotation; and we select the following, as containing what Mr. Campbell calls the character of that arch hypocrite

of France, Louis the Fourteenth, as a fair specimen of the author's style and power of writing:—"The intrusion of any popular voice was not likely to be tolerated in the reign of Louis the Fourteenth; a reign which has been so often celebrated as the zenith of warlike and literary splendour, but which has always appeared to me to be the consummation of whatever is afflicting and degrading in the history of the human race. Talents seemed, in that reign, to be robbed of the conscious elevation of the erect and manly part, which is its noblest associate and its surest indication. The mild purity of Fenelon, the lofty spirit of Bossuet, the masculine mind of Boileau, the sublime fervour of Corneille, were confounded by the contagion of ignominious and indiscriminate servitude. It seemed as if the representative majesty of the genius and intellect of man were prostrated before the shrine of a sanguinary and dissolute tyrant, who practised the corruption of courts without their mildness, and incurred the guilt of wars without their glory. His highest praise is to have supported the stage part of royalty with effect. And it is surely difficult to conceive any character more odious and despicable than that of a puny libertine, who, under the frown of a strumpet or a monk, issues the mandate that is to murder virtuous citizens,—to desolate happy and peaceful hamlets,—to wring agonizing tears from widows and orphans. Heroism has a splendour that almost atones for its excesses; but what shall we think of him, who, from the luxurious and dastardly security in which he wallows at Versailles, issues, with calm and cruel apathy, his orders to butcher the protestants of Languedoc, or to lay in ashes the villages of the Palatinate? On the recollection of such scenes, as a scholar, I blush for the prostitution of letters; and, as a man, I blush for the patience of humanity."

Few men have been more generally esteemed than Sir James, and he retained the respect of all who knew him, excepting that of Dr. Parr, who, being a staunch Foxite, became highly indignant at the subject of our memoir for accepting, through the influence of Mr. Pitt, the recordership of Bombay. Parr took an opportunity of showing his virulence, a short time afterwards, at a party, where the conversation turning upon the conduct of one Quigley, who had lately been executed, the doctor exclaimed repeatedly and emphatically, "he might have been worse!" Upon Sir James asking him to explain how, he replied, "I'll tell you, Jemmy: Quigley *was* an Irishman,—he *might have been* a Scotchman; he *was* a priest,—he *might have been* a lawyer; he *was* a traitor,—he *might have been* an apostate."

In addition to the works already mentioned, Sir James has also written several articles in the Edinburgh Review, and other periodical journals of importance.

"Sir James," says Mr. Campbell, "was, in his person, well made, and above the middle stature. He was regularly handsome in youth, and even in the decline of life, and under afflicted health, was a person of prepossessing and commanding appearance. His countenance had a changeful mixture of grave and gay expression, a shrewdness combined with suavity, that heightened and accorded with the charm of his conversation. No man was a greater master of conversation; he overlaid you with monologue, but overpaid whatever you said to him with insinuating correction; or else, if he approved of your remarks, he amended them by rich and happy illustration. A certain thinness and sharpness of voice was the chief defect of his elocution; and sometimes there was, perhaps, an over-northern keenness and sharpness in his metaphysics; but still the world will produce no such mental lights again."

He formed a second marriage in 1798, when he was allied to Miss Allen, a lady of family in Wales, by whom he has had several children.

SIR JONAH BARRINGTON.

THIS learned gentleman, whose great-grandfather, a colonel in the service of King James, was hanged on his own gate, but saved by one of the king's troopers; and another of whose relations, during the subsequent disturbances in Ireland, was effectually hanged before the walls of his own castle, was born at his father's seat in Queen's county, Ireland, some time in the year 1767. He remained until 1776, under the roof and tuition of his grandfather, but was removed about that time to a school at Dublin, where, he says, "I was taught prosody without verse, and rhetoric without composition; and, to prevent me from being idle during the week, received castigation regularly every Monday morning." He afterwards went to the Dublin University, on leaving which, he joined a volunteer corps, and became, (he observes,) before he well knew what he was about, a military martinet, and a red-hot patriot. His martial enthusiasm, however, having abated, he declined a lieutenant's commission in the army; and shortly after, studied for the bar, to which he was called in 1788.

About 1790, he was returned for the city of Tuam, to the Irish parliament, where he says, "I directed my earliest effort against Curran and Grattan; and, on the first day of my rising, exhibited a specimen of what I may now call true arrogance." In 1793, he had so well served government, in the house of commons, that he was presented with a sinecure office attached to the port of Dublin; and shortly afterwards, received a silk gown. In 1799, he had an interview with the then Irish secretary, Lord Castlereagh, who promised him the solicitor-generalship, but in consequence of his subsequent declaration, that he would never support the Union, the appointment was refused him.

His independent conduct on this occasion, made him very popular, and, in 1803, he stood candidate for Dublin; when, he says, "After three months canvass, in which I drank nearly as much porter and whiskey, with the electors themselves, and as much tea and cherry brandy with their wives and daughters, as would inevitably have killed me on any other occasion, and a fifteen days' poll, I lost my election." About a year or two afterwards, he was made judge of the high court of admiralty in Ireland; and, in 1807, received the honour of knighthood. Between 1809 and 1815, he published five parts of his Historic Anecdotes and Secret Memoirs of the Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland; and, in the latter year, visited Paris, where he remained during the hundred days' reign of Napoleon.

In 1827, he published, in two volumes, his Personal Sketches of his own Times; a very amusing and popular work, and of which a third volume has lately appeared. In 1830, a charge of malversation was made against him; and a committee of the house of commons having reported the accusation to be well founded, an address was presented by both houses of parliament, praying for his discharge from his office of judge of the high court of Admiralty, from which he was accordingly removed. He made an attempt to disprove the charges, by appearing in person before the house of lords, but the proofs against him were too clear to be shaken.

In private life, Sir Jonah was much courted and respected, and few have the reputation of being a more witty and entertaining companion. It is to be regretted that he should have so sullied the end of his public career, which, in other respects, appears to have been highly honourable to himself, and serviceable to his country. In 1795, Lord Westmoreland thus expressed himself in a letter to Sir Jonah, "I have not failed to apprise Lord Camden of your talents and spirit, which were so useful to my government on many occasions;" and his present majesty, when Duke of Clarence, evinced such a warm regard for him and his family, that he educated his only son, and sent him into the army.



From his memoirs, which are extremely entertaining and characteristic, he appears to have been in the confidence of both insurgents and loyalists, during the time of the Irish rebellion; and dining, one day, at the house of a friend, where he met his relative, Captain Keogh, the counsellors Shears, and others, he said to the former, "My dear Keogh, it is quite clear that you and I, in this famous rebellion, shall be on different sides of the question; and, of course, one or other of us must necessarily be hanged at or before its termination; I upon a lamp-iron in Dublin, or you on the bridge of Wexford: now we'll make a bargain;—if we beat you, upon my honour, I'll do all I can to save your neck; and if your folks beat us, you'll save me from the honour of the lamp-iron. We shook hands," continues Sir Jonah, "on the bargain, which created much merriment; and I returned to Wexford, with a most decided impression of the danger of the country, and a complete presentiment that either myself or Captain Keogh would never see the conclusion of that summer." His anticipations were realized; for, on his next visit to Wexford, he says, "I saw the heads of Captain Keogh, Mr. Harvey, and Mr. Colclough, on spikes over the court-house door;" their execution having been so speedy, that Sir Jonah had no time to make any exertions to save his friend, according to his promise.

Sir Jonah could occasionally make a joke with the same felicity that he could relate a story; the following is a specimen of the former:—Surveying, one day, the ruins of an old cathedral, in company with some friends, on one of the party begging to be told what the *nave* of the church was, "Oh!" he is said to have replied, "that's the incumbent!" which answer reaching the ears of a clergyman, he facetiously observed, "that Sir Jonah had given a *key* (k) to the question!"

WILLIAM DRAPER BEST, LORD WYNFORD.

WILLIAM DRAPER BEST, Lord Wynford, was born in the year 1767, in Somersetshire, and received the rudiments of education at a provincial school in that county. He subsequently removed to Wadham College, Oxford, with a view of coming to the church; but, after two years residence, finding himself entitled to a large estate, which disqualified him from succeeding to a fellowship, he left Oxford at the age of sixteen, and going to London, entered himself a student of the Middle Temple, by which society he was called to the bar in 1789. During some portion of the previous time of study, he had become a member of the Crown and Rolls debating society, but could never be prevailed upon to speak, although he distinguished himself in such a manner, shortly after commencing practice, as to attract the particular notice and commendation of Lord Kenyon. This was in a case, the brief in which fortunately fell into his hands through the absence of the counsel for whom it was designed; when, the question turning on the rights of the lord of the manor, in respect to the appropriation of the wastes, he argued the point with such ability that a full practice soon followed, both in Westminster Hall and on the circuits. His reputation was still further increased by the talents he displayed in the case of Sinclair, on the prosecution of De Colonne; and in that of Captain Innis, argued before the twelve judges, for shooting a French prisoner. He was afterwards engaged in Despard's case; and, in 1800, at which time he was in most extensive practice, became sergeant-at-law, and was subsequently appointed chief-justice of Chester, and solicitor-general. In 1802, he entered the house of commons as member for Petersfield, Hants, and on the 24th of May, in the following year, he made his first important speech on the subject of a war with France, after the reception of the king's message, in the course of which he observed, "that, in his opinion, too much time had been occupied in discussing the papers before the house; for, although

it was admitted on all hands that they contained abundant and legitimate cause of war, yet they were still discussing whether they should agree to the address to his majesty upon the justice of hostilities."

In the same parliament he spoke against the magistrates' protection bill; opposed several of the measures adopted towards the latter part of the Addington administration; voted against Mr. Pitt's additional force bill; spoke in support of Mr. (now Earl) Grey's amendment to the address to the throne, on the war with Spain; and voted with the majority that declared Lord Melville guilty of malversation. He continued to advocate several subsequent liberal measures; and, about 1805, introduced into parliament, and carried through, the celebrated bill for improving the livings of the clergy in the British metropolis; who signified their gratitude to him soon after it had passed, by presenting him with a piece of plate, bearing a suitable inscription. In March, 1809, he was elected recorder of Guildford, in the room of Lord Grantley; on the following 29th of June, he appeared as counsel for the late Earl of Leicester, in the prosecution of the proprietors of the Morning Herald newspaper, for a libel affecting his moral character; when he obtained £1000 damages, and forty shillings costs; and in December, 1811, he became the purchaser of the great tithes of the parish of Erith, in Kent, for which he paid £24,000!

In 1813, he was returned to parliament as member for Bridport; and on the 30th of November, 1814, he moved for a return of the number of insolvent debtors released from the King's Bench prison, &c., in order to devise some means of distinguishing the fraudulent from the unfortunate debtor; and, on the 11th of April, 1815, he obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the Insolvent Debtor's Act; one feature of which was to be, that any debtor that could give up property which would pay fifteen shillings in the pound, should be entitled to his immediate discharge. In 1819, he was knighted, and made a judge of the court of King's Bench; in which capacity he presided at several trials of great public interest, and in the case of Davison, for libel, conducted himself in a manner that gave rise to a discussion in the house of commons, where Mr. Creevey accused him of being "an intemperate and political judge."

He was subsequently made chief-justice of the Common Pleas, which situation he resigned in the year 1825, and at the same time he was raised to the peerage, under the title of Baron Wynford.

Lord Wynford was more distinguished as an advocate than either as a judge or a senator; his conduct having, in these two characters, been much and deservedly censured. The latter part of his parliamentary career has been marked by inconsistency; and, whilst on the Bench, such was his occasional partiality, as well as intemperance in summing up a case to a jury, that he was not inaptly called "the judge-advocate." As a counsel he was an able orator and a skilful lawyer, and was remarkable for his independent bearing both at the bar and in the senate.

In 1830, he supported in the house of peers Lord Lyndhurst's amendment to the forgery bill, for retaining the punishment of death in all cases connected with negotiable securities, transfer of stock, and all instruments connected therewith.

In private life, Lord Wynford is said to be cheerful, convivial, and even jocular; and to be as fond of a joke at the table, as he is of a speech in the house of lords. He is much afflicted with the gout, which compelled him to take the oaths on his admission to the house of peers on crutches; and he was so tormented by this malady whilst on the bench, that some excuse may be found for the occasional irritability which he there displayed.

He married, early in life, a Miss Knapp, by whom he has a numerous family.

JOHN COPLEY, LORD LYNDHURST.

THIS eminent lawyer was born at Boston, in America, in 1770. His father, whose name is well known as connected with the arts, was one of the American loyalists, who was compelled to fly to England, where young Copley received the most important part of his education. After having passed about six years at a private seminary, he was, in 1789, sent to Trinity College; where, in 1794, he graduated B. A.; and, in the same year, evinced the industry with which he had applied himself to his studies, by becoming second wrangler. He obtained also other university honours of minor distinction, which were succeeded by a fellowship, a situation he was, in due time, compelled to resign, in consequence of his declining to follow the profession of divinity. Whilst at college he became acquainted with several eminent literary and scientific characters, from one of whom, Professor Farish, he imbibed a love of mechanics and practical chemistry; which, it is said, is still such a favourite amusement with him, that he not unfrequently diverts the tedium of a rainy day, or a vacation, by making the model of some house or church, or by repairing such articles (to which his instruments are applicable) as his servants or children may have demolished. Having chosen the law as a profession, he entered himself a student of the Temple, and was called to the bar in the early part of the year 1800. He first practised as a special pleader; but although intending to become a common law advocate, he also devoted a portion of his time to the study of equity and conveyancing, and in all respects prepared himself to fulfil the duties of his calling. At the close of the courts at Westminster, he went the midland circuit for his assize and sessions practice; where, it is said, he distanced all his immediate competitors, and ultimately stepped into the practice of Mr. (afterwards Serjeant) Rough. Having at length obtained a large portion of business, and expecting but little aid or countenance from the government, he resolved to assume the coif in 1813; upon which occasion, he appropriately took for his motto on the gift-rings—"*Studiis vigilare severis.*"

It was not, however, until 1817, that Serjeant Copley had an opportunity of distinguishing himself in any prominent case. In that year the riots took place which led to the execution of the sailor Cashman, and to the trial of two men, named Hooper and Preston, for treason, who employed, as their counsel, Sir Charles (then Mr.) Wetherell and the subject of our memoir. The former gave great offence to government by his vehement denunciations; but the address of Mr. Copley was so judiciously managed, as at the same time to do justice to his clients, and to impress their prosecutors with a favourable idea of his own talents. In proof of this, he was shortly afterwards appointed solicitor-general, and received the honour of knighthood; and, in the same year, (1818,) married the widow of Colonel Thomas, a lady of great beauty and accomplishments. His first official employment of importance was as counsel, with Sir Robert Gifford, for the crown, in the conduct of the proceedings against Queen Caroline; after the unsuccessful termination of which he was appointed attorney-general on the removal of Gifford from that post.

In 1826, Sir John Copley was elected member of parliament for the University of Cambridge, and, in a few months afterwards, he succeeded to the office of master of the Rolls. He some time afterwards made his memorable speech in opposition to the catholic claims; and, on the formation of a ministry by Mr. Canning, Sir John Copley succeeded Lord Eldon, as lord high chancellor of England, with the title of Baron Lyndhurst. He continued to hold the seals on the accession to power of the Duke of Wellington. Government having determined on acceding to the catholic claims, Lord Lyndhurst, notwithstanding he had so recently expressed opposite sentiments, gave the

measure his support; and his conduct having made him unpopular with some of the public journals, he was charged with improper distribution of his official patronage. A particular accusation was that he had accepted from Sir Edward Sugden, the then solicitor-general, a large sum of money for having procured his advancement to that post; but this the chancellor fully repelled, by prosecuting his accusers in the court of King's Bench, where he completely vindicated his character.

Lord Lyndhurst has risen to the most exalted office in the state, less by the force of his abilities than by his power of so accommodating himself under all circumstances to the tide of affairs as to render their flow, in some measure, subservient to his own cautious but sure views. It was always his policy to avoid giving offence to any party, and yet to aid, to the utmost of his power, that to which he could most reasonably look for promotion. At the bar, he was distinguished less for oratory and learning than for tact and urbanity, which, added to a moderate share of natural talent and legal knowledge, have been the qualities to which his rise may be attributed.

As chancellor, he filled the office with dignity, and his judgments, for the most part, gave satisfaction to the suitors. Towards counsel his air is dignified, but by no means cold or imperious; his judgments are delivered in a clear and logical style, which is also the characteristic of his speeches in parliament. In private he bears an amiable character, and possesses the manners of a perfect gentleman. He has a partiality for living well, and even luxuriously, though, while engaged in the duties of his profession, or in preparing for any business of importance, he is said to be remarkably abstemious. He has been accustomed from his childhood to the best society; his taste is cultivated, and his manners are distinguished for their true elegance and simplicity. After his resignation of the chancellorship, in 1830, Lord Lyndhurst received the appointment of chief baron of the Exchequer.

SIR JOHN LEACH.

THIS distinguished judge was born about the year 1770, and after having received a learned education, under the late Sir Arthur Pigot, became a student of the Middle Temple, and was called to the bar by that society, of which he afterwards became a bencher. He commenced his practice at the Chancery bar, where, by degrees, he acquired considerable reputation; and first entered the house of commons as member of parliament for Seaford, having also had the address, it is said, to bring in a friend as his colleague. On the 5th of July, 1810, he was publicly admitted to the honorary degree of D. C. L., in the university theatre, at Oxford. For several years he acted in parliament with the opposition; and, in 1811, published his speech, in a committee of the house of commons, on the state of the nation. Some time after, however, he came into favour with his late majesty, then Prince Regent, and was appointed his chancellor and keeper of the great seal for the Duchy of Cornwall, when, to the surprise of his friends, he suddenly changed his former principles.

His conduct, on this occasion, is supposed to have arisen out of a promise he had given the prince to procure a divorce from the Princess of Wales, in order to accomplish which, the Milan commission issued. In 1813, on the discussion in the house for the appointment of vice-chancellor, he opposed the motion on the following ground:—"The effect," he said, "of the appointment of a vice-chancellor, would be to make the lord-chancellor rather a political than a judicial character, and so change the whole constitutional judicature of the country. The bench of judges," he added, "was filled, (as it was and always had been,) with able and upright lawyers; because the lord-chancellor, by whose recommendation

they were generally appointed, was himself one of the first lawyers of his time, intimately connected with all the most eminent professional men, acquainted with their virtues, and feeling a respect for their talents. But a political lord-chancellor would be equally ignorant of, and indifferent to, legal merit; and our benches of justice would be filled by ministerial intrigue and court influence. The practice of the law would also sink into contempt, and be neglected, when the highest honours of the profession could be so much better attained than by a laborious and painful discharge of its duties."

On the 31st of May, 1815, Sir John strenuously opposed Lord Althorp's motion for an inquiry into the expenditure of the £100,000 voted by parliament for the outfit of the Prince Regent; contending that if, as asserted, the money had been applied to the payment of the debts of his royal highness, contracted when Prince of Wales, the country had not lost one farthing thereby.

In December, 1817, he was sworn in of the privy council; in 1818, he succeeded Sir T. Plumer, as vice-chancellor; and, in May, 1827, on the formation of Mr. Canning's ministry, he was appointed to the mastership of the Rolls.

Sir John Leach is a man of considerable learning and talents; and few men, that have sat on the judicial bench, have acquitted themselves with greater satisfaction to suitors, or more credit to themselves, than the subject of our memoir. He is, with great truth, considered one of the best equity judges of his day; and if some few of his decisions have been reversed, he has never subjected himself to complaints of tardiness, nor has his court been the less resorted to by suitors. In private life he is elegant and courtly; and whilst, in his public character, he preserves the dignity of the judge, he never loses the manners of the gentleman. His mode of decision is, occasionally, as laconic as his more important judgments are elaborate and profound; and often, after a two hours' speech, by a very confident counsel, in support of an injunction, and whom he never interrupts, will testify his sense of the weakness and length of the arguments to which he has been so long listening, by coolly observing, "This injunction is dissolved."

SIR CHARLES WETHERELL.

THIS singular and celebrated lawyer was born in 1770, and is the son of the late Doctor Wetherell, master of University College, Oxford. Having undergone the necessary tuition, under the guidance of his father and other able men, he became a demy of Magdalen College, Oxford, where he pursued his studies with unceasing ardour and perseverance, and proceeded to the degree of B. A. about 1790. On leaving the university, he came to London, and entered himself a student of the Inner Temple, of which society he is now a bencher He studied the equity branch of his profession, and after having kept his terms, was called to the bar about 1794. His practice was, at first, inconsiderable and unpromising, but he suffered no pecuniary inconvenience from this, in consequence of receiving a handsome paternal allowance. On the death of his father, he came into a very large fortune, but, nevertheless, continued his attendance at court, and exerted himself as earnestly as if he had not a shilling to depend on, excepting his professional gains.

His first employment of importance was in the year 1818, when Preston, Thistlewood, Hooper, and others, were indicted for high treason. The counsel for the prisoners were Wetherell, Copley, and Holt; and upon this occasion, the subject of our memoir distinguished himself by the delivery of a speech of great force and eloquence, in which he so severely censured the conduct of government in employing spies, that Lord Liverpool, who was present, is said to have been visibly incensed. The talent and boldness, however, displayed by Mr. Wetherell on this occasion, were alone remembered; and,

on the promotion of Sir John Copley to the attorney-generalship, the former was appointed solicitor-general. About the same time he received the honour of knighthood, and came into parliament, where he took every opportunity of putting himself forward as a debater and supporter of government. At this time, the tardiness of the court of Chancery was constantly before the country, and whenever the name of the chancellor was brought forward in a debate, Sir Charles was immediately upon his legs as his ardent defender. Indeed, upon this subject, he seems to have considered himself in the light of the retained advocate of Lord Eldon, and warmly defended his conduct on all occasions, declaring that he saw nothing worthy of surprise or complaint in the allegation of delay proved. The consequence of this conduct was, that the house listened to him with impatience and chagrin, and he lost considerably in the opinion of the public. On Sir John Copley being appointed master of the Rolls, Sir Charles Wetherell became attorney-general, which office he resigned on the formation of a ministry by Mr. Canning. He was, however, reinstated by the Duke of Wellington, but was dismissed subsequently, on account of his refusal to support or even to draw the bill for the relief of the catholics; to whose claims he was a vehement opponent.

Sir Charles Wetherell, as an advocate, has neither grace nor ornament, eloquence nor persuasion; but he possesses great power of argument; which he, however, often weakens by a natural humour, falling, at times, little short of buffoonery. In the house of commons he is remarkable for the same qualities, and his speeches often excite the ridicule, but seldom sway the opinions of his auditors. He is listened to for the amusement his extravagance affords; but as a senator, however conscientious his opinions may be, the way in which they are generally expressed materially detracts from their influence. He has invariably maintained Tory principles, many of which he has endeavoured to enforce with a violence, which instead of being impressive, has been entertaining and ludicrous.

In private life he has many harmless eccentric habits. He lives in a style that may almost be called parsimonious; and his exterior is almost as eccentric as are his habits and opinions. He is married, but, we believe, has no issue.

THOMAS DENMAN.

THOMAS DENMAN, son of the celebrated physician of that name, was born at Nottingham, about 1770; and, after having received a classical education at Eton, went to complete the same at St. John's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A. Having previously become a student of Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar by that society, of which he subsequently became a bencher and treasurer. He soon became distinguished in the courts of Westminster and on the midland circuit, for the manly and eloquent style of his address, as well as for his legal knowledge and dignified deportment. In August, 1818, he was returned member of parliament for Wareham, with the late Mr. Calcraft; but was elected for his native town of Nottingham, at the dissolution which took place at the death of George the Third, after one of the hardest contests ever known. In parliament he distinguished himself as the advocate of all popular rights; and, on being appointed solicitor-general to the Queen of George the Fourth, he exerted himself, throughout the investigation in the house of lords, with a degree of intelligence and eloquence which did him the highest honour. "In his speech," says the author of Public Characters, "in answer to the charges, there was one indignant apostrophe to a calumniator of his illustrious client; and one stinging comparison which will not easily be forgotten." The conclusion of his address on this occasion, had a most powerful effect, and deserves to

be recorded. "This, my lords," said Mr. Denman, "is an inquiry unparalleled in the history of the world. This illustrious lady (the queen) has been searched out and known—her down-sitting and her up-rising has been searched out; there is no thought in her heart, and no word in her lips, but has been brought to this ordeal—there has not an idle thought escaped, or an idle look, by which she has been betrayed into a moment's impropriety, which has not been, by the unparalleled and disgraceful assiduity of her malignant enemies, brought against her. It is an inquisition of the most solemn kind; I know nothing in the whole race of human affairs—I know nothing in the whole view of eternity, which can resemble it, except that great day when the secrets of all hearts shall be disclosed.

'He who the sword of Heaven would bear,
Should be as holy as severe'

And if your lordships have been furnished with weapons and powers, which scarcely, I had almost said, Omniscience possesses for coming at the secret, I think you will feel that some duty is imposed on you of endeavouring to imitate, at the same moment, the justice, the beneficence, and the wisdom of that Divine authority, who, when even guilt was detected, and vice revealed, said, 'If no accuser can come forward to condemn thee, neither will I condemn thee: go, and sin no more."

"Every heart," says a writer in the New Monthly Magazine, "will acknowledge the powerfulness of this appeal; and while the severer judgment admits that, for a cause of such a nature, there is a somewhat too daring familiarity in the use of sacred language, and the allusion to sacred circumstances, yet the feelings and the sympathies are taken captive even in the reading of such a passage: and how much more would they have been, on hearing it delivered with all the force and grace of a finished orator, and surrounded by so many circumstances of high solemnity."

In February, 1821, Mr. Denman presented a petition from Nottingham, complaining of the conduct of ministers generally; and particularly of their non-inquiry into the Manchester massacre; which was couched in such strong language, that the printing of it was successfully opposed by Mr. Wynn, on the ground that it reflected on the courts of justice, and on the house of commons. In the following June, the subject of our memoir defended the late Major Cartwright, who was convicted in the penalty of £100, for unlawfully assembling at Birmingham, and electing Sir Charles Wolseley legislatorial attorney to parliament for that town. On the 3rd of July, he supported Mr. S. Whitbread's motion for an address to the king, praying that a *nolle prosequi* be entered by the attorney-general, in all prosecutions commenced by the Constitutional Society; on the 4th of which month he appeared before the privy-council with Mr. Brougham and Dr. Lushington, to support the late queen's claim to her constitutional right of being included in the coronation. In April, 1822, he was elected common-sergeant of the city of London; an office to which he was appointed through the warm regard felt for him by his fellow-citizens, both on public and private grounds; on the 18th of July, he opposed the committal of the legislative union bill; and on the 19th of the same month, he spoke and voted against the third reading of the alien act. On the 4th of March, 1823, he supported Mr. Hume's motion on the subject of the tithes in Ireland, on the ground, that the subject required investigation; and in the following month of June, he supported Mr. Williams's celebrated motion on the subject of the delays and expenses in the court of Chancery, in a speech of great length, during which he accused Lord Eldon of having pronounced a surreptitious decree. On the 10th of February, 1825, he opposed the bill for the suppression of dangerous associations in Ireland, in a speech of some length, at the conclusion of which, he said, that the support of the present bill was the price which Mr. Canning paid for the lord-chancellor's reluctant consent to the recognition of the South American states.

In the following May, he supported Mr. Brougham's proposition, on the discussion of the judges' salaries bill, that £5,000 per annum be substituted for £6,000. Towards the end of the same month, he opposed the grant to the young Prince of Cumberland, and

severely animadverted on the proposition made at the same time, that the country should pay the debts of the late Duke of York. In April, 1826, on the taking into consideration of the bank charter amendment bill, he opposed the clause for obliging country bankers to return the names of their partners to the stamp office, which, however, was carried; and, a few days afterwards, he supported Mr. G. Lamb's motion for leave to bring in a bill to allow the assistance of counsel to persons accused of felony, which was rejected. In the meantime his reputation at the bar having increased, he at length obtained a silk gown, and a patent of precedency; which it is supposed his zeal in defence of Queen Caroline alone prevented him from previously obtaining.

Not only is Mr. Denman one of the most able speakers in the senate, but his qualifications for an orator, are beyond those of any other man at the English bar. His appearance, says the writer from whom we have before quoted, is strikingly prepossessing; his figure is tall, and his head is of fine and noble expression, the features massive, yet mild in their aspect, and for the most part, wearing an expression of elegant suavity, which renders it difficult for the spectator to believe, that such a man is ever borne away into the use of harsh and intemperate language. His voice is loud, clear, and manly, yet mellow and persuasive in its tones; and his enunciation is remarkably distinct. He can often be distinctly heard, when the crowd allows the stranger no chance of seeing him; but whether seen or not, no one can listen to him for a moment without feeling in his heart that he is quite in earnest.

In private life, Mr. Denman is beloved and respected, and few have the reputation of being a kinder friend, or a more agreeable associate. He is also a patron and promoter of literature, science, and the fine arts; and had a great share in the formation of the London University.

FRANCIS JEFFREY.

THIS celebrated literary and legal character, the eldest son of the late George Jeffrey, Esq., one of the deputy clerks of session, in Scotland, was born in Edinburgh, on the 23rd of October, 1773. He received the rudiments of his education at the high school of his native city, where he afterwards engaged actively, it is said, in several literary societies, and was one of the most conspicuous members of that called the Speculative. In 1787, he was entered at the University of Glasgow; and, after having remained there four years, he removed to Oxford, and was admitted of Queen's College, in that university, in 1791. Having resolved on pursuing the legal profession, he went through the necessary studies, and was called to the bar in 1795. His success was long doubtful, and it is not till within these few years that he has acquired a practice co-extensive with his abilities. In acuteness, promptness, and clearness,—in the art of illustrating, stating, and arranging,—in extent of legal knowledge,—in sparkling wit, keen satire, and strong and flowing eloquence, he has few equals in the courts of Scotland.

"Ever quick," says the author of Sketches of the Scottish Bar, "but never boisterous nor pushing, Jeffrey wound his way, like an eel, from one bar to the other. If what he had to do was merely a matter of form, it was despatched in as few words as possible; generally wound up, when circumstances admitted, with some biting jest. If a cause were to be formally argued, his bundle of papers was unloosed, his glass applied to his eye, and his discourse began, without a moment's pause. He plunged at once into the *mare magnum* of the question, confident that his train of argument would arrange itself in lucid order, almost without any exertion on his part." He possessed a most retentive memory, and could proceed from one subject to another, however different, at a moment's warning. As he sat down, one day, at the close of a long

and argumentative speech, an attorney's clerk pulled him by the gown, and whispered in his ear, that a case in which he was retained had just been called on in the inner house. "Good God!" said Jeffrey, "I have heard nothing of the matter for weeks: and that trial has driven it entirely out of my head: what is it?" The lad, in no small trepidation, began to recount some of the leading facts, but no sooner had he mentioned the first, than Jeffrey exclaimed, "I know it!" and ran over, with the most inconceivable rapidity, all the details, and every leading case that bore upon them; and his speech on the occasion, was one of the most powerful he ever delivered. His oratory is not commanding; and it is like the frog striving itself to the size of the ox, when he attempts to be impressive; but once, indeed, says the writer before quoted, we remember an apostrophe, startling, nay, commanding, from its native dignity and moral courage. A baronet who had brought an action, in which, to gain his point, he had shown a disregard of all moral or honourable restraints, Mr. Jeffrey made the following observations on his conduct. "My lords, there is no person who entertains a higher respect for the English aristocracy than I do; or who would feel more loth to say any thing that could hurt the feelings or injure the reputation of any one individual member of that illustrious body; but after all that we have this day heard, I feel myself warranted in saying (here he turned round, faced the plaintiff, who was seated immediately behind him, and fixing upon him a cold firm look, proceeded in a low determined voice) that Sir —— has clearly shown himself to be a notorious liar, and a common swindler."

It is, however, as a literary character that Mr. Jeffrey is more generally known to the public, to whom his name is chiefly familiar as connected with the Edinburgh Review. Of this journal he was not only one of the original projectors, but, after the first year, during which it was conducted by the Rev. Sydney Smith, it came under Mr. Jeffrey's entire controul, and has since been understood to be solely managed by him. As a review, the work holds one of the first places among the British periodicals; but though much talent and information are displayed in the general conduct of it, in its pages impartiality is often prevented by prejudice, and sarcasm and ridicule are found in the place of honest criticism and candid investigation. Such a mode of criticism, however, has not been without its good effects; for, to the arrogant and supercilious tone assumed by the Edinburgh Review towards Lord Byron's early poems, is not only attributable his lord-hip's "English Bards," but, probably, much of the power and energy which the subsequent productions of his irritated genius so suddenly and forcibly displayed.

In person, the subject of our memoir is of low stature, but his figure, which he tries to set off to the best advantage, is elegant and well-proportioned. His features are continually varying in expression, and are said to have baffled our best artists. The face, according to the writer before quoted, is rather elongated, the chin deficient, the mouth well formed, with a mingled expression of determination, sentiment, and arch mockery. The eye is the most peculiar feature of the countenance; it is large and sparkling, but with a want of transparency, that gives it the appearance of a heartless enigma. He has two tones in his voice; the one harsh and grating, the other rich and clear, though not powerful. His pronunciation is minced, the natural defect of youthful affectation.

Mr. Jeffreys has contributed several articles to the Review, many of which are political, and shew the sentiments of their author to be those of a staunch Whig. His duel with Mr. Moore, the poet, and the lines to which it gave rise in Lord Byron's English Bards and Scotch Reviewers, are too well known to the public to require more than a mere mention of the fact. Mr. Jeffreys has been twice married: first, in 1801, to a Miss Wilson, who bore him no children; secondly, in 1814, to a daughter of Mr. Wilks, of New York, grand-niece of the famous John Wilks, and by whom he has issue.

DANIEL O'CONNELL.

THIS distinguished lawyer and politician, said to be descended from an ancient and princely family, in the province of Kerry, in Ireland, was born there about 1774. Being destined for the Roman catholic priesthood, he was sent to pursue the necessary studies in theology, &c. at the college, at St. Omers, in France; where, under the Jesuits, he is said to have learned the art so essential to the successful pleader, of making the worse appear the better reason. Having, however, given up the priesthood to follow the profession of the law, he came to London, and entered himself a student of the Middle Temple; and in Easter term of 1798, was called to the Irish bar. "Mr. O'Connell," says Sir Jonah Barrington, "was called to the bar on or about the same day that Father Roche was hanged. He did not finger politics in any way for several years afterwards, but he studied law very well, and bottled it *in usum—jus habentis* may be added or not." Sir Jonah, about this time, describes him as a large, ruddy young man, with a broad and savoury dialect, an impenetrable countenance, intrepid address, *et præterea nihil.* He soon became known for his forensic eloquence, and gave additional *eclât* to his professional reputation, by displaying, on every occasion that called it forth, a considerable knowledge of the laws of his country. His political feelings were early developed, and he took so conspicuous a part in the public assemblies, held by the catholic body, that he soon became the acknowledged leader of the catholics of Ireland. For his services to the catholic board, he was presented with a piece of plate, of the value of £1000; and was, in all respects, looked upon as the man of the Irish people.

He continued his career at the bar with success, but seeing, in his religious principles, an effectual bar to professional promotion, he at once directed all his energies towards the carrying of a measure for the removal of such a barrier; and, for this purpose, became the leader of the Catholic Association, on its establishment in 1825. About the same time he instituted a species of honorary distinction, called the Order of Liberators, which was bestowed on the members of the association, each of whom were distinguished by an appropriate dress and medal.

The catholic relief bill having at length passed, Mr. O'Connell went down to the house of commons to take his seat as member for Clare, but refusing to take the oaths, he was ordered to withdraw, on the ground that the act for enabling catholics to sit in parliament was not in operation at the time of his election. He was subsequently heard at the bar of the house, when he claimed his right to sit and vote, under the act of union, and the relief bill; and on the oath being again handed him, he declined taking it, saying it contained one assertion he knew not to be true, and another he believed not to be true. A new writ, however, being issued, he was a second time returned for Clare.

In parliament, Mr. O'Connell has invariably advocated the most liberal measures, and has shown an incessant regard to the interests of Ireland. His oratory is vigorous, though his ideas seem sometimes confused; but he has always at hand a command of language which enables him to avoid obscurity in his eloquence. As a lawyer his skill is considerable, and he possesses great influence over the minds of a jury. His popular addresses produce more effect than his speeches in parliament; his oratory being more prone to stir the passions than to influence the judgment of his auditors. His advocacy of liberal opinions has been powerful and consistent, while his patriotic devotion to his country's interests have made him, in Ireland, the subject of the most enthusiastic admiration.

In the Tour of a German Prince, he is thus described by the author:—"Daniel O'Connell is, indeed, no common man, though the man of the commonalty: his exterior is attractive, and

the expression of intelligent good nature, united with determination and prudence, which marks his countenance, is extremely winning. It is impossible not to follow his powerful arguments with interest; and such is the martial dignity of his carriage, that he looks more like a general of Napoleon's than a Dublin advocate." The writer of Sketches of the Irish Bar, observes of him:—"It would appear as if half a dozen varieties of the human species, and these not always on the best terms with each other, had been huddled together in the single frame of Mr. O'Connell;" adding, "I see him distinctly, at one moment, a hard-hearted working lawyer, the next a glowing politician, the next an awful theologian." In speaking of him in his private capacity, one writer says: "The half-opened parlour shutter of his house, and the light within, announces that some one dwells there whose time is too precious to permit him to regulate his rising with the sun's. Upon the wall in front of him there hangs a crucifixion. From this, from the calm attitude of the person within, and from a certain monastic rotundity about his neck and shoulders, your first impression will be, that he must be some pious dignitary of the church of Rome absorbed in his matin devotions."

His violent language in the early part of his popular career was not unattended with danger, and might have been succeeded by fatal consequences. Having, on one occasion, applied the epithet of beggarly to the Dublin corporation, satisfaction was demanded for the insult by a Mr. D'Estene, who, after having paraded Dublin, with a horsewhip, in search of Mr. O'Connell, called him out, and a duel ensued, in which the former was killed. Mr. O'Connell, being subsequently involved in a quarrel with Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Peel, a meeting was agreed on, but prevented by the arrest of the parties, and they having agreed to fight on the continent, were proceeding thither, when the subject of our memoir was arrested and the duel prevented. Mr. O'Connell is married, and has a large family, of whom he is said to be the idol; and such is the influence he possesses in the vicinity of his residence, that his opinion is regarded, and followed, by the poorer classes, with as much deference as that of the most despotic monarch.

SIR EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN.

EDWARD BURTENSHAW SUGDEN, son of a hair-dresser in the neighbourhood of Bond Street, London, was born there about the year 1775. His father made a considerable sum by the invention of a substitute for hair powder; the tax on which, imposed by Mr. Pitt, had nearly ruined many of those who traded in the article. The wealth he thus acquired enabled Mr. Sugden to send his son to a respectable school; and being designed for the study of the law, he was subsequently placed in the office of Mr. Groom an eminent conveyancer. Here he acquired industrious habits with considerable legal knowledge; and becoming a member of Lincoln's Inn, he, after having kept the necessary terms, was called to the bar, after having previously practised for some time as a conveyancer. Before, however, he entered the court of Chancery, he had published his Practical Treatise on Powers, a book of extraordinary merit, and by far the best regular work on a subject that is abstruse and difficult, and founded upon legal doctrines, which, fully to understand, requires years of patient study and incessant perseverance. It is said to be the author's favourite publication; and a writer in the New Monthly Magazine, remarks, that he may well feel "a lawyer's joy," in contemplating a work which has placed upon grounds intelligible to professional men, doctrines which had confused the learned judges when Coke and Bacon argued, and which, until simplified by Sugden, had puzzled every student since.

After the subject of our memoir had practised a short time in the Chancery

courts, he was appointed auditor and receiver of the Duke of Northumberland's rents, one of the largest incomes in the kingdom. From this time he continued gradually to rise both in wealth and professional importance; and so much was his grace satisfied with his man of law, that he was induced to intercede for him with the then lord-chancellor, Eldon, who gave him a silk gown.

In 1818, Mr. Sugden caused himself to be put in nomination as candidate for the representation in parliament of the county of Sussex, and was on the point of being elected, when Sir Godfrey Webster, the former member, arrived, and Mr. Sugden was unsuccessful. He also experienced a defeat on two other similar occasions; but soon after took his seat in the house of commons as member for the borough of Weymouth. In parliament he supported the Tories; and on the formation of a ministry by the Duke of Wellington, obtained the office of solicitor-general. The honour of knighthood was conferred on him at the same period, and Sir Edward Sugden exerted himself in favour of the ministerial measure for catholic emancipation. He, about this time, had a serious difference with Sir Charles Wetherell, which was of so personal a character, that, it is said, had not both parties been, through the interference of friends, bound over to keep the peace, the affair would probably have ended in a hostile meeting.

In addition to the work already mentioned, Sir Edward published, in 1812, his Cursory Inquiry into the Expediency of repealing the Annuity Act, and raising the Legal Rate of Interest; in which he ably showed, that evasions were more prevalent than ever, and that usury triumphed, notwithstanding its enactments, by means of additional screens. He is also the author of an edition of Gilbert on Uses, a Conversation with a Gentleman of Property about to buy or sell Lands; and a Treatise on the Law of Vendors and Purchasers of Estates, published in 1819. Too much cannot be said in praise of this last, which has run through numerous editions, and is allowed by all competent judges to be one of the most judicious and practically useful books in the law. Every thing relating to the purchase and sale of estates is laid down with care and exactness; and the cases classified with skill, and commented upon with judgment and discrimination.

Sir Edward Burtenshaw Sugden presents an instance of what may be done by application and assiduity without the advantages of birth, fortune, connexion, or patronage. "Indeed," says the writer we have before quoted from, "nothing but his profound legal erudition, nothing but his undoubted knowledge, could have raised him to the rank he holds; having no advantages of birth nor of education, other than legal. Though a little man," says the same writer, "he is undoubtedly the greatest lawyer in Westminster Hall; and in the extent of his knowledge of the law of real property, he stands alone and unrivalled. Whether in court or at chambers, he is equally at home in his profession; with the rules of practice he is familiar, and still more so with the remote and difficult principles of our complex system of law. His speeches at the bar are deficient in energy and eloquence; but no counsel can harangue more fluently, with more propriety and gentlemanly ease, or with a more complete knowledge of his subject, than Sir Edward Sugden. The unanswerable arguments he can adduce may be inferred from the fact of his having, on one occasion, mistaken the side on which he was retained, when instead of following the example of Erskine, who, in a similar dilemma, confuted, with remarkable adroitness, all he had advanced, Sir Edward declared that the law was as he had stated, and that he could offer no opinion to the contrary.

The appearance of Sir Edward in court is agreeable, though not commanding; his figure is neat and small, his face handsome, but the somewhat sunken cheek, and the lawyer-like hue of his complexion, are witnesses of the laborious study to which he has devoted himself. The prevailing character of his appearance and manner is neatness; every thing is compact, every thing ready, every thing well arranged, even to the holding of his pen, so as not to sully his fingers.

Sir Edward carries the same love of order with him into private life, where he is much esteemed; and is remark-

able for the simplicity, cheerfulness, and domesticity of his manners. He is fond of the retirement of the country; and has a seat at Tilgate, in Surrey, where he occasionally indulges his taste, which is of no mean order, for floral and agricultural pursuits. He married early in life, and has twelve children now living.

ROBERT, LORD GIFFORD.

ROBERT GIFFORD, son of a grocer at Exeter, was born there in 1779, and, having been educated at a school at Alphington, was enabled, by the assistance of his elder brothers, to pursue the necessary studies for entering the legal profession. He, on leaving school, expressed a desire to go to the bar, but was, at the age of sixteen, articled to Mr. Jones, an attorney of his native place, under whom he evinced very great abilities. During his clerkship, it is said, Mr. Baring, then member of parliament for the city, called at Mr. Jones's office, to ask his opinion of a legal question of some difficulty; when the latter, somewhat perplexed with the nature of the case, turned to young Gifford, who happened to be at his elbow, and asked his opinion; which he gave with such readiness and perspicuity, that Mr. Baring, on leaving the office, is said to have observed to a friend, that he had just been talking with a young man who, if he lived, would certainly one day be lord-chancellor.

His articles having expired, Mr. Gifford's original wish for proceeding to the bar returned upon him with double force, and, assured of aid from his brothers, he, in 1800, became a student of the Middle Temple; and, having passed two years in a special pleader's office, he, in 1803, commenced practice in that branch of the profession on his own account. By the united efforts of his natural talents, and an extensive legal connexion, he soon brought himself into respectable practice; and, on the 12th of February, 1808, he was called to the bar. He then went the western circuit, and Exeter and Devon sessions; where, as well as in the courts of Westminster, he received a tolerable share of employment. Being some time afterwards engaged in a case in the King's Bench, involving several points of importance in regard to the law of real property, he exhibited so profound a knowledge of his subject, that he attracted the particular notice of the Lord chief-justice Ellenborough, who, in consequence, invited him to his house, and gave him every encouragement in his future progress.

Having risen rapidly into reputation, Mr. Gifford was, in 1817, appointed solicitor-general; and, shortly afterwards, knighted, and made a bencher of the Middle Temple. He then became a member of parliament for the borough of Eye, in Suffolk; and on the resignation of Sir Vickery Gibbs, the corporation of Bristol elected him to the office of recorder for that city. In the June of the year last mentioned, he became solicitor-general, in which capacity he conducted the prosecution against Dr. Watson; on which occasion, as well as on the special commission issued to try the rioters at Derby, in the following month of October, Sir James Mansfield is said to have attended expressly for the purpose of hearing the speech of Sir Robert. In July, 1819, he succeeded Sir S. Shepherd in the office of attorney-general; and, in the April of the following year, he conducted the prosecutions against the Cato-street conspirators, Thistlewood and others.

The most important æra, however, in his official career, was that of the proceedings against the late queen; in the conducting of which he is said to have betrayed no asperity, nor evinced any eagerness to criminate her majesty; and throughout the proceedings to have adhered strictly to the pledge he gave at the outset, to abstain from any expressions that might tend to aggravate the charge. His opening speech was, however, by no means equal to his reply, which occupied two days in its delivery, and far surpassed

the expectations of all who heard him. For these and other services, he was, on the 8th of January, 1824, made chief-justice of the Common Pleas; and, about the same time, the University of Cambridge conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. A. During the same year, in consequence of his superior knowledge of the laws of Scotland, he was appointed deputy speaker of the house of lords, for the purpose of assisting Lord Eldon in disposing of the arrear of Scotch appeals which, at that time, remained to be decided. Accordingly, by a patent, bearing date the 28th of January, 1824, Sir Robert was created a peer, by the title of Baron Gifford, of St. Leonard's, Devonshire; and, during the two succeeding sessions of parliament, he devoted himself so assiduously to his important charge, and so satisfactorily were his decisions received in Scotland, that on his visiting that country, in the autumn of 1825, he was received in the most marked manner by the judges of the court of session, &c.; the corporation of Edinburgh complimented him with the freedom of the city, and the university conferred upon him the degree of L. L. D. In the meantime, on the 5th of April, 1824, he had been removed from the Common Pleas to the mastership of the Rolls; which brought him such additional labour as had a material effect upon his health. He continued, however, for a short time, to perform, with incessant zeal, the laborious duties of his office, and at a salary so small, that, by the 6th of Geo. IV., an increase of his emoluments was granted. At length, worn down by severe application to business, he retired, in August, 1826, with his family, to Dover, where he died, on the 4th of September, having suffered, for two days, from inflammation of the bowels. He was interred in the Rolls Chapel, his pall being borne by seven of the judges.

Lord Gifford was of about the middle size; his aspect mild, his eye quick and intelligent, and his manners were frank and engaging. He worked his way up by unremitting assiduity, and on becoming a king's sergeant, by virtue of his office of solicitor-general, he chose for his motto the words "*secundis laboribus.*" "No man," says the author of the Public Characters of 1828, "worked harder for his promotion than Gifford, and no one had more unexpectedly attained it. Though not an able man," he adds, "he was, in every respect, an honest one; and merited his rise in life by the use he made of his fortune amongst those who depended upon him. He only missed being chancellor by not living long enough to attain that dignity."

As attorney-general, he was disinclined to rigorous measures, and never ventured on a prosecution but when he was convinced that conviction would follow. His appointment to the office gave satisfaction even to his political opponents; and Sir Samuel Romilly bore testimony to his fitness for the situation on the score of his professional merit. Sir Vickery Gibbs also expressed a high encomium on his abilities, saying, since the death of Dunning, he had known no man equal, as a general lawyer, to Gifford. His speeches were distinguished for an union of brevity and perspicuity, while he possessed the first abilities as a general lawyer. His elevation, though rapid, excited little jealousy among his professional brethren, who were attached to him on account of his mild and unassuming character. In private he was universally esteemed, owing to the constancy of his friendships and the general placidity of his disposition. He was married, on the 16th of April, 1816, to Harriet Louisa, daughter of the Rev. Edward Drewe, and had issue three sons and three daughters. A short time before his decease he sat to Sir Thomas Lawrence for his portrait, at the request of the corporation of the city of Bristol.

HENRY BROUGHAM.

THIS distinguished character, whose ancestor, Sir Thomas Vaux, bears a conspicuous part in Sir Walter Scott's tale of the Talisman, is descended from an ancient family of Cumberland, which has since settled in Westmoreland. His father was proprietor of Brougham Hall, in the latter county, and his mother niece of the celebrated historian, Robertson. The birth of Henry Brougham took place in St. Andrew's Square, Edinburgh, in the year 1779; and he received the rudiments of education at the high school of the town, then under the superintendence of Dr. Adam. In 1795, he entered the university, where he distinguished himself, not so much by diligent application, as by the aptness and energy of mind he displayed in grasping any subject which he made the object of his studies. Becoming a member of a debating society, he soon gave proofs of his oratorical powers, and whilst under twenty years of age, communicated to the Royal Society of London some papers on geometry, which were inserted in the Transactions of that body, and favourably commented upon in foreign publications.

"The crowning-stone, however," says his biographer, in the National Portrait Gallery, "to the vast extension of his mental edifice, we would ascribe to the share he had taken in the production of the Edinburgh Review." At the commencement of this periodical, in 1802, Mr. Brougham, in conjunction with his schoolfellows, Jeffrey, Francis Horner, and other since distinguished characters, were its principal contributors and supporters. Indeed, the subject of our memoir seems to have furnished employment for the press at a much earlier period than that last mentioned, if the following exclamation of an old Edinburgh printer may be relied on; "Lord sauf us! did I ever think to see the laddie, who used to sit kicking his heels and whistling, in my office, till a proof was thrown off, make such a stir in the world as Henry Brougham has done?"

After having been called to the Scots' bar, where he made a considerable figure, Mr. Brougham accompanied Lord Stuart de Rothsay on a tour to the North of Europe, and on his return commenced practice in the court of King's Bench, in London. Here, as well as on the northern circuit, which he regularly went, his reputation rapidly rose, and obtained for him that degree and quality of practice by which he acquired both popularity and emolument. He first entered parliament in February, 1810, as member for the borough of Camelford, through the influence of the Duke of Bedford, and in June of the same year, introduced a bill to make the practice of the slave trade felony. In 1812, he contested, but unsuccessfully, the representation of Liverpool, with Mr. Canning. He did not at first make any very great impression in the house of commons, although it was soon apparent that he had there found the field best fitted for his exertions. In the discussion relative to the orders in council, he particularly distinguished himself; and, in 1815, he strenuously opposed the corn law bill; supported Mr. Grattan's motion in favour of the catholic claims; and introduced his own bill for the better education of the poor. By this time he had also added to his fame as an advocate, having, in 1811, obtained the acquittal of John and Leigh Hunt, the editors of the Examiner, for a political libel; and, in 1814, he acted as counsel for the celebrated Mary Ann Clarke.

In 1816, he made a tour on the continent, and visited the Princess of Wales at Como; an introduction which led to his being employed by her royal highness in the proceedings subsequently instituted against her as Queen of England. His parliamentary efforts in the last named year were principally with reference to the distresses of the country, and to the liberty of the press, for the better securing of which he obtained leave to bring in a bill. He was complimented for his speech, on this occasion, by Lord

Castlereagh, who, it was rumoured, did so for the purpose of endeavouring to secure the talents of Mr. Brougham, in aid of the ministry. In 1817, he opposed the suspension of the habeas corpus act; and, in 1818, succeeded in carrying his education bill through a committee of the whole house, having supported it in a speech of extraordinary brilliance.

During the session of 1819, his principal speeches were delivered on the investigation of a complaint against the custos rotulorum of Limerick, on certain proposed resolutions relative to the public income and expenditure, and in defence of the education committees from charges preferred against them by Mr. (now Sir Robert) Peel; and in the short but memorable session of 1819-20, he strenuously opposed the celebrated six acts.

In 1820, at the general election which followed the death of George the Third, Mr. Brougham made a second attempt to secure his election as one of the representatives of the county of Westmoreland; but failing, though only by sixty-four votes, he, a third time, took his seat in the house of commons as member for Winchelsea. On the 5th of May, he moved a resolution declaratory of the expediency of the house with a view to the settlement of the civil list, taking into consideration the droits of the crown and admiralty; and, in the course of the session, he also obtained leave to bring in a bill for the better education of the poor; although he was ultimately induced to abandon this measure. On the third day of Easter term, he took his seat in the court of King's Bench, as attorney-general for Queen Caroline; on the announcement of whose intention to visit England, he, in the beginning of June, proceeded, in company with Lord Hutchinson, to meet her at St. Omers. Her majesty, having rejected the proposals made to her, on condition of her remaining abroad, came to London; and, on the commencement of the proceedings against her in the house of lords, Mr. Brougham appeared as her attorney-general, at the head of her legal defenders. His bearing, on this occasion, was such, as almost to awe the accusers of his royal client, whilst his skilful cross examination of the witnesses against her, and his masterly speech in her behalf, had such an effect, that Lord Liverpool thought it advisable to abandon the prosecution. He spoke in the queen's defence for nearly two days, and concluded one of the most masterly and eloquent speeches ever delivered in either house of parliament, by characterising the evidence offered against his royal client as "inadequate to prove a debt; impotent to deprive of any civil right; ridiculous to convict of the lowest offence; scandalous, if brought forward to support a charge of the highest nature which the law knows; monstrous to ruin the honour of an English queen. You have willed, my lords," he added, "the church and the king have willed, that the queen should be deprived of its solemn service. She has, indeed, instead of that solemnity, the heartfelt prayers of the people. She wants no prayers of mine; but I do here pour forth my supplications at the throne of mercy, that that mercy may be poured down upon the people of this country in a larger measure than the merits of its rulers may deserve, and that your hearts may be turned to justice."

In 1821, he supported the motion of Lord A. Hamilton, respecting the omission of the queen's name from the liturgy; advised with respect to the quantity of her allowance, and to all measures generally affecting her. "The queen," he observed, in the course of one of the debates, "has been acquitted,—she must be treated as if she had never been tried; or there is no justice in England."

In the course of the following year, he opposed the introduction of the insurrection act, and the measure for the suspension of the habeas corpus act, in Ireland; supported the motion of Lord John Russell, for a reform in parliament; and, about the same time, moved for a diminution of taxes on agriculturists, as a proper method for relieving them. In the August of 1822, he also excited considerable sensation by his bold and energetic defence of Mr. Williams, the proprietor of the Durham Chronicle, on his trial for inserting in his paper a libel reflecting on the clergy, for omitting to order the bells of the churches in that city to toll on the death of Queen Caroline. On the



4th of February, 1823, he delivered his celebrated speech on the situation of Spain, and expressed his unqualified abhorrence and detestation at the audacious interference of the continental sovereigns in the affairs of that country; declaring it as his opinion, that if the King of France dared to persevere in what he termed that "unholy war," judgment would that moment go forth against him and his family, and the dynasty of Gaul be changed at once and for ever."

In the following April, during the discussion of the catholic claims, Mr. Brougham strongly reprobated Mr. Canning's defection from the cause of catholic emancipation; declaring his conduct to be "the most incredible specimen of monstrous truckling for the purpose of obtaining office, that the whole history of political tergiversation could furnish." Mr. Canning declaring it "false," an altercation followed, and both gentlemen would have been committed to the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, had they not disclaimed all intention of personal allusion.

Towards the end of 1823, the subject of our memoir had the gratification of seeing the London Mechanics' Institution established; in the formation of which he had greatly assisted; and he shortly afterwards published, for the benefit of the institution, a very influential pamphlet, entitled, Practical Observations upon the Education of the People, addressed to the working classes and their employers. In June, 1824, he brought before the house the circumstances relative to the treatment of the missionary, Smith, in Demerara; and continued to denounce the slave trade, and to advocate the cause of catholic emancipation, on every opportunity.

In the course of the debate respecting Smith, Mr. Brougham excited a great sensation in the house, by the calm but keen and cutting sarcasm with which he exposed the indifference of certain members to the fate of Smith, and their backwardness in recording their votes against his persecutors. "When," said Mr. Brougham, "there came before the legislature a case remarkable in itself, for its consequences yet more momentous, resembling the present in many points, to the very letter, in something, resembling it,—I mean the trial of Sidney,—did our illustrious predecessors, within these walls, shrink back from the honest and manly declaration of their opinion, in words suited to the occasion, and screen themselves behind such tender phrases as are resorted to,—'Don't be too violent —pray be civil—do be gentle; there has only been a man murdered, nothing more—a total breach of all law, to be sure; an utter contempt, no doubt, of justice, and every thing like it in form as well as in substance; but that's all.' Surely, then, you will be meek and patient and forbearing, as were the Demerara judges to this poor missionary; against whom, if somewhat was done, a great deal more was meditated than they durst openly perpetrate; but who, being condemned to die, in despite of law and evidence, was only put to death by slow and wanton severity."

In the early part of 1825, Mr. Brougham was elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow, in opposition to Sir Walter Scott; he gained the election by the casting vote of Sir James Mackintosh; and, at the installation, is said to have delivered one of the most exquisite and finished orations ever composed, although it had been written during the bustle and fatigue of the northern circuit. At the general election, in 1826, he, a third time, unsuccessfully, contested the representation of Westmoreland, and again took his seat in the new parliament for Winchelsea. In May, 1827, he, for the first time, occupied a place on the ministerial benches, as a supporter of Mr. Canning's ministry; and, in the Trinity term of the same year, he received a patent of precedence, and again assumed a silk gown. On the death of Mr. Canning, and the appointment of the Duke of Wellington as premier, Mr. Brougham removed to the opposition side of the house, and took every opportunity of venting his sarcasm on the incapacity of the duke as prime minister.

In the spring of 1828, he made his memorable speech on the subject of reform in the law administration, on which occasion "he spoke," says the authority before quoted, "six hours and a half; during all that time

rivetting the attention of his hearers. The way in which he relieved this dry subject, into the details of which he was obliged to enter; the vast body of information he brought forward; and the enlightened nature of the amendments he proposed, render the speech altogether one of the most remarkable in parliamentary history."

From this splendid oration we quote one of its most impressive passages, as a fair specimen of the peculiar style of eloquence of the speaker, without which our memoir of this great man would be incomplete.

"Whether," said Mr. Brougham, "I have the support of the ministers or no, to the house I look, with confident expectation, that it will controul them, and assist me. The course is clear before us; the race is glorious to run. You have the power of sending your name down through all times, illustrated by deeds of higher fame and more useful import, than ever were done within these walls. You saw the greatest warrior of the age—the conqueror of Italy—the humbler of Germany—the terror of the North—account all his matchless victories poor, compared with the triumph you are now in a condition to win; saw him contemn the fickleness of fortune, while, despite of her, he could pronounce his memorable boast—'I shall go down to posterity with the code in my hand.' You have vanquished him in the field; strive now to rival him in the sacred arts of peace. Outstrip him as a lawgiver, whom in arms you overcame! The glories of the regency will be eclipsed by the more solid and enduring splendours of the reign. The praise which fawning courtiers feigned for our Edwards and Harrys, the Justinians of their day, will be the just tribute of the wise and good, to that monarch under whose sway so mighty a work shall be accomplished. Of a truth, sceptres are most chiefly to be envied, for that they bestow the power of thus conquering, and ruling thus. It was the boast of Augustus—it formed part of the lustre in which the perfidies of his earlier years were lost—that he found Rome of brick, and left it of marble; a praise not unworthy a great prince, and to which the present reign is not without claims. But how much nobler will be our sovereign's boast, when he shall have it to say, that he found the law dear, and left it cheap—found it a sealed book, left it a living letter—found it the patrimony of the rich, left it the inheritance of the poor—found it the two-edged sword of craft and oppression, left it the staff of honesty, and the shield of innocence. To me, much reflecting on these things, it has always seemed a worthier honour to be the instrument of making you bestir yourselves in this high matter, than to enjoy all that office can bestow—office, of which the patronage would be an irksome incumbrance, the emoluments superfluous to one who had rather, with the rest of his industrious fellow-citizens, make his own hand minister to his own wants; and as for the power supposed to follow it, I have lived half a century, and I have seen that power and place may be severed. But one power I do prize, that of being the advocate of my countrymen here, and their fellow-labourer elsewhere, in those things which concern the best interests of mankind. That power I know full well no government can give—no change can take away."

"Let the reader," says a writer in the New Monthly Magazine, "stretch his imagination to conceive a manner of delivery to the utmost extent of possibility energetic, earnest, and appropriate to this noble piece of composition, and he will yet fall short of the manner in which it was actually delivered."

In the course of the same session, Mr. Brougham spoke upon the debates respecting the address in reply to the speech from the throne, the change in the administration, the repeal of the test and corporation acts, the slave trade, delays in the court of Chancery, the stamp duties in India, the catholic claims, &c. In answer to the king's speech, he expressed himself in terms of indignation at the regret manifested relative to the battle of Navarino, saying that he looked upon the apathy displayed towards such a brilliant and immortal achievement as a bad omen. During the debate on the repeal of the test and corporation acts, Sir Robert Inglis having expressed a great deference towards "the wisdom of our ancestors," he was thus answered by

Mr. Brougham:—"The honourable baronet says, 'I do not like to talk so slightingly of—I do not like to disparage—the wisdom of our ancestors.' Far be it from me, sir, to disparage the praise thus bestowed by the honourable baronet on 'the wisdom of our ancestors.' The phrase, however, I consider to have been one of the most fruitful sources of mischief to the country; but I must inform the honourable baronet, that that phrase had been disparaged long before the existence of the test and corporation acts,—not by ridicule, but by sound argument,—not by the sneers of the senseless, but by the soundest wisdom, the greatest knowledge, the highest intellect, that England ever produced. I commend the phrase to the mitigated censure of the honourable baronet. For it was a lord high chancellor of England—a person by the name of Bacon, or some such name—a name, perhaps, which has no respect in the eyes of the honourable baronet—who first stamped the seal of disparagement on the phrase which the honourable baronet brings forward this evening 'to fright the house from its propriety.' He it was, sir, who first reprobated the eternally recurring phrases of the 'wisdom of our ancestors.' He it was who laughed at the phrase 'experience of past ages.' In truth," said he, "if not a contradiction in terms, it is the grossest abuse of language; for it proceeds upon this basis, that the world was older and wiser when it was younger, than it now is, when every youth knows more than the grey hairs of former times."

In the session of 1829, Mr. Brougham spoke in support of the catholic relief bill, introduced by the ministry, and explained the proceedings of the commissioners appointed for inquiring into public charities, in pursuance of the act introduced by him eleven years previously; and who, it appeared, had then investigated no less than nineteen thousand charities, being more than half the number in the whole kingdom. Towards the end of this year, in consequence of the Marquess of Cleveland, the patron of the borough of Winchelsea, having given his support to the Duke of Wellington's administration, the subject of our memoir vacated his seat; but, in February, 1830, he was again returned to parliament for Knaresborough, a borough in the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire. On the 23rd of the same month, he supported Lord John Russell's motion for transferring the franchise of boroughs convicted of corruption, to large and populous towns. On the 29th of April, he brought forward his motion for establishing courts for local jurisdiction, for the recovery of small debts. He also spoke against the vote by ballot, and, in the following July, moved, in an eloquent speech, for the house taking into its early consideration, effectual means for the abolition of the slave trade. As important features in the career of Mr. Brougham, it should also be mentioned, that he was one of the principal promoters of the London University, and a founder and patron of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

The character of this great man is acknowledged in all parts of the civilized world, as an ornament not only to his own country, but to the age in which he flourishes. Gifted in an extraordinary degree, with mental energy and acumen, which experience has taught him even to improve, as well as to apply, he stands forth amid his political contemporaries, a sun, by which his followers are dazzled and his opponents confounded. The senate is his grand arena; he is there without a rival, although his eloquence is distinguished neither by imagination, nor even the common graces of rhetoric. Nevertheless, his forcible mode of reasoning, his overwhelming vehemence, his impressive and earnest manner of delivery, and his tremendous powers of sarcasm, gain him a degree of attention in the house which is accorded to no other member, and render him a fearful antagonist.

Indeed, either in or out of parliament, his powers of invective were, perhaps, never equalled, and wherever directed, have been most bitterly felt; of which the most remarkable instance on record, is the attack he made on Mr. Canning, in 1823. Upon that occasion, says the author of Attic Fragments, "he careered over the whole annals of the world, and collected every instance in which genius had degraded itself at the footstool of power, or principle had

been sacrificed to the vanity or the lucre of place; but still there was no allusion to Canning, and no connexion that ordinary men could discover, with the business before the house. When, however, he had collected every material which suited his purpose; when the mass had become big and black, he bound it about and about with the cords of illustration and argument; and, when its union was secure, he swung it round and round with the strength of a giant and the rapidity of a whirlwind, in order that its impetus and effects might be more tremendous; and while doing this, he ever and anon glanced and pointed his finger to make the aim and direction sure."

There are, however, many faults in the oratory of Mr. Brougham. Labour is always visible in his efforts; his sentences are involved and tedious; his delivery, though forcible, is never rapid or impassioned; and his voice, agreeable at first, becomes unmusical when exerted. He has no persuasion, and is apt to be rude and personal; by which he often loses his senatorial dignity, and shows that he is better qualified to discuss questions than to deal with his fellow men. "To paint," says an authority before cited, "the hideous wrong of tyranny and oppression—to exalt the glory of resisting them—to scourge meanness and cruelty—to overwhelm ignorance and presumption with sarcastic scorn, were tasks perfectly congenial to Mr. Brougham's powers. But the softness of pity—the subduing power of gentleness and goodness—the fervency of affection, and the tenderness of love, either found no sympathy with him, or were not thought fit to be made use of in the exercise of his art:—

"Impiger, iracundus, inexorabilis, acer."

he seemed to desire to be borne along by the torrent of his indignation, and never stopped for a moment to watch by the fountain of human tears."

As an advocate, the subject of our memoir was less distinguished by his legal knowledge than by his skill in the examination of a witness and his subtlety in addressing a jury. He is, however, not among those who condescend to cajole a jury out of a verdict; on the contrary, his speech is rather the lecture of one in authority, than of him who seeks to persuade or allure. But though somewhat dictatorial in his arguments, he enforces them with such conscientious confidence, that the casual listener feels as much mortification as surprise, when he hears the efforts of so splendid an advocate nullified, in one word, by the judge on the bench, from whose mouth the letter of the law drops, like a dead, but destructive weight, on a fabric that, to all but the unimpassioned lawyer, seemed beyond the power of human ingenuity to shake. He usually commences his addresses in a subdued tone, gradually increasing in vehemence as he proceeds, till at last he has been known to arrive at a paroxysm of actual fury, in which he deals out some of those tremendous Philippics, that have made him second only to Cicero in that branch of oratory.

To his brother counsel, Mr. Brougham is, in general, courteous, although occasionally apt to take offence without sufficient cause. He once had an altercation, at the Lancaster assizes, with Mr. Alderson; who, having accused Mr. Brougham of unfairness, the latter rose from his seat, and seemed elevated above his usual stature; his right hand was extended upwards, as far as he could raise it, and he suddenly struck it down upon the table with a force which would have split a board of ordinary materials. In a voice which filled every corner of the court, and rivetted the attention of the astonished crowd, he exclaimed, "I will no longer bear silently the running fire of insinuation which has been played upon me by my learned friend. I resent his repeated accusation of unfairness. I will not submit to it." Mr. Alderson assured his lordship, that in his observations he did not, of course, intend to accuse his learned friend, but the parties by whom he was instructed, and by whom his case was got up. Mr. Justice Bayley said he was sorry to see so much warmth; for which, he thought, there was no occasion. "But I will defend myself, my lord," exclaimed Mr. Brougham, in a loud and unsubdued tone. The matter here dropped, but it left a painful impression on the auditory. This feeling had not subsided, when, at a later period of the day, Mr. Brougham took away all its painfulness by a happy turn. He was examining a witness as

to words spoken, or something done, which led the learned gentleman to express a suspicion to the witness that the person spoken of had been in a passion. The witness said he thought it was so. "But I sincerely hope," said Mr. B., "he was not in such a passion as my friend Mr. Alderson was, just now, at somebody near me."

As a writer, Mr. Brougham has evinced powers equally transcendent and versatile; he wrote his Colonial Policy in his twenty-third year; has shown his knowledge of natural philosophy, by several communications to Nicholson's Journal; and of ethics and literature, by his articles in the Edinburgh Review. "In this periodical," says a writer in the Kaleidoscope, "his papers were known by their rough vigour; by the unmusical labour of his periods; and his constant effort to dip his ploughshare below the surface and turn a deep furrow." His ubiquity of mind is as remarkable as the ease with which he adapts it to particular occasions; he can make an oration in praise of Greek at Glasgow, and in praise of trade at Liverpool; has been known to retire at night, after a stormy election contest in the day, to write an elaborate article for the Edinburgh Review; and once, during the busiest period of a circuit, composed, whilst surrounded by his briefs, a treatise on sheep shearing, for the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.

In private life, he is highly respected, and sets an example of industry and activity to all within the sphere of his influence, He rises early and retires late, subdividing his time systematically, and devoting it to the various business he has to perform with scrupulous regularity. He once requested a gentleman, who wanted to see him on private business, to call on him at Hill Street, any morning between six and eight. "In the circle of society," says the writer in the National Portrait Gallery, we have before quoted, "in which Mr. Brougham has moved and moves, his good humour, his playfulness, his many accomplishments, and his general acquaintance with all subjects, from the mere topic of the hour to the most profound investigation, have ever made him an especial ornament and favourite. In these periods of relaxation, the same versatility and strength of mind, disciplined by constant practice, which shine so brightly on public affairs, embellish and delight the narrower scene; the same readiness and acuteness which have enabled him to surmount all the complications of a court of law render him, in a modified form, the idol of the dinner party or drawing-room company. In conversation, he is jocular and witty; and many of his bon-mots are repeated, to enliven other meetings than those in which they first raised the laugh of mirth and pleasantry. In what our neighbours, the French, esteem so much, the saying of clever things, and the uttering of pointed expressions which remain upon the memory, Mr. Brougham would bear away the palm of excellence, even in Paris; and were it worthy of our theme, or consistent with our limits, we might entertain the reader through many a page, with the *jeux d'esprit*, repeated from mouth to mouth, as the sallies of Mr. Brougham in his "hours of ease, or more playful contests of superiority." In his profession, also, he would sometimes condescend to make a pun. His opinion being, one day, required, whether an action would lie, "yes," he replied, "if the witnesses will lie too." It may finally be remarked of Mr. Brougham, that, even at this moment, he holds a conspicuous place, both in history and biography, which has already been awarded to him in more than one European work of celebrity. In the Encyclopædia Americana, he is spoken of as "a public benefactor," whose life, his biographer hopes, "will long be spared to his country;" and the writer of his life in the Biographie des Contemporains thus concludes:—"Versé dans les sciences physiques, profondément instruit dans le droit de son pays, habile dans le science de l' économie politique, Brougham est l' un des orateurs les plus distingués du siècle."

Mr. Brougham was married, on the 1st of April, 1819, to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Eden, Esq., and the widow of John Spalding, Esq. He had two daughters by his wife; the eldest of whom is dead, and his surviving child is said to be in a state of health, which gives her father, who is extremely fond of her, much uneasiness.

STEPHEN LUSHINGTON.

THIS distinguished civilian and politician, the second son of a baronet, was born about 1780; and, having received a good education, he went to complete his studies at All Souls' College, Oxford; where he graduated B. A. in 1803; M. A. in 1806; B. C. L. in the following year; and D. C. L. in 1808. Having, in the meantime, become a member of Doctors' Commons, and of the Inner Temple, he was, by that society, called to the bar, and commenced the practice of a civilian, in which character he soon acquired distinction. He entered parliament as member for the town of Great Yarmouth, in Norfolk, when, joining the opposition, he supported the administration of Fox and Grenville; and, notwithstanding his property in the West Indies, voted, in 1807, for the abolition of the slave trade. In February, 1808, he supported Mr. Tierney's motion for a committee on trade and navigation, in reference to the policy of the celebrated orders in council; and, on the following 9th of March, in support of Lord Folkstone, in his motion for considering the Oude charge against the Marquess of Wellesley, late governor of India, he contended, that that nobleman, "in the gratification of his own ambitious views, had abrogated the solemn provisions of ratified treaties; and committed, by his disregard of the recorded injunctions of parliament, the good faith of the British character, and the security of our possessions in India."

On the 11th of July, 1820, Dr. Lushington, after commenting on the treacherous conduct of France in endeavouring to set a Bourbon prince over the revolted Spanish colonies of South America, moved for official copies of all communications to the British government on the subject; and concluded by urging, that government should at once consider the propriety of recognizing the new governments of South America; which motion, however, he withdrew, on its being opposed by the late Lord Castlereagh and Mr. Canning. Having, in the meantime, been appointed one of her counsel by the late queen, the subject of our memoir, with Messrs. Brougham and Denman, obtained leave to plead at the bar of the house of lords, against the bill of pains and penalties for divorcing her majesty; and he also spoke in the commons at some length, on the refusal of the lord-chamberlain to let the queen have the plate which had been presented to her by his late majesty, George the Third, ending with a motion for all official papers on the subject, which was afterwards negatived without a division. He took an animated part during the examination of the witnesses on the trial that followed; and, on the 24th, 25th, and 26th of October, in conjunction with Mr. Denman, he ably summed up the defence; and, on the last-named day, made a most masterly speech on the same side, which closed the defence for her majesty. On the 3rd of July, following, he threw out some imputations against the Society for the Suppression of Vice, in opposition to the opinions of the late Mr. Wilberforce, on Mr. S. Whitbread's moving an address to the king, praying him to direct the attorney-general to enter a *nolle prosequi*, in the case of all prosecutions instituted by the society styling itself the Constitutional Association.

In June, 1822, he appeared in the Prerogative court, as counsel for Mrs. Serres, the *soi-disant* Princess Olive, of Cumberland, in support of her claim to the sum of £15,000, bequeathed her by George the Third. On the following 12th of July, he, with Mr. (now Sir Charles) Wetherell, opposed the adoption of the clauses which had been introduced into the amendment marriage act bill; characterizing them as "obscure, inaccurate, absurd, and inconsistent;" and declaring, besides, his undisguised hostility to the principles of the measure.

On the 9th of March, 1824, he, in a brilliant speech, supported the motion of the then chancellor of the exchequer, for a grant of £500,000 for the erection



of new churches, on the ground of the advantages afforded to fanatical dissenters, from the want of churches; and their vital necessity to complete a Christian education. He, however, on the 10th of May, in the same year, warmly opposed the bill for repairing the cathedral of Derry, which he characterized "as a scheme for taxing the people of Derry, for purposes which were amply provided for by the funds in the hands of the dean and chapter." On the following 14th of June, he reprobated the proceedings at Demerara, against the missionary, Smith; declaring that the revolt which that ill-fated individual was charged to have excited, was caused by the exaction of excessive labour, subjecting the negroes to severe punishments, and restraining them from religious worship. On the 17th of February, 1825, Dr. Lushington moved for copies of the committal of five persons to the gaol of Londonderry, in Ireland, for refusing to give evidence against a Roman catholic priest, who had been guilty of celebrating illegal marriages; when he dwelt strongly on the severity of the laws affecting the Romish clergy in that particular; and carried his motion without a division. On the 9th of May following, he supported Mr. Peel's motion for leave to bring in a bill to amend the laws regulating the impannelling of juries; and, on the 30th, on a motion being made for taking into consideration the report on the king's message, relative to the royal annuities, he moved, as an amendment, that the name of the Duke of Cumberland be omitted; so as to leave the government of the young prince, his son, and the application of the grant for his use, in the hands of the king. On the 23rd of February, 1830, he supported Lord John Russell's motion for transferring the franchise of boroughs convicted of corruption, to Leeds, Birmingham and Manchester; and on the following 5th of April, he supported Mr. C. Grant's motion for the emancipation of the Jews.

Dr. Lushington is justly esteemed as a man of learning and ability; and, but for the consistent manner in which he has pursued the political views with which he commenced his public life, would probably, ere this, have been raised to that official trust and dignity to which his merits might justly entitle him. It ought to be remarked, however, that notwithstanding his adherence to the principles of economy and reform both in church and state, few men are more sincerely attached to the church of England.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.



MEDICAL SCIENCE.

JOHN RADCLIFFE.

JOHN RADCLIFFE, the son of a gentleman possessing a small estate at Wakefield, in Yorkshire, was born at that place, in the year 1650. After having received the rudiments of education at the grammar school of his native town, he removed, in 1665, to Oxford, where in 1669, he took the degree of B. A. at University College, and afterwards became a fellow of Lincoln. Determining upon the practice of physic, he attended several lectures on botany, chemistry, and anatomy; and distinguished himself, although neither zealous nor industrious, by the rapidity with which he acquired a knowledge of those sciences. Neglecting the older authorities, his principal medical study consisted in the perusal of works published by modern surgeons and physicians of eminence; and his collection of books was so scanty, that, on one occasion, when Dr. Bathurst, the head of Trinity College, asked him where was his library, he pointed to a few phials, a skeleton, and a herbal. In 1672, he took the degree of M. A.; in 1675, that of B. M.; and, immediately afterwards, commenced practice at Oxford.

He soon excited the animosity of all the old practitioners by his sarcasms, and opposition to their mode of treatment; but, notwithstanding this disadvantage, he rapidly advanced in reputation. Having exercised his wit with more freedom than prudence against Dr. Marshall, the rector of Lincoln College, the latter endeavoured to enforce against him the statutes requiring that, after a given period, the fellows should obtain a dispensation, unless they entered into holy orders; and Radcliffe, consequently, abandoned his fellowship. In 1682, he took the degree of M. D., going out grand compounder; and, in 1684, having amassed considerable wealth, he removed to London; where, in less than two years he not only became in full practice, but received the appointment of physician to the Princess Anne of Denmark; whom, however, he declined to attend, at Nottingham, in 1688, lest, it is supposed, he should give offence to the Orange party; alleging, as an excuse, the number and danger of his other patients.

On the accession of King William, he was consulted by his majesty, notwithstanding the attendance of the celebrated Dr. Bidloe, who was chief physician to the king; and upon the recovery of Mr. Bentinck, (afterwards Earl of Portland) and Mr. Zulestein, (afterwards Earl of Rochford) from severe indisposition, in which he had successfully treated their cases, after they had been pronounced incurable by other medical men, the king presented him with five hundred guineas out of the privy purse, and proposed to make him one of the royal physicians, with an addition of £200 a year to the usual allowance. This offer Radcliffe though proper to decline, but still continued to attend the king, from whom, during the first six years of his reign, he received nearly eight thousand guineas for his professional assistance. At this time the chief nobility were among his patients, and he had formed an enormous private practice; as much, perhaps, by his eccentricity of manner, as his ability in the treatment of disease. In 1691, he received one thousand guineas from the queen, for restoring to health the young

Duke of Gloucester, son of the Prince and Princess of Denmark, whose life had been despaired of by the court physicians. After this cure his reputation became so great, that Dr. Gibbons, a neighbouring practitioner, is said to have made £1,000 a year by those who were unable to obtain admission to Radcliffe for advice.

In 1694, Queen Mary being attacked with the small-pox, he was called in to advise upon her case, and, on perusing the prescriptions of her other physicians, before he entered her majesty's room, he pronounced her "a dead woman;" a prediction which was speedily verified. During the same year, on being sent for by the Princess Anne of Denmark, he told the messenger, after hearing her symptoms described, "that she had nothing but the vapours; and was as well as any other woman, if she would but think so." For this he was dismissed from his appointment as her physician; but such was her confidence in his skill, that, in 1699, when her son, the Duke of Gloucester, again became alarmingly indisposed, she solicited his attendance. On examining the patient, he at once pronounced the case to be hopeless, and abused the two medical men who had been in attendance on his highness, with great acrimony; assuring one, that it would have been well for himself and his patient had he followed his father's occupation of basket-making; and the other, that had he stuck to the murdering of nouns, as a country school-master, he would have escaped from deserving to be whipped with one of his own rods.

In 1695, he received £1,200 from the king, and the offer of a baronetage, (which, however, he declined, because he had no children to inherit it,) for having, at his majesty's request, gone abroad to attend the Earl of Albemarle; who, being speedily restored to health, by Radcliffe's treatment, had presented him with four hundred guineas as a fee, and a diamond ring of great value, as well as a sufficient sum to defray the whole of his travelling expenses.

Two years after, on being called in to prescribe for the king, whose physicians had foretold his speedy recovery, and declared that he would live for a number of years, Radcliffe took up a copy of L'Estrange's Esop, which his majesty had been perusing, and, after reading the fable of the sick man, who, on complaining of a variety of ailments, was told that all was well with him, he said to his royal patient, "May it please your majesty, yours and the sick man's case are the very same: you are buoyed up, by persons who know not your malady nor the means of removing it, with hopes that it will soon be driven away; but I must be plain, and tell you that, although in all probability, if you adhere to my prescriptions, and provided your majesty will forbear making long visits to the Earl of Bradford's, (where the king, says Pittis, was wont to drink very hard,) I may be able to lengthen out your life for three or four years; yet I cannot venture to say I can make you live longer." In a short time, the king so far recovered as to be able to visit Holland; but, about the close of 1699, he became afflicted with dropsy in the lower extremities, and sending for Radcliffe, asked him—pointing to his swollen ancles as he spoke—"Doctor, what do you think of these?" "Why, truly, sir," replied Radcliffe, "I would not have your majesty's two legs, for your three kingdoms." By this freedom, he gave so much offence, that the king would never afterwards receive him; although the Earl of Albemarle, and other influential persons, often and earnestly interceded in his behalf.

On the accession of Anne, Lord Godolphin exerted himself, but without success, for Radcliffe's reinstatement as her physician; the queen declaring that, if he should be sent for, he would tell her messenger again, that she had "nothing but the vapours." In 1703, he had an alarming attack of pleurisy, which he increased, at its commencement, by imprudently drinking a bottle of wine, and subsequently aggravated by neglect. Mr. Bernard, serjeant-surgeon to the queen, bled him most profusely, and thus subdued the inflammation; but the next day he rashly insisted upon being carried to Kensington. When the queen heard of this circumstance, which does not appear to have retarded his recovery, she remarked, "that nobody had reason to take any thing ill from him, since it was plain he had used other people no worse than he used himself." A few years after, he

attended her husband, Prince George of Denmark, at her majesty's request; and plainly told her, that having been grossly tampered with, nothing in the art of medicine could keep him alive above six days; within which period, the prince died of dropsy.

In 1710, he appears, with some difficulty, to have been dissuaded from relinquishing his practice, principally by the Archbishop of York, who, under his treatment, had recovered from a very dangerous illness. On the impeachment of Sacheverell, he exerted his influence, with great zeal, to procure the acceptance of bail for that turbulent divine; and on the arrival of Prince Eugene, in England, he invited his highness to a substantial repast of roast beef and strong beer; in allusion to which the prince is said to have remarked, that "he could not wonder at the bravery of the English nation, since they had such food and liquors of their own growth."

In 1713, he became member for Buckingham, in which capacity he supported the malt-tax, and the bill to prevent the growth of schism. Shortly afterwards, in consequence of frequent and severe attacks of gout, he began gradually to retire from practice; earnestly recommending to his patients Dr. Mead, as his successor.

Queen Anne being attacked with a dangerous illness, on the 28th of July, 1714, he received an order to attend her; to which he is said to have replied, "that he had taken physic, and could not come." The public were so indignant at his refusal, that, according to his own statement, he did not dare to leave home; being threatened, in several letters, "with being pulled to pieces, if ever he went to London." The real motive for his non-attendance appears to have been a doubt, in his own mind, whether the order he had received was a sufficient authority for him to act: and, considering the violent animosity which existed between him, and all the practitioners of medicine of the old school, he may, perhaps, be acquitted of brutality towards the queen; as, in case the disorder should end fatally (which it did), some enemy would, doubtless, attribute the event to his want of skill. The following is an extract of a letter written by him, on this subject, four days after the queen's demise:—"I know the nature of attending crowned heads, in their last moments, too well to be fond of waiting upon them without being sent for by a proper authority. You have heard of pardons being signed for physicians, before a sovereign's demise. However, as ill as I was, I would have went to the queen, in a horse-litter, had either her majesty, or those in commission next her, commanded me so to do." Soon after the death of the queen, a member of the house of commons, who was a personal friend of the doctor, moved, apparently without effect, that "he might be ordered to attend in his place, for the purpose of being censured for not having attended on her majesty."

He died at his house at Carshalton, on the 1st of November, 1714; and was buried, with great honours, at Oxford, on the 4th of the following month. By his will, he left an estate in Yorkshire, to the master and fellows of University College, for the foundation of two travelling fellowships of £300 a year each; directing the surplus of the rent to be applied in the purchase of perpetual advowsons for the members of that college: he also bequeathed £500 a year to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, "towards mending the diet," and £100 a year for the purchase of linen; to University College, £5,000 for the enlargement of the building; £40,000 for the erection of a library at Oxford, £150 a year for the librarian, and £100 a year, for ever, for buying books. He left £1,000 a year to one of his sisters; £500 a year to his other sister; the same to one of his nephews; and to his other nephew and niece, £200 a year each. The residue of his property, with the exception of some small bequests, he gave to trustees for charitable purposes.

The character of this celebrated man has been variously drawn; some persons affirming that he was nothing more than an ingenious and active empiric, who, by constant practice had attained some skill in his profession, while others assert that his cures were the result of reflection and talent: the former are by far more numerous, but among the latter, stands no less a name than that of the illustrious Mead. Mandeville, in his Essay on Charity Schools, concludes

a violent Philippic against him, by asking, "What must we judge of his motive, the principle he acted upon, when, after his death, we find that he has left a trifle amongst his relations, who stood in need of it, and an immense treasure to an university that did not want it?" In a letter found in his closet, after his decease, addressed to his sister, Millicent, was the following remarkable passage: "You will find, by my will, that I have taken better care of you, than perhaps you might expect, from my former treatment of you; for which, with my dying breath, I most heartily ask pardon. I had, indeed, acted the brother's part much better, in making a handsome settlement for you while living, than after my decease; and can plead nothing in excuse, but that the love of money, which I have emphatically known to be the root of all evil, was predominant over me."

His conversation was witty, his manner excessively abrupt, and his disposition petulant and irascible. On one occasion he suddenly quitted a patient, Lady Trevor, because her husband, knowing that he was at variance with most of the London physicians, had sent for Dr. Breach, of Oxford, to consult with him. An old lady, who had spoken disrespectfully of his talents, being taken seriously ill, her daughter, for whom he entertained a great respect, obtained a visit from him, on the pretence that she herself was indisposed: Radcliffe's stay was, however, short; for no sooner had he been made acquainted with the fact, than he abruptly departed, observing, that "he neither knew what was good for an old woman, nor what an old woman was good for." Tyson, of Hackney, a notorious usurer, having gone to his residence for advice, clad in mean attire, with a view to save the fee, was thus roughly addressed by Radcliffe, who had penetrated through his paltry disguise:—"Go home, sir, and repent, as fast as you can; for the grave and the devil are equally ready for Tyson of Hackney, who has raised an immense estate out of the spoils of orphans and widows, and will certainly be a dead man in ten days." Tyson, it is said, died about a week after, leaving property to the amount of £300,000.

His habits are said to have been very intemperate; and he once refused to quit a tavern, until he had finished his bottle, although urgently entreated, by her husband, to visit a lady who was in great danger. Irritated by his conduct, the gentleman forcibly carried him out of the house—Radcliffe, in the meantime, calling him a villain and a rascal, and swearing, that, in revenge, he would cure his wife; a threat which he carried into effect.

Another tavern anecdote, to the following effect, has been related of him: while dining, one day, with Lord Granville, and others of the principal nobility, at the Mitre, in Fleet Street, he received a letter from a man then under sentence of death, in Newgate, for a highway robbery, acknowledging that he had, some time before, stolen £150 from Radcliffe; whose intercession he, however, earnestly solicited, to obtain a commutation of his sentence. Radcliffe immediately applied to Lord Granville on the subject; observing, that the man's confession gave him much pleasure, as it established the innocence of one whom he had unjustly suspected of the offence; and through that nobleman's interest, the culprit was reprieved, and transported to Virginia; whence, in a short time, he sent produce to Radcliffe, exceeding in value the amount of his loss.

When residing in Bow Street, he obtained leave to have a door placed in the garden-wall of his next-door neighbour, Sir Godfrey Kneller, in order that he might take an occasional walk, among the shrubs, in Sir Godfrey's garden. His servants, however, at length became so annoying to Kneller, that the latter threatened to have the door bricked up. "Tell him," said Radcliffe, "that he is welcome to do what he likes, so that he does not *paint* it." To this insulting message, Kneller replied, "I can take anything from Dr. Radcliffe but his physic."

In his deportment to his medical cotemporaries, even though they coincided with him in opinion, he was overbearing and rude; and, if they opposed his notions, violent and grossly insulting. He appears, in return, to have been visited with much abuse, on account of his adherence, in the treatment of small-pox cases, to the maxims



of Sydenham, from whom, most of his fellow-practitioners differed in opinion, on that important subject. When called in to prescribe for the Duke of Beaufort, who had been attacked with the disorder in question, he is said to have greatly amazed and irritated that nobleman's grandmother, (who, as well as her husband, had recovered under the old method,) by ordering the shutters to be opened, and the apartment to be lighted and ventilated, as though nothing was the matter. Her grace remonstrating, with great vehemence, against this proceeding, he told her, that if she intermeddled with her unnecessary advice, he would do nothing for her grandson; but that if she would instantly go home, he would answer, with his life, for that of the duke, who, it is added, within a month, was restored to health.

He prescribed for the Marquess of Blandford, when that young nobleman was attacked with the same disorder, at Cambridge; but, it is said, the physicians there failed to comply with his directions, and the patient was, consequently, soon reduced to so dangerous a state, that his lordship's mother, the celebrated Duchess of Marlborough, entreated Radcliffe to go down to her son immediately. "Madam," he replied, "I should only put you to a great expense to no purpose. You have nothing to do for the marquess now, but to send down an undertaker to take care of his funeral, for I can assure your grace that, by this time, he is dead; although he would have recovered from the small-pox, but for the intervention of an unfortunate malady, called 'The Doctor.'" The young marquess, it is added, died on the same day.

He once told Dr. Mead that the secret of making a fortune was to use all mankind ill. Trifling accounts he always evinced a great reluctance to pay; observing, that he hated to break a guinea, because the change slipped away so fast. He once told a pavier, who had frequently dunned him for a small amount, that he, the pavier, had done his work badly, and then covered it over with earth to conceal it. "Mine is not the only bad work which the earth conceals," said the man, significantly. Struck with this reply, Radcliffe immediately paid the applicant's bill, observing, that he was a wit, and must, therefore, be poor.

Not content with the vast profits of his profession, he was induced, in 1692, by the representations of Betterton, the actor, to risk £5,000 in a venture to the East Indies; which proving altogether unsuccessful, he coolly remarked, that he had but to go up five thousand pairs of stairs, and all would again be right.

Several cases have been related, in which his charity was admirably free from ostentation. In 1704, he sent £500 to the Bishop of Norwich, for the benefit of nonjuring clergymen, in the diocese of which that prelate had recently been deprived, earnestly requesting that the name of the donor should not be divulged. In 1707, he forwarded £300 to Dr. Spratt, for the relief of the episcopal clergy of Scotland, under the assumed signature of Francis Andrews; and on another occasion, anonymously settled £50 per annum, for ever, on the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

At one period of his life, being pressed by his acquaintance to marry, he looked out for a wife, and at length fixed his choice upon the daughter of a wealthy citizen of London, with whom it was agreed he should have £15,000 down, and a still larger sum on the demise of her father, whom, however, he soon found reason to address in the following terms:—"Mrs. Mary is a very deserving gentlewoman, but you must pardon me, if I think her by no means fit to be my wife, since she is another man's already, or ought to be. In a word, she is no better and no worse than actually quick with child, which makes it necessary that she be disposed of to him that has the best claim to her affections. No doubt but you have power enough over her to bring her to confession, which is by no means the part of a physician. I shall wish you much joy of a new son-in-law, when known, since I am by no means qualified to be so near of kin. Hanging and marrying, I find, go by destiny; and I might have been guilty of the first, had I not so narrowly escaped the last." This was the only matrimonial scheme in which he ever engaged, the lesson proving too strong for his memory to forget, or his prejudice to surmount.

HUGH CHAMBERLEN.

THIS celebrated accoucheur, a native of London, was born about the year 1664; and, after having received a professional education, became an eminent professor of the obstetric art, in the metropolis. His father, his brothers, and himself, having, after much experience, "by God's blessing and their own industry," as he states, made some important improvement in that branch of the profession which he had adopted, he went to Paris, as it is supposed, for the purpose of selling it in that capital; where, however, as his antagonist, Mauriceau, had predicted, he failed in performing a difficult operation; and soon afterwards proceeded to Holland. At Amsterdam, as it is stated, he disposed of the secret of the improvement made by himself and his family, for a large sum of money, to Ruysh and Roonhuysen, medical men of high reputation in that city.

Returning to England, he rapidly made a large fortune, not so much, if Mauriceau may be credited, from his obstetric invention, as from his having attentively studied that author's Observations sur la Grossesse; which Chamberlen translated and published, but it does not appear at what precise period. The translation seems, however, to have been sought after by the medical practitioners of this country with great avidity: a second edition of it appeared in 1716, a third in 1727, and a fourth many years after Chamberlen's decease.

In 1688, he attended Mary of Modena, the second wife of James the Second, at the birth of her son, the unfortunate Pretender; of which event he subsequently addressed a full statement to the Princess Sophia of Hanover, mother of George the First, for the purpose of contradicting the assertion "that the queen's pregnancy had been feigned." In 1690, he took the degree of M.D. at the University of Cambridge; and during the confinement of Dr. Freind in the Tower, on suspicion of having been implicated in some of the proceedings for which Bishop Atterbury was impeached, he attended many of that physician's patients; among whom was the prelate just mentioned, who wrote an inscription for the monument erected in Westminster Abbey, to Chamberlen's memory, shortly after his decease, which took place at his house, in Covent Garden, on the 17th of June, 1728.

In addition to his translation of the Observations sur la Grossesse, of Mauriceau, "who," says Chalmers, "mentions him often, in some of his works, but always with the littleness of jealousy," he was the author of three tracts respecting the Bank of England; and of a Latin poem, published in the Hymenæus Cantabrigiensis, on the Marriage of Prince George of Denmark with the Princess Anne.

In his epitaph, he is described as having been a man of skill, liberality, and benevolence; and Haller, with other eminent medical writers, properly accord him great praise for his celebrated improvement in the obstetric art; which, from motives of mere interest, he cautiously concealed, when, by his own admission, several lives were lost, through ignorance, on the part of his fellow-practitioners, of the discovery he had made. It is proper to add, that his claims to the merit of the invention have been disputed. Some authors pretend that he took the idea of his improvement from the Arabs, whose practice, however, appears to bear no affinity to that which he is said to have introduced. Others ascribe the honour of originating the mode in question to an accoucheur, named Ruff, and, according to Johnson, prior to its being established by Chamberlen, it had been partially brought forward by Drinkwater, a surgeon at Brentford.

He was thrice married; but it does not appear that he left any issue.

JOHN WOODWARD.

JOHN WOODWARD, a native of Derbyshire, was born on the 1st of May, 1665, and, after having received the rudiments of education at a country school, was put apprentice to a linen-draper, whom, however, he soon quitted, and shortly after, became acquainted with Dr. Peter Barwick, a physician, "who, finding him," says Ward, his biographer, "of a very promising genius, took him under his tuition in his own family." After having made considerable progress in philosophy, physic, and anatomy, he was invited to visit Sir Ralph Datton, Dr. Barwick's son-in-law, at Sherborne, in Gloucestershire, where his mineralogical observations and collections "led him to conclude," says the authority before cited, "that the great mixture, which he everywhere found, both of native and extraneous fossils, must result from some general cause; and, at length, convinced him of the universality of the Mosaic deluge."

In January, 1692, he was chosen professor of physic in Gresham college, on the recommendation of several eminent men, and, particularly through the testimonial of Dr. Barwick, who certified that Woodward "had made the greatest advance, not only in physic, anatomy, botany, and other parts of natural philosophy, but likewise in history, geography, mathematics, philology, and all other useful learning, of any man he ever knew of his age." In 1693, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and, about the same period, he attracted the attention of the virtuosi, and the ridicule of the wits, by the private exhibition of an old shield; and such was his anxiety to inform the learned world of the treasure he possessed, that he had several casts made of it in plaster of Paris, and a copper-plate engraving of it circulated at Amsterdam. "By these means," says Ward, "the thoughts and critical skill of many celebrated antiquaries were employed about this rarity;" and Dodwell commenced writing a Latin dissertation upon it, which in consequence of his death, was finished by Hearne, and published under the title of Henrici Dodwell de Parmâ Equestri Woodwardiana Dissertatio.

In 1695, he obtained his degree of M. D. by a mandate from Archbishop Tenison; and, during the same year, published a work, entitled, An Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth and Terrestrial Bodies, especially in Minerals, as also of the Sea, River, and Springs; with an account of the Universal Deluge, and of the Effects it had upon the Earth. One of his propositions in this book, the whole of which excited great ridicule, was, that fossil shells were the *exuvia* of sea fishes, against which, the opinion of naturalists was then almost unanimous. In 1696, he published a pamphlet entitled, Brief Instructions for making Observations in all parts of the World, as also for Collecting, Preserving, and Sending over Natural Things, &c.; in which he appealed to all persons in every part of the globe, to assist in establishing an universal correspondence for the improvement and diffusion of natural knowledge, on the plan of his Instructions; a publication which was answered by three or four hostile letters, under different signatures; though Harris, who took up the defence of Woodward, attributed them all to the pen of Dr. Martin Lister. The controversy between Woodward and his opponents was terminated by a pamphlet, written by Dr. Arbuthnot, who, after drawing a comparison between the former's hypothesis, relative to marine bodies, and that of Steno, whose ideas he had been accused of borrowing, came to the conclusion, "that though Dr. Woodward's hypothesis seemed to be liable to many just exceptions, the whole was not to be exploded."

In 1698, he was admitted a licentiate, and in 1792, elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians. In 1704, a Latin translation of his Essay having been printed at Zurich, he became engaged in a controversy with Cuper and Leibnitz, and, some years afterwards,

with Camerarius, who closed the dispute with a very handsome acknowledgment of Woodward's abilities; although the latter had very insufficiently answered many of his objections in a Latin treatise, entitled, Naturalis Historia Telluris illustrata et aucta; of which, an English translation, by Holloway, appeared in 1726.

In 1718, he published a work, entitled, The State of Physic and Diseases, with an Inquiry into the Causes of the late Increase of them; but more particularly of the Small-Pox: with some Considerations upon the New Practice of Purging in that Disease, &c. This practice had been advocated by Dr. Mead and Dr. Freind, especially by the latter, in his Commentary on Fevers, against which was principally directed the treatise of Woodward, who endeavoured to show the advantage of emetics. He, however, stood no chance with an adversary like Freind, who, with the assistance of Dr. Mead, gained a complete triumph over him. The latter, however, seems to have displayed an unbecoming virulence in the contest: and to have expressed himself, so long as thirty years afterwards, in the preface to his Treatise on the Small-Pox, in a manner that would have been perfectly inexcusable, even in the heat of the dispute; during which, it is stated, in the Medical Anecdotes, on the authority of Dr. Lawrence, whose correctness on the point there is, however, strong reason to doubt, that Mead went to Gresham College for the purpose of challenging Woodward; and "meeting him under the arch, in the way from the outer court to the green court, drew his sword and bid him defend himself, or beg pardon; which, it is supposed, he did."

During the latter part of his life, which terminated on the 25th of April, 1728, he devoted the chief portion of his time to "his darling fossils and shells." His collection was purchased by the university of Cambridge, to which he had bequeathed £150 per annum, for the foundation of a mineralogical lectureship: this appears to have been first held by Dr. Conyers Middleton, who wrote a Latin inscription for the founder's monument in Westminster Abbey. Shortly after his death appeared A Catalogue of Fossils in the collection of John Woodward, M. D., and an octavo production from his pen, entitled, Fossils of all Kinds digested into a Method suitable to their Mutual Relations and Affinity. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of some archæological tracts, and a few contributions to the Philosophical Transactions.

Dr. Woodward, though rather eccentric, appears to have been a man of considerable abilities, and great humanity. One of his biographers states, that "as he was a genius *sui generis*, so his method of reasoning was often grounded upon a way of reason peculiar to himself." The catalogue of his collection has met with considerable praise on account of the correct information in many cases to be derived from it, as to the localities of the specimens.

As a geologist he is certainly entitled to high praise, for having made actual observations the basis of his theories, which, if estimated, as they should be, by the scanty stock of materials in the possession of philosophers, at the early part of the past century, may be pronounced rather creditable, than otherwise, to his mental capacity.

GEORGE CHEYNE.

THIS well-known medical writer was born in Scotland, in 1671, and being originally destined for the church, for some time devoted himself to theological studies, which, however, he abandoned for medical pursuits, on hearing the lectures of Dr. Pitcairn. After having taken a doctor's degree at Edinburgh, he proceeded to London, where a great change soon took place in his habits, which had previously been temperate and sedentary. "Upon my coming up to London," he says, in his autobiography, "I, all of a sudden, changed my whole

manner of living. I found the bottle companions, the younger gentry, and free livers, to be the most easy of access, and most quickly susceptible of friendship and acquaintance; nothing being necessary for that purpose but to be able to eat lustily, and swallow down much liquor; and, being naturally of a large size, a cheerful temper, and tolerably lively imagination; and having, in my country retirement, laid in a store of ideas and facts; by these qualifications I soon became caressed by them, and grew daily in bulk, and in friendship with these gay gentlemen and acquaintances."

By continuing for some time this course of life, which he pursued no less from inclination than as the means of obtaining practice, he seriously injured his health; becoming nearly thirty-three stone in weight, nervous, scorbutic, short-breathed, lethargic, and listless; so that, according to one of his biographers, his life was an intolerable burden, and his condition the most deplorable. Being forsaken by, what he termed, his bouncing, protesting, undertaking companions, and having in vain tried to remove his complaint by medicine, he sank into a state of melancholy and dejection, from which he endeavoured to obtain relief in religious reading and meditation. His attempt succeeded; and at length, having adopted a milk and vegetable diet, he recovered his strength, activity, and cheerfulness; the restoration, of which, however, he ascribed, in part, to the Bath waters, in an account of their nature which he appended to his Essay on the Due Method of Treating the Gout.

His other works consist of An Essay on Health and Long Life, which has passed through numerous editions, and been translated into Latin; A New Theory of acute and slow-continued Fevers; Fluxionum Methodus inversa; Philosophical Principles of Religion, Natural and Revealed, a book dedicated to the Earl of Roxburgh, and written expressly for his use; The English Malady, or a Treatise on Nervous Disorders; The natural Mode of curing the Diseases of the Body and the Disorders of the Mind depending on the Body; an Essay on Regimen; and some other pieces.

His productions, which appear to be chiefly on the subject of diet, are addressed, for the most part, to the studious and the voluptuous. His maxims, both as a physician and a writer, were founded on "a few perceptible truths;" and the system which he formed is said to have had "a peculiar tendency to promote virtue and religion, to calm the passions, refine the mind, and purify the heart."

He seems to have been a man of an amiable unassuming character, and sincerely to have regretted the hostile expressions against his cotemporaries of which he had been guilty in some of his early writings. He describes his Fluxionum Methodus inversa, (which had procured his election to the Royal Society, in 1705,) as having been brought forth in ambition, and bred up in vanity. "My defence of that work," he adds, "against the learned and acute Mr. Abr. De Moivre, being written in a spirit of levity and resentment, I most sincerely retract, and wish undone, so far as it is personal or peevish, and ask him and the world pardon for it; as I do for the defence of Dr. Pitcairn's Dissertations, and the New Theory of Fevers, against the late learned and ingenious Dr. Oliphant. I heartily condemn and detest all personal reflections, all malicious and unmannerly turns, and all false and unjust representations, as unbecoming gentlemen, scholars, and Christians; and disprove and undo both performances, as far as in me lies, in every thing that does not strictly and barely relate to the argument."

During the period of his illness, he read the most celebrated works on the subject of Christianity from its earliest ages. "On these," he observes, "I have formed my ideas, principles, and sentiments; so as, under all the varieties of opinion, sects, disputes, and controversies, that have been canvassed and bandied in the world, I have scarce ever been the least shaken, or tempted to change my sentiments or opinions, or so much as to hesitate in any material point." One of his maxims was, "to neglect nothing to secure his eternal peace more than if he had been certified he should die within the day; nor to mind any thing that his secular duties and obligations demanded of him, less than if he had been ensured to live fifty years more."

He died at Bath, in 1743, where he had for a long period been in rather extensive



practice. Among his patients was the celebrated Beau Nash; who, on being asked, one day, by Cheyne, if he had followed his last prescription, replied in the negative; adding, "If I had, doctor, I should certainly have broken my neck, for I threw it out of a two pair of stairs' window."

RICHARD MEAD.

RICHARD, the son of Matthew Mead, a dissenting clergyman, was born at Stepney, on the 11th of August 1673. After having received the early part of his education under the care of his father, he went to a private school, in 1688, and, in the following year, was sent to Utrecht, where he studied three years under the celebrated Grævius. In 1692, at which time he was well skilled in the Greek and Latin languages, and noted for his "ready talents in verse," he removed to Leyden, where he continued till 1695, applying himself to the study of physic, in which he derived great advantage by constantly attending the lectures of Herman and Pitcairn. On leaving Leyden he went to Florence, and there discovered the Tabula Isiaca. At Padua he took his degree of doctor of philosophy and physic; and, after having visited Rome and Naples, returned to Stepney, in 1696, where he practised for some years with great success.

In 1702, he published his Mechanical Account of Poisons, a work which was the result of practical experiments, particularly with the viper; the venom of which he tasted, in order to ascertain the utility of the method of the Psylli, who were accustomed to suck the wounds made by the bite of serpents. In 1703, he was chosen physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, on which occasion he removed to Crutched Friars, where he resided until 1711, when he took a house in Austin Friars, and, about the same time was appointed, by the Surgeons' Company, their anatomical lecturer. In 1704, he became a member of the Royal Society; of which, in 1706, he was made one of the council, and, in 1717, on the nomination of Sir Isaac Newton, a vice-president. He had, also, in the interim, been admitted a fellow of the College of Physicians, and been presented with a diploma of M. D. by the University of Oxford.

Having attained considerable eminence as a physician, he was called in to a consultation during the last illness of Queen Anne; who, although the other medical men present appear to have taken a favourable view of her case, he observed, "could not hold out long;" a prediction that was verified by her death taking place two days afterwards. Shortly after the accession of George the First, he removed to the house of his lately deceased friend, Dr. Radcliffe, and at the same time resigned his office in St. Thomas's Hospital, on which occasion he received the unanimous thanks of the committee for his services, and was presented with a governor's staff.

In 1719, a quarantine was established by his advice, which had been solicited by government, in consequence of the plague having appeared at Marseilles; and, about the same period, he published A short Discourse concerning Pestilential Contagion, and the Methods to be used to Prevent it. In less than a year this work went through seven editions, the first and the last of which were translated into Latin by Mr. Mattaire and Professor Ward. It appears, however, to have injured his practice, although it increased his reputation; being suspected, says one of his biographers, "to be intended to prepare the way for barracks, &c. at a time of day when the nation was even more jealous of a standing army than now."

In 1721, on the communication by Lady Mary Wortley Montague, of the successful results of inoculation which she had observed at Constantinople, Dr. Mead was ordered by the Prince of Wales to inoculate six condemned criminals, whose lives had been spared for the purpose. The experiment succeeding, he, in the following year, inoculated the two daughters of the prince, who, on coming to the throne, appointed him his physician in ordinary.



In 1704, having published his Oratio Harveiana, it involved him in a serious dispute with Dr. Middleton, who wrote several treatises against it, which, however, were successfully answered on behalf of Mead, by the learned Ward. In 1734, feeling desirous of retirement, he declined the presidentship of the College of Physicians, and thenceforth devoted most of his leisure time to literary pursuits connected with the profession. In 1746, he published a work in Latin, on the influence of the sun and moon upon human bodies; and in 1747, a Latin treatise on the small-pox and measles, in answer to a production on the same subject, by Dr. Woodward, with whom he entered into a violent controversy, in which he was materially assisted by Dr. Freind. In 1749, he published Medicina Sacra; and, in 1750, his last work, entitled Monita et Præcepta Medica, of which his principal biographer, Dr. Maty, thus speaks:—"This is a legacy that our author hath bequeathed to his brethren; valuable, not only for the good it may do, but, likewise, as it shows the excellent mind of the testator. To be able to account in such a manner to posterity for the use of his time,—to consecrate the last moments of his life to the advancement of science,—how worthy is that man to have lived who dies thus employed!"

From the time of the publication of this work, Dr. Mead began gradually to decline in health, and his death took place on the 16th of February, 1754. He was buried in the Temple Church, and a handsome monument was erected to his memory, by his only surviving son, in Westminster Abbey. He had been twice married: first, in 1699, to a Miss Marsh, by whom he had ten children, seven of whom died in his lifetime; and. in 1724, to a daughter of Sir Rowland Aston, a Bedfordshire baronet, by whom he had no issue. Besides the works already mentioned, he was the author of An Analysis of Dr. Bonomi's Researches relative to the Itch; of some valuable tracts; and of various papers in the Philosophical Transactions.

Few men remained so long at the head of their profession, or practised with so much success, as Mead: for nearly fifty years his business produced him, on an average, nearly £4,000 a year. His professional reputation was so great, that almost all the counties of England, and the colonies belonging to it, applied to him for the choice of their physicians; and the most eminent medical men in the principal courts of Europe frequently wrote to consult him. He often exchanged presents with the King of France; and the King of Naples once sent to request of him a complete collection of his works; giving him, in return, a valuable publication by Signor Bajardi, on the Antiquities of Herculaneum.

He appears to have been an ardent admirer of Dr. Radcliffe, who, having one day found him reading Hippocrates in the original Greek, expressed his astonishment, and said—"Why, I never read Hippocrates at all." "You have no occasion to do so," replied Mead, "for you are Hippocrates himself." This flattering reply is stated to have procured him the friendship of Radcliffe; to whose patronage, the foundation of his immense practice has been generally attributed. According, however, to one author, he "had his rise in life from being called in to see the Duchess of —— at midnight. She unfortunately drank to excess. The doctor also was very often much in liquor, and was so that night. In the act of feeling her pulse, slipping his foot, he cried, "Drunk! by G—d!" meaning himself. She, imagining he had found out her complaint, which she wished to conceal, told the doctor if he kept her secret she would recommend him. She did so, and made his fortune." The author of the Gold Headed Cane states that, when not engaged at home, he generally spent his evenings at Batson's coffee-house; and that, in the forenoons, apothecaries used to come to him at Toms's, near Covent Garden, with written or verbal reports of cases, on which he prescribed, without seeing the patients, for half-guinea fees.

One of the principal improvements which he brought into practice, was a method of moderating the sudden efflux of water in tapping, on account of which persons had frequently died under the operator's hands. It was said of him, that, "of all physicians who had ever flourished, he gained the most, spent the most, and enjoyed the highest fame during his life-time, not only in his own,



but in foreign countries." He subscribed to the metropolitan hospitals then established; successfully exerted himself for the foundation of another by Mr. Guy; and, according to Dr. Maty, the Foundling could never have been attempted without his assistance. Being as much a lover of the arts and sciences as a philanthropist, there was scarcely any thing tending to their promotion "to which," says George Edwards (a celebrated natural historian, who experienced the benefit of his patronage), "he did not contribute in the most extensive manner." He continually kept in his pay a number of scholars and artists. On hearing that Mr. Carte was employed, in France, on an English translation of the History of Thuanus, he not only paid that gentleman liberally for his labours, but employed Mr. Buckley to finish the work on a more extended plan, and when completed, had it published at his own expense. After ten years of zealous solicitation, he persuaded the lords of the admiralty to order that every vessel in the navy should be provided with one of Mr. Sutton's machines for drawing out foul and corrupted air from ships. His house, in Great Ormond Street, where he resided during the latter part of his life, was styled the "Temple of Nature and Repository of Time," and no foreigner of taste or celebrity came to London without visiting him. Some idea of the value and extent of his library may be conceived from the fact, that the sale of his books alone lasted twenty-eight days, and produced £5,500; the rest of his collection, consisting of antiques, medals, coins, prints, and drawings, were disposed of in about a fortnight, and fetched nearly double that amount.

His character in private life appears to have been very amiable. Pope said of him, "I highly esteem and love that worthy man. His unaffected humanity and benevolence have stifled much of that envy which his eminence in his profession would otherwise have drawn out." His hospitality was unbounded: not satisfied with entertaining his own friends and acquaintances, he kept also, says the author of the Gold Headed Cane, a very handsome second table, to which persons of inferior quality were invited.

Notwithstanding the violence he displayed in the controversy with Woodward, whom he is even said, in the Medical Anecdotes, (the accuracy of which is, however, doubtful on this point,) to have challenged, and compelled to beg pardon, Dr. Mead was, in his general conduct, mild and forbearing. On one occasion, a servant, whom he had asked to look for his spectacles, told him petulantly, but without exciting any observation in reply, that "he was always losing his things!" His anger was, however, occasionally aroused. He once said to a divine, who, instead of attending to his prescriptions had been following the directions laid down for the cure of the malady with which he was afflicted, in a work by Dr. Cheyne: "Sir, I have never yet, in the whole course of my practice, taken or demanded the least fee from a clergyman; but, since you have pleased, contrary to what I have met with in any other gentleman of your profession, to prescribe to me, rather than follow my prescriptions, when you had committed the care of your recovery to my skill and trust, you must not take it amiss. nor will, I hope, think it unfair, if I demand ten guineas of you." The clergyman paid the money; six guineas of which, Mead, however, subsequently returned.

To Dr. Freind he appears to have been much attached. When that learned physician was confined in the Tower, he went there and told him that he would do all in his power to obtain his liberation; adding, with a smile, "I presume, however much your cultivated mind is enabled to amuse itself by reading and writing, you will have no sort of objection to resign your newly acquired office of Medicus Regius ad Turrim." It is said, that he refused to prescribe for Sir Robert Walpole, until that minister consented to the discharge of Dr. Freind, to whom, on the day of his liberation, he handed the sum of five thousand guineas, which he had received from Freind's patients during his imprisonment.

JOHN FREIND.

JOHN FREIND, the son of a clergyman, was born at Croton, in Northamptonshire, some time in the year 1675. After having passed some time at Westminster School, under Dr. Busby, he was elected, in 1690, to Christchurch College, Oxford; where, according to Nichols, he directed the studies of Mr. Boyle, and wrote the Examination of Dr. Bentley's Dissertation on Æsop, which exposed him to some severe remarks from that celebrated critic. He also, in conjunction with Foulkes, edited the Greek Oration of Æschines against Ctesiphon, with the reply of Demosthenes; and revised for the press, the Delphin edition of Ovid's Metamorphoses.

In 1701, he took, successively, the degrees of M. A. and B. M.; and, in 1703, published a work, entitled, Emmenologia, which passed through several editions, and was translated into the principal continental languages. In 1704, he became chemical professor at Oxford; and, in the following year, went to Spain, as physician to the English forces under the command of the Earl of Peterborough. He remained abroad for about two years, during which he visited Italy; and, on his return, published a pamphlet in defence of Lord Peterborough's conduct. In 1707, he was created M.D. by diploma; and, in 1709, printed nine chemical lectures; which, being severly censured by the author of the Acta Eruditorum, who treated as fiction the Newtonian Philosophy, Freind published a Latin answer, defending its principles, in the Philosophical Transactions.

In 1711, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; in the following year, he accompanied the British troops to Flanders; and, in 1714, took up his abode in London, where he soon obtained the reputation of being one of the first physicians of his day. In 1716, he became a fellow of the College of Physicians; and, shortly afterwards, published a work, entitled, Hypocratis de Morbis Popularibus, liber primus et tertius: his accomodavit Novem de Febribus Commentariis John Freind, M. D. In this work he displayed great erudition, and a profound acquaintance with the works of Hippocrates, whose practice he accurately detailed, and of whose principles he avowed himself a zealous advocate. Having, in the Commentaries, made some remarks relative to the efficacy of purgative medicines in the secondary fever of confluent small-pox, he was attacked by Dr. Woodward, in a treatise, entitled, The State of Physic and Diseases; to which he published a ludicrous reply, under the name of one Byfield, a noted quack. In 1717, he read the Gulstonian lecture; and, in 1719, printed a letter, addressed to Dr. Mead, entitled, De Purgantibus in Secunda Variolarum Confluentium Febre adhibendis, which appears to have greatly increased his reputation.

In 1720, he delivered the Harveian oration; and, in 1722, became member of parliament for Launceston. In the house of commons, he displayed considerable hostility to Walpole; and on the impeachment of Atterbury, advocated the cause of that prelate with so much warmth, that during the suspenpension of the habeas corpus act, he was charged with treasonable designs, and committed to the Tower. After a confinement of three months, his friend, Dr. Mead, procured his enlargement, on bail; whose recognizances were, shortly afterwards, discharged. While in the Tower, he produced an epistle to Dr. Mead, entitled, De quibusdam Variolarum generibus; and formed the plan of his celebrated History of Physic, from the time of Galen to the beginning of the Sixteenth Century, chiefly with regard to Practice; the first part of which was published in 1725, and the second in 1726. This work was suggested by, and intended as a supplement to, Daniel Le Clerc's Histoire de la Medecine. It met with much approbation; but did not wholly escape censure, a pamphlet being published, in which the author was charged with

misrepresentation of facts; and an article being printed, in the Bibliothèque Ancienne et Moderne, in defence of Daniel Le Clerc, whom he had accused of committing numerous errors, a controversy ensued; which, however, appears to have terminated in favour of Freind.

Soon after his liberation from the Tower, he had been made physician to the Prince of Wales; on whose accession to the throne, he became physician to the queen. He did not, however, long enjoy this appointment. his death occurring on the 26th of July, 1728. He was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument, with a Latin inscription, was erected to his memory; and, among numerous other tributes to his skill, the following lines from the pen of Samuel Wesley, were presented to the public:—

When Radcliffe fell, afflicted Physic cried,
"How vain my power!" and languish'd at his side.
When Freind expir'd, deep struck, her hair she tore,
And, speechless, fainted, and reviv'd no more.
Her flowing grief no farther could extend;
She mourns with Radcliffe, but she dies with Freind.

The king and queen are said to have sincerely regretted his loss, and to have settled a pension on his widow. His favourable reception at court, at the latter part of his life, induced many to suppose that he had sacrificed his political opinions to his interest. "Dr. John Freind," says Morrice, in a letter, dated June, 1728, "is a very assiduous courtier; and must grow so, more and more, every day, since his *quondam* friends and acquaintances shun and despise him; and whenever he happens to fall in the way of them, he looks, methinks, very sillily." Bishop Atterbury, however, when in exile, observed of him—"I dare say, notwithstanding his station at court, he died with the same political opinions with which I left him. He is lamented by men of all parties," continued the bishop, "for he was known everywhere, and confessed to be at the head of his faculty." Sir Edward Wilmot, in delivering the Harveian oration, in 1573, described him as a deep philosopher, a learned physician, an elegant writer, and an ornament to society; as being very honest and humane, ever desirous of doing good, and of communicating knowledge to the utmost extent of his power. As a physician, he was deservedly held in high estimation, both at home and abroad. Hoffmann, Helvetius, Herquet, Boerhaave, and other eminent foreigners, bestowed great praise upon his extraordinary talents. "The reputation of Dr. Freind, as a physician," says Morrice, the writer before quoted, as to his alleged change of political principles, "is greatly raised, by Lord Townshend's recovery, after the Whig doctors, particularly Hulse, declared that his lordship must die, if he followed the course Dr. Freind was for taking with him. But his lordship declared he would live or die by the hands of Freind; and so Hulse took his leave, and his lordship is, contrary to most people's expectations, past all danger."

A collection of his works, in Latin, with an account of his life prefixed, by Wigan, was published in London, a few years after his death, and subsequently reprinted at Paris.

WILLIAM CHESELDEN.

THIS eminent surgeon and anatomist, a native of Leicestershire, was born in 1688, and, after having received a common school education, was sent to the metropolis, where he studied anatomy, under Cowper, in whose house he resided, and surgery under Ferne, the principal surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1710, he gave his first course of lectures; and, in 1711, became a fellow of the Royal Society. Having rapidly attained great eminence as a practitioner, he was appointed chief surgeon at the hospital where he had studied, consulting surgeon of St. George's and the Westminster Infirmary, and principal surgeon to Queen Caroline. A great number of pupils constantly attended his lectures, which he continued to deliver for upwards of twenty years,

and in the course of that period rose to the head of his profession.

His first publication, entitled Anatomy of the Human Body, was published in 1713, and soon became a work of general reputation among medical men. In 1723, he produced a treatise relative to the high operation in lithotomy, which, after having been involved in a controversy on the subject with Dr. Douglas, by whom it had previously been practised, he abandoned for the lateral method. In 1728, he immortalized himself, says Hutchinson, by giving sight to a lad, near fourteen years old, who had been totally blind from his birth, by the closure of the iris; and, in the course of the same year, he published an elaborate account of the case, which excited considerable interest, in the Philosophical Transactions.

In 1729, he became a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris; and, in 1732, an associate of the Royal Academy of Surgery in the same city, being the first foreigner on whom that honour had been conferred. In 1733, he brought out, by subscription, a work, illustrated with plates, entitled, Osteography, or the Anatomy of the Bones, which his old antagonist, Dr. Douglas, severely attacked; while, by Haller and Heister it was spoken of in highly favourable terms, although the former is said to have discovered in it a few absurdities and several minor defects. In 1737, he received the appointment of chief surgeon to Chelsea Hospital, and some time afterwards ceased to be a general practitioner, performing operations and affording advice only in remarkably difficult or important cases. In 1749, he published a translation of Dran's Operations in Surgery, with twenty-one plates, and many valuable original remarks. About the latter part of 1751 he was attacked with paralysis; and, on his partial recovery, proceeded, for the benefit of a change of air, to Bath, where his life was terminated by apoplexy, on the 10th of April, in the following year. He left one daughter, who had married Dr. Cotes, of Woodcote, in Shropshire.

Cheselden was a man of great talent and some remarkable foibles. He had a strong predilection for pugilism, and appeared to be more ambitious of excelling as an architect or a coach-maker than as an anatomist. Although described as having been deplorably vain of his abilities, he is said to have evinced great anxiety, and sometimes trepidation, before he entered upon the daily routine of his hospital duties, which, however, it is added, he had no sooner commenced than his self-possession returned, and he went through the most difficult operations with imperturbable coolness, as well as singular dexterity.

WILLIAM SMELLIE.

WILLIAM SMELLIE was born in Scotland, about the year 1695; and, in 1741, after having practised for nineteen years with great success, as an accoucheur, in a small town, in his native country, he came to London, where he took a house in Pall-Mall, and soon attained considerable eminence as an obstetrical lecturer and practitioner. In 1752, he published, in one volume, octavo, the substance of his lectures, under the title of A Treatise on Midwifery, to which were subsequently added two more volumes, the last appearing about five years after his death. This work, the result of forty years experience, being regarded, at the time of its completion, as the best authority that had then appeared of the art on which it treats, was translated into several foreign languages; among others, into French, by M. De Preville, who assigned as a reason for the undertaking, the high character which Smellie enjoyed on the continent.

In 1754, he produced, with the assistance of Professor Cowper, a set of thirty-six anatomical plates, and an abridgment of the Practice of Midwifery, in order to elucidate the doctrines of his lectures. He subsequently became engaged in a controversy with

Dr. Burton, and Dr. W. Douglas; the latter of whom charged him with mal-practice, and with having degraded his profession, by teaching midwifery at a very low price,—by granting certificates to pupils who had only attended him a few weeks,—by giving an universal lecture on the obstetrical art, for half-a-guinea, and hanging out a paper lantern, bearing the following inscription: "Midwifery taught here for five shillings." Smellie replied only to the charge of mal-practice, of which he proved himself so completely guiltless, that Dr. Douglas retracted his accusation on this point. His controversy with Dr. Burton was in consequence of his preference of the perforator and crotchet, to the terebra occulta, an instrument recommended by Burton, which is now totally disused, and scarcely ever seen. During this dispute, Smellie committed a ludicrous blunder. An engraving of a petrified child being designated, in a catalogue which fell into his hands, as Lithopædii Senonensis Icon, Smellie supposed it to be the title of a book on midwifery, which he referred to, as having been written by Lithopædius Senonensis.

His practice was more extensive than lucrative, being confined to the middle and lower classes of society; his coarse person, awkward deportment, and unpleasing manners, precluding him from being much estimated by persons of rank or distinction. "No man was more ready than Dr. Smellie," said one of his pupils in answering the critical animadversions of Dr. Douglas, "to crave advice and assistance when danger or difficulty occurred; and, no man was more communicative without the least self-sufficiency or ostentation. He never officiously intermeddled in the concerns of others, or strove to insinuate himself into practice by depreciating the character of his neighbour; but made his way into business by dint of merit alone, and maintained his reputation by the most beneficent and disinterested behaviour."

Being possessed of great mechanical skill, he made such valuable improvements in the practice of his art, as entitled him to a high rank among medical practitioners. It is stated in one of his publications that he educated above one thousand pupils of both sexes; who had, while under his instruction, by a subscription among themselves, supported, and afforded proper assistance during their confinement, to nearly twelve hundred poor women. This conduct of his pupils must, however, we fear, be attributed to a desire of obtaining practice, at a small cost, rather than to disinterested benevolence.

Dr. Smellie died in Scotland, at an advanced age, about the year 1763.

ALEXANDER MONRO, THE ELDER.

THIS eminent physician and anatomist, a native of the metropolis, and son of an army surgeon, was born in the month of September, 1697. Developing, at an early age, an inclination for the study of physic, he was sent, by his father, to attend the lectures of Messrs. Hawksbee and Whiston on experimental philosophy, and the anatomical demonstrations of Mr. Cheselden, under whom he made such remarkable progress, that Adam Drummond, the anatomical professor, at Edinburgh, on being shewn some of his preparations, observed—"If he continues to improve himself in the study of anatomy as he has begun, I will resign in his favour."

After having attended the hospitals at Paris, he went, in the latter part of 1718, to Leyden, where he studied under the celebrated Boerhaave; with whom he became particularly intimate, and from whom he received, in writing, it is said, "a high opinion of the quickness of his parts, and of his knowledge of his profession." In 1719, he settled at Edinburgh, and became a demonstrator of anatomy, in conjunction with Messrs. Drummond and M'Gill. Shortly after, he gave his first public lecture, at the request of his father,

who, without his knowledge, had invited the president and fellows of the College of Physicians, and the whole company of surgeons, to hear him. On discovering so many eminent persons among his auditory, he became confused, and entirely forgot the words of his intended discourse, which he had previously written, and committed to memory. He was, consequently, obliged to express himself in such language as occurred to him at the moment; but, being perfectly conversant with his subject, he went through the discourse in a masterly style.

In the winter of 1720, he delivered the first regular course of lectures that had ever been given at Edinburgh, on anatomy and surgery; and, in conjunction with Alston, Rutherford, Sinclair, and Plummer, established, it is said, "that medical school, which has since acquired such great reputation all over Europe." About the same period, he was appointed to the university professorship of anatomy, and subsequently delivered a course of clinical lectures at the new hospital, in Edinburgh, to the institution of which he had, in some degree, contributed, by a very able pamphlet. In 1726, he published a valuable work, entitled, Osteology, or a Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones; and, about the same time, became secretary to a society for collecting and publishing medical observations and essays. Of these six volumes were printed,—the whole, except the first, being entirely selected by himself; they passed through several editions, on the continent as well as in this country; and elicited the admiration of the great Haller, who said that no medical man ought to be without them. In his original papers, published in this collection, Dr. Monro is said, by his son and biographer, to have made many material improvements on the descriptions before given, of the structure and uses of several parts of the body; drawn many useful practical corollaries from anatomy; and proposed many new improvements in the method of performing chirurgical operations, most of which are now adopted in the practice and writings of our more modern surgeons.

In 1762, he was attacked with the influenza, which brought on a disorder that kept him in a continual state of acute suffering, for nearly five years; and at length proved fatal to him, on the 10th of July, 1767. Although a man of strong muscular make, and great strength and activity of body, he had, for a long period, been subject to a spitting of blood on taking the least cold, and, through his whole life, to inflammatory fever, which he used to attribute to the too great care his parents took of him in his youth, and to their having had him regularly blooded twice a year; a practice which, in those days, was regarded as a great preservative of health.

Dr. Monro appears to have been held in high estimation, on account of his talents, both at home and abroad. He was an honorary member of the Royal Academy of Surgery, at Paris; member of the Royal Society of London; a director of the Bank of Scotland; a manager of many public charities; and an active member of several medical and literary societies. A collective edition of his works, with a memoir of his life prefixed, was published in 1781, by one of his sons. His Treatise on the Anatomy of the Bones passed through eight editions during his life; and at Paris, a folio translation of it, with splendid engravings, was produced, by the demonstrator to the Royal Academy of Sculpture and Painting. He had married, in 1725, the second daughter of Sir Donald Macdonald, Bart.; and two of his sons, Donald and Alexander, became eminent members of the medical profession.

The following character of him, by Lavater, who drew it from his portrait, without knowing who was the original, is said to have been singularly correct: "This man is incapable of giving offence to any one; and who could ever suffer himself, designedly, to offend him? He loves tranquillity, order, and simple elegance. He takes a clear view of the objects he examines; he thinks accurately; his ideas and his reasonings are always equally well followed up; his mind rejects all that is false or obscure. He gives with a liberal hand; he forgives with a generous heart; and takes delight in serving his fellow-creatures. You may safely depend on what he says, or what he promises. His sensibility never degenerates into weakness; he esteems

worth, find it where he may. He is not indifferent to the pleasures of life, but suffers not himself to be enervated by them. This is not what is usually denominated a great man; but he possesses a much more exalted character—he is the honour of humanity, and of his rank in life."

It is related of him, that, after the battle of Preston-Pans, he repaired to the field, for the purpose of assisting the wounded, many of whom he conveyed, in carriages, to Edinburgh, where he attended them with great assiduity and care. He also procured a pardon for some of the rebel officers; and drew up a memorial in behalf of Dr. Cameron, which, it is said, "would have persuaded the king to have spared his life, had it not been for certain information of some treasonable practices that were going on at the time he was apprehended; in which the doctor (Cameron) was suspected to be concerned."

ROBERT JAMES.

ROBERT JAMES, the son of a military officer, by a sister of Sir Robert Clarke, was born at Kinverston, in Staffordshire, in the year 1703, and completed his education at St. John's College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. M. After having practised, successively, at Sheffield, Lichfield, and Birmingham, he removed to London, and became a licentiate of the College of Physicians. In 1743, he published A Medicinal Dictionary, in three volumes, folio; in 1746, a Translation of Ramazzini's Treatise on the Diseases of Artificers, with an original Supplement; and, in 1751, A Dissertation upon Fevers, a work in which he earnestly recommended a certain medicine, since known by the name of James's Powders; an injudicious dose of which, taken without the knowledge of his medical attendants, is said to have proved fatal to the celebrated Dr. Goldsmith. By keeping the mode of preparing these powders a secret, and selling them himself, James excited the hostility of his professional brethren; one of whom, Dr. Battie, remarked, that he could not, as an honest man, prescribe James's alleged specific, without knowing the ingredients and their respective proportions.

So anxious was James to monopolize the profits of the discovery, which it has been asserted he bought of a German baron, named Schwanberg, that he not only obtained a patent for it, but resorted to the meanness and illegality of evading the condition on which exclusive privileges of selling new inventions are granted by the king to those with whom they originate,—namely, the enrolment of a clear specification of the materials and mode of preparation, in the Court of Chancery, for the ultimate benefit of the public at large. Dr. Pearson, in an elaborate paper, published in the eighty-first volume of the Philosophical Transactions, containing the result of a most laborious chemical inquiry into the composition of the powders, after positively stating that they cannot be prepared by following the directions of the specification, observes, that by calcining bone ashes, that is, phosphorated lime, with antimony, in a certain proportion, and afterwards exposing the mixture to a white heat, a compound may be formed containing the same ingredients, in the same proportion, and possessing the same chemical properties.

Besides the works already mentioned, Dr. James published The Practice of Physic, two volumes octavo, in 1746; A Treatise on Canine Madness, in 1760; and A Dispensatory, in 1764. He was also the author of A Short Treatise on the Disorders of Children, and A Vindication of the Fever Powder, which were posthumously published. He died at his house, in Bruton Street, on the 23rd of March, 1776, leaving several children. The editor of his Vindication states, that it was only part of a much larger tract, in which the writer had entered upon a full defence of his character and conduct against the violent attacks of his brethren of the faculty. He had received a diploma

of M. D. by royal mandamus, when the king visited Cambridge, in the year 1755.

In person, Dr. James was large and corpulent; in conversation, coarse; and, in general deportment, far from engaging. His intemperance frequently betrayed him into the commission of gross absurdities. On comparing the pulse of a patient with his own, quickened as it was by the stimulants he had swallowed, he would sometimes confound them together, and bluntly tax the sick person with being drunk. Such a blunder as this, it is, however, said, he was never in danger of committing early in the day; as, until after dinner, he always refrained from the bottle. Notwithstanding such powerful impediments to his advance, his scientific skill and literary powers procured him a high reputation, and great practice.

"No man brings more *mind* to his profession than James," was a remark made of him by Dr. Johnson, from whom he is said to have received some assistance in the production of his Medicinal Dictionary; which, says Chalmers, is, in effect, considered as a work highly honourable to the author, and retains its credit unimpaired, after the continued progress and improvements in medicine for several years.

SIR ALEXANDER DICK.

ALEXANDER, third son of Sir William Cunningham, of Caprington, by Dame Janet Dick, the only child and heiress of Sir James Dick, of Prestonfield, was born at the latter place, on the 23rd of October, 1703. After having studied for some time at the University of Edinburgh, he became a pupil of Boerhaave, at Leyden, where he took the degree of M. P. on the 31st of August, 1725, upon which occasion, the subject of his inaugural dissertation, was De Epilepsiâ. On the 23rd of January, 1727, he received a diploma of M. D. from the University of St. Andrew's; and on the 7th of November following, he was admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh.

Shortly afterwards he returned to the continent and made an extensive tour; during which, he assiduously prosecuted his medical studies, and, at the same time, greatly increased his previous acquaintance with classical literature, and antiquities. By the advice of a gentleman, named Hooke, with whom he became acquainted abroad, he, at length, determined on entering upon the practice of his profession; and, with that view, settled in Pembrokeshire, where, for a number of years, he appears to have enjoyed high reputation as a physician. On succeeding to the family baronetage and estate, in consequence of the death of his elder brother without issue, he assumed the surname of Dick, and relinquishing practice, retired to his native place, in Mid Lothian. He still, however, continued, with great zeal, the pursuit of medical knowledge; and acquired so much esteem among his professional cotemporaries, that, in 1756, and the six following years, he was unanimously chosen president of the Edinburgh College of Physicians; and would, it is said, have again been elected, had he not positively declined the proffered honour, to which, as he observed, so many others had, by their talents, a right to aspire. On retiring from the chair, he received the unprecedented honour of having his portrait hung up in the hall, as a testimony of gratitude for his exertions in promoting whatever was conducive to the interests or honour of the college.

He appears to have displayed great zeal in procuring a charter for the Royal Society of Edinburgh, of which, both before and after its incorporation, he was a remarkably active member. As a manager of the Royal Infirmary of the same city, his conduct is said to have merited much approbation; his chief object being to render the establishment of twofold utility: namely, as a medical school, and a hospital for the unfortunate. He bestowed great attention on the culture of rhubarb,

when it was first introduced to this country, by Dr. Mounsey, of Petersburgh; and, in 1774, produced a specimen of the plant, which procured him a gold medal from the Society of Arts.

Up to within a short period of his death, which occurred on the 10th of November, 1785, he is said to have been ardently engaged in projects of benevolence and utility. His character was certainly admirable. His great zeal and activity for the advancement of medical and general science, appear to have been equalled by his virtues in private life. His deportment was mild, and his disposition eminently benevolent: to the younger students in physic he was uniformly encouraging and communicative; and with the heads of the profession, a strenuous advocate for the adoption of every discovery or suggestion for alleviating the sufferings, or ameliorating the condition of mankind.

By his first wife, Sarah, the daughter of Alexander Dick, merchant in Edinburgh, one of his relatives, whom he married in April, 1736, he left two daughters; and by his second, Mary, daughter of David Butler, Esq. of Pembrokeshire, whom he married in 1762, three daughters and three sons.

JAMES PARSONS.

JAMES PARSONS was born at Barnstaple, in Devonshire, in the month of March, 1705; and, on the completion of his studies, at Dublin, became tutor to Lord Kingston; but, having an inclination for the medical profession, he proceeded to Paris, for the purpose of attending the lectures of Astruc, Dubois, Lemery, Jussieu, and other eminent professors; from whom he obtained such high testimonials of ability, that, on his removing to the university of Rheims, the degree of M. D. was immediately conferred on him. In July, 1736, he returned to his native country; and, soon after his arrival in London, was engaged to assist in the anatomical works of Dr. James Douglas. He also commenced practice, and soon acquired considerable reputation for his skill as an accoucheur.

In 1738, he became physician to St. Giles's Infirmary; and, in 1740, a fellow of the Royal Society, of which he was subsequently appointed assistant secretary for foreign correspondence. In 1751, he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians; and, about the same period, a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, with some of the most eminent of whom he had previously formed a close acquaintance. In 1767, he published an ingenious work, entitled, Remains of Japhet; being Historical Inquiries into the Affinity and Origin of the European Languages, in which he laboured to prove the descent of the inhabitants of this country from Gomer and Magog. He was also the author of some medical pieces, including Philosophical Observations on the Analogy between the Propagation of Animals and Vegetables, and numerous papers published in the Transactions of the Royal Society; the most important of which were, Lectures on Muscular Motion, in which he considered the muscular fibres as being tubular; Human Physiognomy Explained; and An Account of the Dissection of a Rhinoceros, with illustrative plates, from drawings executed by himself.

In 1769, he disposed of a great portion of his books, and a valuable collection of fossils, intending to retire from his profession, in which he had attained great eminence; and with the view of improving his health, proceeded to Bristol. In a short time, however, he returned to his former residence, in Red Lion Square, where he expired, on the 4th of April, 1770. He had married, in 1739, a Miss Elizabeth Reynolds, who bore him three children, all of whom died young. By his will, he requested that his funeral should not take place until his body displayed unequivocal marks of decomposition.

As a practitioner, he was judicious, and scrupulously honest in the statement of his opinions; to the sick poor particularly attentive; and to his medi-

cal brethren, courteous and communicative. His conversation is said to have been lively, but strictly decorous; and his moral character, in all respects, unimpeachable. For the purpose of combining improvement with conviviality, he gave weekly dinners to those among his acquaintance who were most distinguished for scientific acquirements and general ability. "The just ideas he had of the dignity of our profession," says Dr. Maty, "as well as the common links which ought to bind all its members, notwithstanding the differences of country, religion, or places of education, made him bear impatiently the shackles laid upon a great number of respectable practitioners; he wished, fondly wished, to see these broken; not with a view of empty honour and dangerous power, but as the only means of serving mankind more effectually,—checking the progress of designing men and illiterate practitioners, and diffusing, through the whole body, a spirit of emulation."

"The style of our friend's composition," observes the same writer, "was sufficiently clear in description, though in argument not so close as could have been wished. Full of his ideas, he did not always so dispose and connect them together, as to produce in the minds of his readers that conviction which was his own. He too much despised those additional graces which command attention when joined to learning, observation, and sound reasoning."

WILLIAM HEBERDEN.

WILLIAM HEBERDEN, a native of London, was born in 1710, and, in 1724, proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, of which, about six years after, he became a fellow. He then began to devote himself to medical pursuits; and, in 1739, after having taken the degree of M. D., settled as a physician, at Cambridge, where he practised for about ten years; during which time, he gave annual lectures on Materia Medica, to the university students, and printed An Essay on Mithridatium and Theriaca, containing an account of those medicaments, and intended to show the absurdity of employing "such a medley of discordant simples."

In 1746, he became a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; and, two years after, took up his abode in the metropolis, where he soon obtained an extensive practice; which, says one of his biographers, he conducted with great honour and liberality, and with a constant attention to the improvement of the art, at once adorning and extending the usefulness of his profession. In 1769, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in 1778, a foreign associate of the Royal Society of Medicine, at Paris.

At his suggestion, a periodical work was soon afterwards commenced, entitled, Medical Transactions of the Royal Society of Physicians; to which, among numerous other valuable communications, he contributed a paper On Angina Pectoris as an idiopathic Disease; and another, On the Distinguishing Symptoms of the Chicken-Pox and a Mild Small-Pox. He was also the author of several pieces published in the Philosophical Transactions, of some of the Athenian Letters, and many of the notes to Gray's edition of Hudibras; but the work which will transmit his name to posterity, is that entitled, Commentarii de Morborum Historiâ et Curatione. This production is said to have been the result of vast experience, and to have been prepared from notes, taken in the sick chamber, of the various peculiarities of disease; which, it is added, are detailed with perfect candour, and without any admixture of hypothesis. He completed it in 1782, but, having always intended it to be a posthumous publication, it did not appear until about twelve months after his death, which took place in the ninety-first year of his age, on the 17th of May, 1801, when it was printed, with an English translation from the author's own manuscript, by his son.

By the medical profession, it appears to have been received as an invaluable

legacy; and the celebrated Soemmering, on reprinting it in Germany, designated the author, in his preface, as Medicus vere Hippocrates. To this compliment, however, judging by the following extract from a letter written by Dr. Lettsom, in 1787, the subject of it would not have attached much value:—"Talking yesterday with Dr. Heberden, I was surprised to hear him say, he thought nothing of Hippocrates' worth knowing, and that nothing could be learnt from him. He quoted Sir John Pringle, that he would rather know what will be known two thousand years hence, than what was known two thousand years past."

Dr. Heberden was not less estimable for the amiable qualities of his heart, than celebrated for his professional talent and literary accomplishments. One of his biographers observes, that he retired to the grave without having contracted on his way a single particle of corruption; rich in the accumulated wisdom of age, and still richer in all the innocence of youth. He was the friend and patron of all whose merit or necessities attracted his notice. For Dr. Sutherland, a practitioner of more talent than popularity, he procured the appointment of physician to the queen, a situation which his own extensive practice prevented him from accepting. His piety was not inferior to his liberality; and he gave an united example of both, in paying the widow of Dr. Conyers Middleton £50 more than had been offered her by a publisher, for a sceptical work, written by her husband, which he purchased for the sole purpose of committing to the flames. The expression of his countenance was calm and elevated, his manner courteous and endearing, and his general deportment, it is said, "that of a Christian and a gentleman." His commentaries have lately been incorporated, by Professor Friedlaender, of Halle, into a Leipsic edition of Latin medical classics.

By his wife, Mary, daughter of W. Woolaston, Esq., whom he married in 1760, Dr. Heberden had eight children, of whom only two survived him.

THOMAS LAURENCE.

THOMAS LAURENCE, son of a captain in the navy, was born at Westminster, in the year 1711, and received the rudiments of education at Southampton, whence he proceeded, in 1727, to Trinity College, Oxford. On the completion of his university studies, he removed to the metropolis, for the purpose of attending the anatomical lectures of Dr. Frank Nicholls, and obtaining a practical knowledge of surgery, at St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1740, after having become acquainted with Dr. Bathurst, Dr. Johnson, and other eminent men, he returned to Oxford, where he took the degree of M. D., and obtained the appointment of anatomical reader, on the resignation of Dr. Nicholls. He subsequently delivered several courses of lectures in London; first, at his residence in Lincoln's Inn Fields, and afterwards at a house in Essex Street, to which he had removed on his marriage with a Miss Chauncy, in 1744, during which year, he was elected a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians; all the lectures instituted by which, he read in succession; and so highly were his talents valued by the council, that, on their publication of the works of Harvey, he was employed to write the author's life in Latin, and presented with a hundred guineas for the performance.

About 1750, he discontinued his anatomical lectures, in consequence, it is said, of the rivalship of John Hunter, who, coming about this time to London, caused the secession of many of his pupils, who were prejudiced against him, on account of his personal defects; the most prominent of which appears to have been a convulsive motion of the countenance, which gave pain to the beholder, and drew off all attention from the lecturer's discourse. He now applied himself to the general exercise of his profession, and notwithstanding severe fits of deafness, to which he was subject, soon rose high in the estimation

of his patients, whose number, however, was by no means adequate to his merits.

In 1756, he published a medical dissertation, entitled, De Hydrope; in the following year, Prælectiones Medicæ; and, in 1759, De Naturâ Musculorum Prælectiones Tres. In the last mentioned year, he became an elect, and, in 1767, president of the College of Physicians, an office which he continued to hold until 1773. About this time, Dr. Johnson addressed to him a Latin consolatory ode,—his favourite son having, to his deep regret, determined on going to sea. In 1780, he was still further afflicted by the loss of his wife; and his health beginning to decline, he retired to Canterbury, where he died, of a paralytic affection, on the 6th of June, 1783.

The biographers of Dr. Laurence seem to differ about the degree of eminence to which he attained; one asserts that "it was his misfortune to fail;" another, that "he practised with very high reputation;" and a third, that "his practice was very considerable." All, however, give him credit for great skill, integrity, piety, and learning. Croker, in his edition of Boswell's Life of Johnson, speaks of him as "the learned and worthy Dr. Laurence, whom Dr. Johnson respected and loved as his physician and friend." In person he was by no means prepossessing; and he is described as having had "a vacuity of countenance very unfavourable to an opinion of his learning or sagacity." He was fond of music, and played well on the violoncello. He frequently amused himself with making models of ships, in a manner, it is said, that proved he was well skilled in naval architecture. His dissertation, De Hydrope, has received the approbation of the highest medical authorities, though many charge him with being too much addicted to the principles of the Stahlians. It is probable that he derived his notions from his master, Dr. Nicholls, whom Sir James Stonhouse, one of his pupils, represents as "a professed deist, and fond of instilling pernicious principles into the minds of his pupils."

By his wife, he had six sons, of whom one became a King's Bench judge, and three daughters; but it does not appear how many of his children survived him.

JOHN FOTHERGILL.

JOHN FOTHERGILL, whose parents were members of the Society of Friends, was born at his father's estate, at Carrend, near Richmond, in Yorkshire, on the 8th of March, 1712. In early life, he was placed under the care of his maternal grandfather, Thomas Hough, a resident of Frodsham, in Cheshire, by whom he was entered at the grammar-school of that town; which, in 1724, he quitted, for a seminary under the superintendence of the Society of Friends, at Sedburg, in his native county. After going through his school education with great industry and talent, he was, in 1788, apprenticed to Mr. Bartlett, an eminent apothecary, at Bradford, in Yorkshire, and soon acquired such a knowledge of the business, that he was permitted to visit and prescribe for his master's patients.

At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he removed to Edinburgh, and studied under Doctors Monro, Alston, Rutherford, Sinclair, and Plummer; the first of whom highly esteemed him, and entertained so favourable an opinion of his talents, that he made him a flattering request to prolong his stay at the university, and qualify himself for practising as a physician. At this period, it was his custom to translate into Latin those lectures which were delivered in English, and then carefully to compare them with the opinions of the greatest medical authorities, both ancient and modern.

He took the degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, in 1736; and, in the following year, printed his thesis, De Emeticorum Usu in variis Morbis Tractandis, which now holds a distinguished place in the Thesaurus Medicus of Dr. Smellie.

Notwithstanding the high opinion

entertained of him by the Edinburgh professors, the natural modesty of Dr. Fothergill would not allow him to commence his medical career, while he considered himself as knowing little more than the theory of surgery and anatomy; he, therefore, removed to London, and attended, with unremitting industry, the lectures and practice of St. Thomas's Hospital, where, on many occasions, his opinion was received, by his seniors, with flattering respect. In 1740, he accompanied some friends to the principal towns in Flanders, of which, on his return, he communicated an account to Dr. Cumming, in a letter written in elegant Latin. At the latter part of the same year, he commenced practice in White Hart Court, Gracechurch Street; but, for some years, his chief employment appears to have been among the humbler classes of society.

In 1746, he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians; and, in 1748, he became very generally known and employed, in consequence of his publication of An Account of the Sore Throat attended with Ulcers; a disease of which the children of several persons of distinction had then lately died. This work went quickly through several editions; it was also translated into French, and other continental languages, and had the effect of introducing the mode of treatment by antiseptics, in lieu of the almost invariable use of antiphlogistic means in every species of angina. In 1751, he commenced a monthly report of the weather, and the state of disease in London, which he continued to communicate to the Gentleman's Magazine for several years. In 1754, he was nominated an honorary member of the Edinburgh College of Physicians; and, in the following year, purchased an estate at Upton, in Essex, containing, in garden ground alone, between five and six acres of land. Here, at a vast expense, he collected, from all parts of the world, every plant which appeared to him to be useful in medicine or manufactures, or was conspicuous for its rarity or beauty. The number of species of plants or shrubs, in the open ground, was estimated at about three thousand; and in the hot-houses and green-houses, at no less than three thousand four hundred. After the establishment of this splendid botanical garden, the best stored and most extensive then existing in the known world, the celebrated Linnæus, in compliment to Fothergill's zeal and talent, denominated a plant, of the class polyandria digynia, by the name Fothergilla; and, on the completion of the great botanical work, by Miller, which had been begun and finished under Dr. Fothergill's patronage, it was respectfully inscribed to him; but the dedication was afterwards cancelled, at his express solicitation; for he considered dedications, in general, to be more productive of envy to the patron than benefit to the author.

In 1763, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in the summer of 1765, he took a lease of Lea Hall, near Middlewich, in Cheshire, to which he, thenceforth, regularly retired, from Midsummer to Michaelmas, in order to obtain some respite from the excessive fatigue of his vast practice. During these periodical visits to the country, it was his custom to attend, once a week, at an inn, in Middlewich, where he gave advice, gratis. In 1767, he removed to Harpur Street, and considerably enlarged the circle of his practice; the profits of which, it is said, at length amounted to £7,000 a year.

During the greater part of his life, he had enjoyed good health; but, in November, 1778, he suffered severely from a disorder, which he erroneously believed to be irregular gout; from this he recovered, after a short confinement; but it returned again at the latter part of 1780, and terminated his existence on the 28th of December, in that year. A few days before his death, he said to Dr. Lettsom, with great calmness, although in a state of acute suffering, "I am aware of the approaching termination of my life; I hope I have not lived in vain, but, in some degree, to answer the end of my creation, by sacrificing interested considerations and ease to the good of my fellow-creatures." His body was interred at the Friends' burial-ground, at Winchmore Hill; his funeral being attended by a great number of persons, many of whom had travelled upwards of a hundred miles to pay this last tribute of respect to his memory. He

died worth upwards of £80,000. By his will, he directed that his collection of shells, and other objects of natural history, should be offered, at £500 less than its estimated value, to Dr. Hunter, who purchased it for £1,200. Some years previously to his death, he had become a member of the American Philosophical Society, as well as foreign associate of the Royal Medical Society of Paris, and of other scientific institutions on the continent.

In person, Dr. Fothergill was delicately formed; and his features are described as having been particularly expressive. His address was conciliatory, and his society, it is said, delightful. His habits appear to have been singularly temperate and discreet; and his general qualities of mind and heart particularly admirable. In a letter to Franklin, he declared that he wished to follow his business, because it was his duty, rather than his interest; and, in a communication to the same eminent character, Fothergill is thus spoken of by Lettsom:—"If we may estimate the goodness of a man by his disposition to do good, and his constant endeavours and success in doing it, I can hardly conceive that a better man has ever existed."

From among a mass of anecdotes illustrative of the excellence of his disposition, the following are selected:—While negotiating for the purchase of a fine piece of land, on the Surrey side of the Thames, which he considered well adapted for a botanical garden, he abruptly broke off the treaty, on finding that the tenant at will, a man with a large family, would be ruined, if ejected, observing that he should be a villain to gratify himself at the expense of another. It is added, that, to make amends for the alarm which he had occasioned to the tenant by his proposals for purchasing, he presented him with the amount which he was to have given for the property.

Having been consulted by a curate, whose wife and five children had been at once attacked by an epidemic fever, he not only visited, and, by unremitting care, succeeded in restoring them to health, but presented the poor divine, whose salary amounted to no more than £50 per annum, with, to a man in such circumstances, a most handsome donation.

To Captain Carver, the author of a book of travels, who, at length, fell a victim to his delicacy in not applying for further relief, he frequently afforded pecuniary as well as medical assistance; and when Dr. Knight, librarian to the British Museum, after having lost all his property by mining speculations, told Fothergill that a thousand pounds would make him a happy man, the doctor exclaimed, "Say'st thou so?—then I will have the pleasure of making thee happy;" and immediately presented him with the sum he had mentioned.

To him, the school at Ackworth, for the children of Quakers, owes its existence; and, in the year 1767, a period of great scarcity, he matured a plan for the supply of fish to the poor at a cheap rate, by bringing it to London by land carriage, and disposing of it at a small loss, to be made good from a fund raised for the purpose, to which he was the chief contributor.

Like every other man, he possessed some infirmities. While at Edinburgh, he gave great offence by walking up the high street naked to the waist, denouncing God's vengeance on the inhabitants. To this circumstance, which is the more remarkable from the general steady and unobtrusive tenor of his conduct, allusion was made, in a pamphlet published by Dr. Taylor, which caused him so much uneasiness, that he bought up and destroyed as many copies as he could obtain. About the year 1773, he again subjected himself to censure, by the part which he took against Dr. Leeds, a member of the Society of Friends, who had been brought up to the trade of a brush maker, without the advantage of a liberal education, but, possessing great natural abilities, had devoted himself to study; and, having gone through the medical classes at Edinburgh, with remarkable assiduity, in due time had received his degree. On being appointed physician to the London Hospital, it is said, a report was spread abroad, that he was not competently learned for the post he had undertaken; and the College of Physicians summoning him to pass his examination, he perceived so much prejudice had been entertained against him, that he declined to attend their requisition, and,

soon after, resigned his post. Deprived of the means of gaining his living, and learning that Dr. Fothergill had used expressions to his disadvantage, he lodged a complaint against him before his own society. A reference to five persons, approved by all the parties, followed; and three of them awarded £500 to be paid to Dr. Leeds by Dr. Fothergill, as damages. Though a submission to the determination of the arbitrators had been solemnly agreed to, Dr. Fothergill refused to pay the money awarded; and, contrary to his religious principles, and the sentiments of many of his friends, it is remarked, had recourse to Westminster Hall, to relieve him from the penalty, which, the forms of law not having been strictly observed, he succeeded in evading, but with some loss of reputation; and his unfortunate opponent, shortly afterwards, died of vexation.

In addition to the productions already mentioned, Dr. Fothergill published, in 1745, a letter to Dr. Mead, "on the means of recovering a person dead in appearance;" which, thirty years afterwards, was, in some degree, instrumental to the formation of the Royal Humane Society. He also, anonymously, contributed the eighth, tenth, and seventeenth articles to the fourth volume of Medical Observations and Enquiries; and some other papers, tending to the improvement of the metropolis. He originated a method of generating and preserving ice in the West Indies; expended upwards of £1,000 in bringing out a completely new translation of the Bible, by Anthony Purver, a Quaker, who had been formerly a mechanic; employed a painter of natural history, at Leeds, and two ingenious artists, qualified to collect plants, one at the Cape of Good Hope, and the other on the Alps; and not only patronised, but wrote the preface to, an account of a voyage to the South Seas, by Sidney Parkinson.

WILLIAM CULLEN.

WILLIAM CULLEN was born at Lanark, in Scotland, in the year 1712; and, after having received a common school education, was apprenticed to a surgeon and apothecary at Glasgow. On the expiration of his indentures, he made several voyages to the East Indies, in the capacity of surgeon, on board a merchant-vessel; and, subsequently settled, as a medical practitioner, at Hamilton, where the celebrated William Hunter went to reside with him, in the year 1737. Being equally desirous of improvement, they agreed, that each should, in turn, pass a winter at some university, while the other remained at Hamilton, to conduct the business which Cullen had established. The latter, accordingly, proceeded to Edinburgh, where his progress was so rapid, that he soon became capable of communicating valuable instruction to others. Hunter at length proceeded to London, and there entered into such arrangements with Dr. Douglas, that the plan which he had previously settled with Cullen, of forming a permanent partnership, was necessarily abandoned.

The abilities of Cullen soon afterwards procured him the favourable notice of the Dukes of Argyle and Hamilton. In 1746, he took his degree of M. D. and became lecturer on chemistry at the University of Glasgow, to which city he had previously removed. In 1751, he succeeded to the regius professorship of medicine; and, in 1756, accepted an invitation to take the chemical chair, at the University of Edinburgh; which, in 1766, having previously been appointed professor of materia medica, and being, in that year, nominated one of the lecturers on the theory and practice of physic, he resigned to Dr. Black. On the death of his coadjutor, Dr. Gregory, in pursuance of an arrangement which they had made on their taking the medical professorship in coparcenery, for the purpose of avoiding a contested election, he entered into sole possession of the chair. He continued his lectures, which are said to have been

very influential, on the state of opinion among medical men, as to the science of physic,—practising, at the same time, with great success,—until within a few months of his decease. This event occurred on the 5th of February, 1790. He had married, while at Hamilton, a young lady named Johnstone, the daughter of a clergyman, who died in 1786, leaving a numerous family.

In private life, Dr. Cullen is described as having been remarkably amiable; and his manners were at once so impressive and engaging, that, as a physician, he not only obtained the confidence, but frequently acquired the lasting esteem of his patients. To his pupils, who were very numerous, he was encouraging, benignant, and most assiduous in communicating knowledge; and, even to such of his medical brethren as attacked his doctrines with decided asperity, courteous and forbearing.

His published works consist of Lectures on the Materia Medica; Synopsis Nosologiæ Practicæ, containing the nosologies of Sauvages, Linnæus, Vogel, Sagar, and Macbride, as well as his own; a small tract on the recovery of persons apparently drowned; and other minor pieces, besides his great work, entitled First Lines of the Practice of Physic, which met with a most gratifying reception, and still retains its original celebrity. He rendered himself eminently conspicuous by his complete refutation of the specious theory of Boerhaave, on the humoral pathology. His doctrines, which he appears to have founded on an enlarged view of the principles laid down in the Solidum Vivens of Frederick Hoffmann, were, however, attacked with great violence, but little effect, by Doctor John Brown, who had, at one time, been his pupil.

PERCIVAL POTT.

PERCIVAL POTT was born in Threadneedle Street, London, on the 26th of December, 1713. His father having died when he was but two years of age, leaving a widow, in indifferent circumstances, he was educated at a school at Darne, in Kent, at the expense, and under the direction, of Dr. Wilcox, Bishop of Rochester, who was a distant relation of his mother. He very early evinced so strong a predilection for the study of surgery, that all the persuasions of his friends were unavailing to induce him to enter the church, in which he had considerable prospect of preferment; and, accordingly, in 1729, he was bound apprentice to Mr. Nourse, one of the surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. The study of anatomy was, at that time, very little cultivated in London, and Mr. Nourse, whose school was held at London House, Aldersgate Street, was one of the few surgeons who gave lectures upon that science. Such was the diligence of Pott, both in attending these lectures, and performing his duties at the hospital, where he had ample opportunities of studying the nature and progress of diseases, that, in a short time, he was employed, by his master, in preparing the subjects for demonstration.

At the conclusion of his apprenticeship, in 1726, he settled, with his mother, in Fenchurch Street, and very quickly obtained considerable practice; in 1744, he was elected assistant-surgeon, and, in 1749, one of the principal surgeons of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Even during the years of his apprenticeship, he had shewn a great antipathy to the absurd practice, then common, of using painful escharotic dressings to wounds, but his arguments and remonstrances on the subject were treated with contempt; now, however, that he had become one of the surgeons of the hospital, he carried into effect his enlightened views, which consisted in trusting, in the first instance, to the natural process and powers of healing, before recourse was had to violent remedies.

During the life of his mother, for whom he entertained the most enthusiastic affection, he determined not

to contract any matrimonial engagement; but, upon her demise, which happened in 1746, he married a daughter of Mr. Robert Cruttenden, and removed to Bow Lane, where he carried on his profession with increased success. In the month of January, 1756, while on a visit to a patient, in Kent Street, Southwark, he was thrown from his horse, and received a compound fracture of the leg. This event produced, perhaps, one of the most extraordinary instances of coolness and prudence on record: aware of the danger of rough and injudicious treatment, he would not suffer himself to be raised from the pavement, but sent a messenger for two chairmen from Westminster, the nearest place whence they could be obtained; whose poles, when they arrived, he directed them to nail to a door, which he had purchased in the interim, on which he was then carefully placed, and borne to his residence in Watling Street, near St. Paul's, whither he had, some time before, removed. A consultation was immediately called, and amputation of the limb was resolved on; but, upon the suggestion of Mr. Nourse, who soon after entered the room, a successful attempt to save the limb was made. This accident confined Mr. Pott to his house for several weeks; during which he conceived, and partly executed, his Treatise on Ruptures.

In 1757, he published an account of the hernia congenita, a disease then but little understood. This produced a paper from Dr. William Hunter, in the Medical Commentaries, wherein he claimed the merit of a prior discovery; to which Mr. Pott replied, with great urbanity, in the second edition of his Treatise on Ruptures, the first of which had appeared in 1756. In 1758, he published an Essay on Fistula Lachrymalis, which led to the discontinuance of an excruciating operation, by the actual cautery, recommended by Cheselden. In 1760, he produced a most elaborate and luminous dissertation on injuries of the head, in which he arranged the symptoms of each particular species of injury, and pointed out the appropriate means of relief, with admirable perspicuity. Two years after, he published, Practical Remarks on the Hydrocele, &c. as a supplement to his general Treatise on Ruptures.

In 1764, he was elected F. R. S.; on which occasion, he presented a paper to the society, inserted in the fifty-fifth volume of the Philosophical Transactions, on a remarkable case of hernia. In the following year, he produced his Treatise on a certain species of Fistula; for the removal of which, he recommended an operation, that, from its simplicity, as Sir J. Earle, in his edition of Pott's works remarks, "can only be valued by those who are acquainted with the severities till then practised in this country, and even now continued in some others." About this time, he instituted a course of lectures on surgery, with a view of directing students to the proper objects of their inquiry; in which he took vast pains to impress upon the minds of his hearers, that the prevention of the necessity of operations should be the first consideration of a surgeon. In 1768, he appended, to a new edition of his treatise On Injuries to which the Head is liable from External Violence, what he termed, A Few General Remarks; which, however, although completed in a fortnight, embodied a complete system on fractures and dislocations.

In 1769, he removed to Lincoln's Inn Fields; and, about three years after, published his account of an improved method of passing the seton, so as not to rub or injure the gland; a production on which he bestowed great pains, but with which he was never perfectly satisfied. In 1775, appeared his Chirurgical Observations relative to the Cataract, the Polypus of the Nose, &c. a work which formed an important addition to his former elaborate productions.

In 1777, on the retirement of Sir Cæsar Hawkins, he removed to Hanover Square, and engaged in more active professional occupation than ever; notwithstanding which, he found time to compose A Treatise on the Necessity of Amputation in certain Cases, in answer to a work of M. Bilguer, surgeon in the Prussian army, in which the impropriety of amputation in almost every case had been maintained, and to another, by Tissot, Sur L'Inutilité de L'Amputation des Membres. In

1779, he published his Remarks on the Palsy of the Lower Limbs, frequently found to accompany a particular curvature of the spine; in which he treated his subject with doubts and surmises; but, in 1783, finding all his opinions and speculations confirmed by experience, he produced his further remarks on that deplorable malady; in which he gave a complete description of the complaint,—then so little understood, that those who suffered from it, were allowed, as an inevitable consequence, to languish in deformity until they died,—and proposed a new and efficacious method of arresting its ravages.

In 1786, he was made an honorary fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons in Edinburgh, being, as the president observed on the occasion, "the first gentleman of the faculty they had thought proper to bestow the honour on;" and on the 9th of September, in the following year, he received a similar mark of distinction from the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland. In July, 1787, he resigned the office of surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, which he used to say he had served, man and boy, for half a century. Towards the close of 1788, he took a severe cold, the symptoms of which were, a few days after, greatly aggravated by too early a return to his professional avocations. The next morning, on being asked how he found himself, he replied, after some effort at recollection, "My mind has a great propensity to aberration; and I find myself much inclined to talk nonsense, unless I studiously collect my thoughts and fix them." As the disorder advanced, he became clearer in his perception; and on the day previous to his death, which took place on the 22nd of December, 1788, being then sensible of his danger, he observed, "My lamp is almost extinguished; I hope it has burned for the benefit of others." He was buried in Aldermary Church, in Bow Lane, where a tablet, erected to his memory, bears an inscription composed by his son, the Rev. Joseph Holden Pott, Archdeacon of St. Albans. A complete edition of his works, with a biographical memoir prefixed, was published by his son-in-law, Sir J. Earle, in 1790.

This celebrated man, to whom, in addition to his valuable works, the profession is indebted for the invention of many new instruments, and the improvement of others, was eminently distinguished by coolness, energy, promptitude of decision, humanity of treatment, and remarkable delicacy as a practitioner; by candour and courtesy to those with whom he differed; and by scrupulous accuracy, elegance of style, and perspicuity of reasoning, as a medical writer. His mildness and modesty procured him the general esteem of his professional brethren, to whom it is said he was ever ready to give the benefit of his advice, when consulted by any of them, as he appears to have frequently been, in cases of unusual difficulty.

ROBERT WHYTT.

ROBERT WHYTT, the son of a Scotch advocate, was born at Edinburgh, on the 6th of September, 1714. On the completion of his school education, he went to the University of St. Andrew's, and there took the degree of M.A. He studied medicine under the earliest and most eminent professors of the Edinburgh school; and, after having attended the principal medical teachers at Paris and Leyden, received his degree of M.D. at Rheims, in 1736; during which year he obtained a similar honour at St. Andrew's.

In 1737, he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians at Edinburgh, and commenced practice in that city. In 1738, he was made a fellow of the college; and, in 1746, succeeded Dr. Sinclair, as medical professor to the university, in which capacity, he is said to have displayed abilities fully equal to the expectations his fame had excited. He was particularly distinguished for the ingenuity with which he detected the errors, whilst acknowledging the general excellence, of Boerhaave, whose Institutions he explained

and illustrated with singular success; and "the opinions he himself proposed," it is remarked, "were delivered and enforced with such acuteness of invention, such display of facts, and force of argument, as could rarely fail to gain universal assent from his numerous auditors."

In 1752, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in 1756, on the resignation of Dr. Rutherford, who then filled the practical chair, he increased his academical labours, by carrying on, in conjunction with Drs. Monro, senior, and Cullen, the clinical lectures in the Royal Infirmary, an arrangement of great advantage to the university. In 1761, he was appointed first physician to the king in Scotland; and, in the following year, commenced a series of lectures, entirely on a new model, his previous opinions having been changed by a perusal of the Institutiones Pathologiæ of Gaubius. By this time, his practice had become very extensive; foreigners of the highest eminence courted his correspondence, and there was scarcely a physician of celebrity in the British empire, who did not consult him. In 1764, he was chosen president of the Royal College of Physicians, at Edinburgh. In the following year his health began to decline, and a complication of chronical ailments, aggravated by the deaths of many of his children, terminated his existence on the 15th of April, 1766.

Dr. Whytt was equally eminent as an author, a practitioner, and a lecturer. In the latter capacity, he is said to have become particularly conspicuous, not only for his profound acquaintance with the medical art, but for the remarkable elegance of his composition, and the skill with which he adapted the Latin tongue to the elucidation of his subjects. He contributed several papers to the Philosophical Transactions, the Medical Essays, the Medical Observations, the Physical and Literary Essays, and the Edinburgh Medical Essays: the most important of these productions (thirteen of which were eventually collected and published, in one volume, quarto) appear to have been, an essay On the Vital and other Involuntary Motions of Animals; another On the Virtues of Lime Water and Soap; and Observations on the Nature, Causes, and Cure of those Disorders which are commonly called Nervous, Hypochondriac, and Hysteric. His last work, entitled, Observations on the Dropsy of the Brain, was printed about two years after his death.

He was twice married: first, to Miss Robertson, sister of General Robertson, governor of New York, by whom he had two children, both of whom died young; and, secondly, to a lady named Balfour, who bore him fourteen, eight of whom, with their mother, died in his life-time. He is described as having been "a most excellent man."

WILLIAM HUNTER.

WILLIAM HUNTER, the seventh child of John and Agnes Hunter, was born on a small estate belonging to his father, called Long Calderwood, at Kilbride, in the county of Lanark, on the 23rd of May, 1718. In 1732, he was sent to the University of Glasgow, where he studied divinity for about five years, his friends intending him for the church; but, on account of his repugnance to some of the articles of faith, he at length abandoned his theological pursuits, and commenced the study of medicine. In 1737, he went to reside with, and assist, Dr. Cullen, who was then established at Hamilton; and, in 1741, after having attended the lectures of Dr. Alexander Monro, and other eminent professors, at Edinburgh, proceeded to London. Immediately on his arrival, he presented a letter of introduction, which he had brought with him from Mr. Foules, an eminent printer, at Glasgow, to Dr. Douglas, who being at that time engaged on an elaborate work upon the bones, in which he required aid, engaged Hunter to assist him in dissecting.

Shortly afterwards he became a pupil at St. George's Hospital, under Wilkie

and Nichols, and began to attend the lectures of Dr. Desaguliers on experimental philosophy. In 1743, he contributed a paper On the Structure and Diseases of the Cartilages, to the forty-second volume of the Philosophical Transactions, in which he shewed that, contrary to the opinion which had previously been entertained, they were composed of short perpendicular fibres, "like the pile of velvet, its fibres rising up from the bone, as the silky threads of that rise from the woven cloth or basis." In 1746, he was engaged to succeed Dr. Sharpe, as lecturer on surgery to a society of naval surgeons, from whom, for his first course, he received seventy guineas, the largest sum he had then ever possessed; but which was reduced in a short time, through his liberality, to so small an amount, that he had not sufficient left to advertise his second course, which he was, therefore, compelled to postpone. This circumstance, however, he did not regret, as, though it exposed him to a temporary inconvenience, it taught him to be more prudent in future.

He became a member of the College of Surgeons, in 1747; and, early in the next year, he went to Leyden, where the splendid anatomical preparations of Albinus inspired him with admiration, and a desire to emulate their excellence. Shortly after his return to England, he commenced practice, chiefly in the obstetrical branch of the profession, and on account of his great success, soon became surgeon-accoucheur to the Middlesex and British Lying-in Hospitals. In 1750, he obtained the degree of M.D. from the University of Glasgow, and commenced his career as a physician. Shortly after, he visited his native place, and while riding, one day, in the neighbourhood, with Cullen, on the latter observing how conspicuous Long Calderwood appeared, he exclaimed, "If I live, it shall be still more conspicuous!"

In 1755, he became one of the physicians of the British Lying-in Hospital; on the 30th of September, 1756, a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians; and, soon afterwards, a member of the Medical Society, in whose Observations and Inquiries appeared, among various other productions from his pen, a valuable paper, entitled, History of an Aneurism of the Aorta. In 1762, he published his Medical Commentaries: in a supplement to the first part of which, he vindicated his claim, in opposition that of Dr. Alexander Monro, (secundus) of Edinburgh, and others, to some professional discoveries, principally as to the origin and uses of the lymphatics; the possibility of injecting the epididymis, and the excretory ducts of the lachrymal gland.

In 1762, he was consulted by Queen Charlotte during her pregnancy, and two years after, he became physician-extraordinary to her majesty. About this time, his pupil, Mr. William Hewson, began to assist at his lectures, and shortly afterwards, was admitted his associate; but some disagreement eventually occurred, which ended in their separation; and Dr. Hunter then obtained the assistance of Mr. Cruickshank. In 1767, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; to which, in 1768, he communicated his Observations on the Bones, commonly supposed to be Elephants' Bones, which had been found near the river Ohio, in America; and subsequently, Remarks on some Bones found in the Rock of Gibraltar. In the last mentioned year, he was elected a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries; and on the institution of the Royal Academy of Arts, the king appointed him to the professorship of anatomy, an office in which he is said to have proved, by his ready adaptation of the science of anatomy to the purposes of painting and sculpture, the vigour of his genius, and the deep resources of his mind.

Having amassed considerable wealth by his practice, he proposed, in 1765, to expend £7,000 in the erection of an anatomical theatre, and to found a perpetual professorship, if government would grant a site for the purpose; on failing to obtain which, he purchased a piece of ground in Great Windmill Street, where he built an amphitheatre and museum, as well as a spacious house, to which he removed in 1770. The museum was at first fitted up with the specimens of human and comparative anatomy, of which he had previously been in possession; but to these, he gradually added various celebrated collections, purchased at a great expense, among others that of Dr. Fothergill; a great number of fossils; a splendid cabinet of coins and medals; and, accord-

ing to Dr. Harwood, the most magnificent treasure of Greek and Latin books, that had been accumulated since the days of Mead. The value of his collection was also greatly increased by presents from his medical friends, and it soon became known throughout Europe, as well on account of the liberality of its regulations, as its intrinsic worth to men of science and scholars. The munificent founder had, it appears, in his zeal to render it as complete as possible, been betrayed into the expenditure of a considerable sum beyond what he had originally destined for the purpose. This sum he had taken from the funds which he had set apart to ensure his independence in the decline of life, and he used to remark, that he never was perfectly easy until he had replaced it.

In 1775, he published his most celebrated and splendid work, entitled, The History of the Human Gravid Uterus, illustrated by thirty-four large plates. In 1780, he became involved in a painful controversy with regard to the functions of the placenta, the credit of the discovery of which, Dr. Hunter, and his brother John, appear to have respectively claimed. In the last-mentioned year he was elected a foreign associate of the Royal Medical Society, at Paris; in 1781, on the demise of Dr. Fothergill, president of the Society of Physicians; and in 1782, foreign associate of the French Academy of Sciences. He continued his arduous avocations, as a practitioner and lecturer, until the spring of 1783, when, having imprudently, and contrary to the advice of his friends, risen from bed, to which he had for some time been confined by a fit of the gout, in order to deliver a discourse, he was attacked with paralysis, and soon became conscious that his end was approaching. In his last hours, he displayed the most perfect resignation; and said, shortly before his decease, which took place on the 30th of March, 1783, "If I had strength enough to hold a pen, I would write how easy and pleasant a thing it is to die."

As a medical practitioner, an anatomist, and a lecturer, Dr. Hunter obtained and deserved extraordinary reputation. His discourses were clear, convincing, and admirably illustrated; and his power of winning the confidence of his patients is said to have been so great, that even when he appeared more than usually doubtful of success, they placed the most implicit reliance on his skill. In person, he was rather below the middle size, slender, and well made; and in deportment remarkably modest and engaging. Although munificent in his encouragement of literature and science, he was so economical as often to appear parsimonious in his private expenses. He expended upwards of £70,000 in the formation of his museum; which, on his decease, he bequeathed to his nephew, Dr. Baillie, for thirty years, directing that, at the end of that period, it should be removed to the University of Glasgow. Besides the productions already mentioned, he was the author of Two Introductory Lectures to his anatomical course, posthumously published, and of some descriptive anatomical details of the figures in his work on the Gravid Uterus, which were completed and printed by Dr. Baillie, in 1794.

RICHARD BROCKLESBY.

RICHARD BROCKLESBY, the son of Quaker parents, was born at Minehead, in Somersetshire, on the 11th of August, 1722, and educated at Ballytore, in the north of Ireland. He commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh, whence, about the year 1745, he removed to Leyden, where he took his degree of M. D. giving, for his inaugural thesis, Dissertatio de Salivâ sanâ et morbosâ. In 1746, he published an essay On the Mortality of Horned Cattle, and commenced the practice of physic in Broad Street, London; where, however, he gained but little by his profession, and partly subsisted upon a small allowance made to him by his father. In 1751, he became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, in London, of which he was elected a fellow on the

25th of June, 1756, having, in the interim, obtained the honorary degree of M. D. from the University of Dublin. Some time after, he was admitted, *ad eundem*, a member of the University of Cambridge. In October, 1758, on the recommendation of several of his professional friends, he was appointed, by Lord Barrington, physician to the forces in Germany, where he remained on duty until the peace. In 1764, he published Economical and Medical Observations, tending to the Improvement of Medical Hospitals; and, soon after, settled in Norfolk Street, Strand, where he rapidly acquired an extensive practice, and became intimately acquainted with some of the most celebrated statesmen and literary characters of the day.

About the year 1765, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, which, at his suggestion, founded a professorship of chemistry, at its establishment, at Woolwich. In 1794, the infirmities of age compelled him to restrict his practice to a small circle of his most intimate friends: at the same time, he resigned his half-pay in the army, retaining, however, the appointment of physician-general to the royal regiment of artillery and corps of engineers, which had been, a short time before, presented to him. On the 11th of December, 1797, after having visited the widow of his friend Burke, and passed a cheerful evening with his nephews, Mr. Beeby and Dr. Young, he complained of fatigue, while retiring to rest, and had been in bed only a few minutes when he calmly expired. In addition to the pieces already mentioned, he was the author of two papers in the Philosophical Transactions, one of which was entitled An Account of a Poisonous Root, lately found mixed with Gentian, and the other, Experiments on Cutting the Tendons in different Animals; A Dissertation on the Music of the Ancients; Horatio Harveiana, published in 1760; Experiments relative to the Analysis of Seltzer Water, printed in Medical Observations; and a few other professional papers.

Although of a remarkably mild and amiable disposition, he quarrelled and fought a duel, in which, however, neither party was injured, with Dr. Elliott. It was a saying of his, that "he never suffered himself to have a want that was not accommodable to his fortune;" and the prudence with which he managed his finances, exposed him to a charge of parsimony: this, however, seems to have been groundless; for he was charitable to the poor, liberal in the conduct of his household, and generous, as well as delicate, in relieving the necessities of his friends. He granted small annuities to several destitute widows; presented Burke with £1,000, on an occasion when that eminent man was severely pressed for money, observing that he had intended to have left him as much in his will, but thought it better to offer it at a time when it was more useful than it might be, perhaps, hereafter; and, on hearing that Dr. Johnson was unable, from want of means, to proceed to the continent, for the recovery of his health, offered him an annuity of £100 for life, which, however, Johnson refused.

On the morning of his death, when about to proceed to Beaconsfield, for the purpose of visiting Mrs. Burke, he replied, with great calmness, to a friend, who had expressed some apprehension lest the journey might be prejudicial to him, "I perfectly understand the hint, and am thankful to you for it; but where's the difference, whether I die at a friend's house, at an inn, or in a post-chaise? I hope I am every way prepared for such an event; and, perhaps, it would be as well to elude the expectation of it."

JOHN HUNTER.

JOHN HUNTER was born at Long Calderwood, in Lanarkshire, Scotland, on the 13th of February, 1728. In 1738, he was sent to the grammar school at Glasgow; but, owing to the indulgence of his parents, arrived, says his biographer, Dr. Adams, at his seventeenth year, without any improve-

ment from education. After having resided for some time with his sister's husband, a carpenter and cabinet-maker, at which trades he worked, but whether for temporary employment, or with a view of following them as a permanent occupation, the conflicting testimony of his various biographers renders it difficult to decide, he proposed to become anatomical assistant to his celebrated brother, William, and having obtained the assent of the latter, proceeded, shortly after, to London.

His first anatomical attempt was the dissection of an arm for the muscles, which, together with a second, of a more difficult nature, he achieved with such singular dexterity, that Dr. Hunter did not hesitate at once to declare that he would become an excellent anatomist. Encouraged by this approbation, he continued his labours with great zeal, and so much success, that, in the winter of 1749, he was appointed to instruct the pupils in the dissecting department. In the summer of that and the following year, he learnt the rudiments of surgery, under Mr. Cheselden, at Chelsea Hospital; and, in 1751, became a pupil at St. Bartholomew's, where he greatly improved himself by witnessing the operations of Mr. Pott.

In 1752, he visited Scotland; and, in the following year, entered, as a gentleman commoner, at St. Mary Hall, Oxford. In 1754, he became surgeon's pupil, and, two years after, house-surgeon of St. George's Hospital. In 1755, he was admitted to a partnership in, and delivered a certain portion of, his brother's lectures, which he rendered particularly attractive by the exhibition of numerous anatomical preparations. In 1760, a consumptive complaint, brought on by his unremitting labours, induced him to go abroad as a staff surgeon. At this period he had not only made himself master of all that was known relative to anatomy, but had made some important additions to the science; having traced, according to Sir Everard Home, the ramification of the olfactory nerves upon the membranes of the nose, and the arteries in the gravid uterus to their termination in the placenta; and discovered the course of some of the branches of the fifth pair of nerves, and the existence of the lymphatic vessels in birds.

Having remained three years abroad, and acquired that knowledge of gun-shot wounds, to which, observes Dr. Adams, we owe so many improvements in military surgery, he returned to London, in 1763; when, finding his half-pay and private practice insufficient to support him, he commenced, and continued teaching for several winters, practical anatomy and operative surgery; at the same time, assiduously labouring to extend his knowledge of comparative anatomy. In 1767, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society; and, during the same year, broke the tendo achillis of his leg; which, however, by a peculiar treatment of his own, is said to have been united so that he was enabled to walk the third day after the accident.

About 1769, he became a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, and was chosen one of the surgeons of St. George's Hospital. In 1770, he removed to the house previously occupied by his brother, in Jermyn Street; in 1771, he married a sister of Mr. Home; and, in the same year, published the first part of his Treatise on the Teeth, of which the conclusion appeared in 1778. In 1772, he threw a new light on the subject of digestion, by proving the existence of a converting power in the gastric juice; on which subject he communicated a paper to the Royal Society.

In 1773, in consequence, says Dr. Adams, of his frequently hearing his opinions either incorrectly quoted, or delivered as the discoveries of others, he determined to explain them systematically, in lectures on the theory and principles of surgery; the two first courses of which he delivered gratuitously. In the same year, he dissected three elephants, and communicated to the Royal Society the result of his dissection of the torpedo; an account of certain receptacles of air in birds; and a paper on the gillaroo, or gizzard trout. To the Philosophical Transactions for 1775, he contributed an account of the electrical organs of the gymnotus, and a paper containing experiments on the powers of animals and vegetables in producing heat. In 1776, he was appointed surgeon-extraordinary to the king; wrote a paper, entitled, Proposals for the Recovery of

Persons apparently Drowned; and commenced a course of Croonian lectures before the Royal Society, during the progress of which he contributed to the Transactions an account of a woman in pregnancy communicating the small-pox to the fœtus, and papers on the Free Martin, the Heat of Animals and Vegetables, and the Organ of Hearing in Fishes.

In 1781, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society of Sciences and Belles Lettres, at Gottenburgh; and, in 1783, of the Royal Society of Medicine, and Royal Academy of Surgery, in Paris. About the same time, he removed to some spacious premises on the east side of Leicester Square, where he expended £3,000 in the erection of a building for the reception of his collection in comparative anatomy. In 1785, he communicated to the Royal Society, Anatomical Remarks on a new marine Animal, and discovered a mode of performing the operation for poplitæal aneurism, by taking up the femoral artery on the anterior part of the thigh.

In 1786, he was appointed deputy-surgeon-general to the army; and, in the same year, published Observations on certain parts of the Animal Economy, and another medical work, both of which were very favourably received. At this period he gave much of his time to a society he had founded, in conjunction with Dr. George Fordyce, called the Lyceum Medicum Londinense. In 1787, he was presented, by the Royal Society, with the Copleyan medal, for three papers; the first, containing an account of the effect of the extirpation of one ovarium upon the number of young; the second, on the specific identity of the wolf, jackal, and dog; and the third, upon the anatomy of the whale tribe. In the same year, he was chosen a member of the American Philosophical Society, and obtained permission from the governors of St. George's Hospital to appoint an assistant-surgeon, to whom, about two years afterwards, he resigned his lectures. In 1790, he was appointed inspector-general of hospitals, and surgeon-general of the army; and, in 1792, became an honorary member of the Chirurgo-Physical Society of Edinburgh, and vice-president of the Veterinary College, then first established.

At this period, his health was in a very precarious state; his memory impaired, and the smallest exertion, even in conversation, occasioned him severe spasms. It is said, too, that a secret fear of hydrophobia, in consequence of having cut his hand while dissecting a patient who had died of that disease, preyed much upon his mind, and contributed to accelerate his death. In 1790, and the two following years, his spasmodic attacks became more frequent and violent, and his mind, more susceptible of irritation, though less able to endure it. His death took place on the 16th of October, 1793, under the following circumstances:—A regulation, which he conceived oppressive, having been made respecting the admission of pupils at St. George's Hospital, he went there with the intention of protesting against it in behalf of a student who had applied to him on the subject, when, becoming irritated, says Sir Everard Home, he went out of the room in a state of restraint, and turning round to Dr. Robertson, gave a deep groan, and expired.

His eminence as an anatomist may be inferred from the following results of his labours, in addition to those already mentioned. He discovered the mode in which a bone retains its shape while growing, and explained the process of exfoliation. He proved that inflammation was neither produced nor increased by exposure to atmospherical air; and found in the blood so many phenomena connected with life, and not referable to any other cause, that he considered it as alive in its fluid state. Of all his labours, observes Dr. Adams, none ever procured him a fame so justly earned, or so universal, with those who were best able to appreciate its merit, as his discovery and account of the situation of the testis in the fœtus, with its descent into the scrotum. He was the first who distinguished the various diseases called indiscriminately cancer; and the only medical man, from the time of Celsus, who observed that in cases of lock-jaw, where the spasm is confined to the neck, a favourable result may be expected, if the patient survive the fourth day. He introduced a great improvement in the operation for fistula lachrymalis, by removing a cir-

cular portion of the os unguis, instead of breaking it down with the point of a trochar; and was one of the first who attempted to prevent hydrophobia by cutting out the part affected. His boldness and skilfulness as an operator may be conceived from the following facts: he removed, says Sir Everard Home, a tumour from the side and neck of a patient at St. George's Hospital, as large as the head to which it was attached; and, by bringing the cut edges of the skin together, the whole was nearly healed by the first intention. He dissected out a tumour on the neck, which one of the best operating surgeons in the country had declared no one but a fool or a madman would attempt; and the patient recovered.

His collection of comparative anatomy cost him ninety thousand guineas, and he was justly proud of the perfection to which his labours and liberality had brought it. On Dr. Garthshore's entering the museum one morning, and observing to him, "Ah! John, you are always at work;" he replied, "I am; and when I am dead, you will not soon meet with another John Hunter." His collection was materially improved by the friendship of Sir Joseph Banks; who, according to Sir Everard Home, not only allowed him to take any of his own specimens, but procured him every curious animal production in his power, and afterwards divided, between him and the British Museum, all the specimens of animals he had collected in his voyage round the world. During the latter part of his life, the collection was exhibited once a year to the public; and, after his death, it was purchased, by government, for £15,000, and committed to the charge of the College of Surgeons.

At his establishment at Earl's Court, he made some interesting observations on bees, (communicated to the Royal Society, in 1792,) and, in order to aid his researches in comparative anatomy, kept a variety of animals, the ferocity of which sometimes endangered his life. In addition to the works already mentioned, he was the author of some papers in Dr. W. Hunter's Medical Commentaries; of three contributions to the Transactions of the Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge, of which he was one of the original members; and of A Treatise on the Blood, Inflammation, and Gun-shot Wounds.

Few excelled him in the dissecting-room, but in the theatre he was by no means popular: aware of his deficiency as a lecturer, he felt so averse to the office, that he was obliged to take thirty drops of laudanum before he could commence his discourse. Instead of offering theories, he described facts, which he found great difficulty in making his hearers comprehend, in consequence of his dwelling upon the discovery, before he had sufficiently explained the means by which he had arrived at it. He used to say to his pupils, "To perform an operation, is to mutilate a patient whom we are unable to cure; it should, therefore, be considered as an acknowledgment of the imperfection of our art."

In his professional character, he is described, as having been arrogant and overbearing, and inclined to treat with contempt all opinions that differed from his own. On being told, that his Treatise on the Teeth would, doubtless, excite a reply, if it were only to give publicity to the answerers, he exclaimed, "Yes, we have all of us vermin that live upon us!"

He was short in his person, and capable of great exertion, both mental and bodily; his countenance was remarkably thoughtful, and had a mixture of blandness and austerity, of which the former prevailed rather than the latter. Lavater, on seeing a print of him, exclaimed, "That man thinks for himself." He is described, by Sir Everard Home, as being readily provoked, and, when irritated, not easily soothed: he, however, adds, that he hated deceit, was above artifice, candid, and free from reserve, even to a fault.

About three years previously to the death of his brother, Dr. William Hunter, with whom, during their connexion he had had numerous differences, a serious dispute occurred between them, respecting the discovery of the structure of the placenta, which William, in his work on the gravid uterus, put forth as his own, but which undoubtedly belonged to the subject of our memoir.

MAXWELL GARTHSHORE.

MAXWELL GARTHSHORE, the son of a clergyman, was born at Kirkculdbright, in Scotland, on the 28th of October, 1732. After having received the rudiments of his education at the grammar-school of his native town, he was, in 1746, apprenticed to a surgeon apothecary, at Edinburgh, where he remained until 1753, when he entered the army as surgeon's mate. In 1756, having, with the assistance of his friend, Mr. Maitland, purchased the business of Dr. John Fordyce, he settled at Uppingham, in Rutlandshire, where he formed an advantageous marriage, and contracted the acquaintance of Dr. Pulteney, Sir J. Baker, and other eminent men.

In 1763, he removed to London, and, in the following year, obtained his diploma of M. D. from the University of Edinburgh. He was soon afterwards elected physician to the British Lying-in Hospital, and a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies. His practice appears to have been remarkably extensive and lucrative, but his life was embittered by domestic calamities. Previously to 1765, he had lost two children, and in that year became a widower. In 1795, he married a second wife, whom, however, he survived; and his only son, William, a man of considerable talent, who had been secretary to Mr. Dundas, a member of parliament, and one of the lords of the admiralty, died insane, about the year 1806.

Dr. Garthshore continued to exercise the duties of his profession until within a short period of his death, which occurred on the 1st of March, 1812. He left considerable property; a great portion of which he had inherited from his son, of whom he was accustomed to say, "When William lived he made me poor: at his death he made me rich." He was a man of exalted piety, and most unblemished character. Although remarkably frugal in his habits, he contributed liberally, it is said, as well in the form of money as advice, to the necessities of the poor; and to repair the misfortunes of a friend, he had been known to bestow, in one gratuity, more than the entire amount of his annual income.

He acquired great eminence in his profession, by his skill as an accoucheur, in which capacity he is said to have been exceedingly patient, while patience was a virtue; and, in cases of danger, to have decided with promptitude, and acted with equal judgment and firmness. It would appear, also, that he possessed considerable knowledge of pharmacy. Dr. Wright, when engaged on the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, addressed him in the following terms:—"When I come to the formulæ, I mean to request the favour of you, and Dr. Pearson, to give us your observations and corrections." Notwithstanding his vast experience, learning, and anxiety for the advancement of medical knowledge, his productions were few in number, and not of extraordinary importance. They consist of a case of fatal ileus, inserted in the fourth, and two cases of retroverted uterus, in the fifth volume of the Medical Observations and Inquiries; Observations on Extra-uterine Cases, in the London Medical Journal; and A Remarkable Case of Numerous Births, with Observations, in the seventy-seventh volume of the Philosophical Transactions. He also left behind him a diary, which he had kept during the whole of his life, containing many thousands of closely-written pages, on religious, medical, and miscellaneous subjects.

In countenance and figure, he closely resembled the great Earl of Chatham. "This likeness," observes a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, "once produced considerable sensation in the house of commons; Lord Chatham was pointed to in the gallery; all believed him to be there:—the person really present was Dr. Garthshore."

THOMAS DENMAN.

THOMAS DENMAN, the son of a respectable apothecary, at Bakewell, in Derbyshire, was born there on the 27th of June, 1733. After having finished his education at the grammar-school of his native town, he became an assistant, successively, to his father and elder brother. In 1753, he proceeded to London, and attended the practice and lectures at St. George's Hospital, living upon an allowance, left him by his father, of £75 a year, until he procured an appointment as surgeon's mate, in the navy. In 1757, through the interest of the Dowager Duchess of Devonshire, he was made surgeon of a ship; and, after a cruise of seventeen months, off the coast of Africa, removed to the Edgar, of sixty guns, commanded by Captain, afterwards Admiral, Drake, in which he served, on several important occasions, until the peace of 1763; when his health having become materially affected by a sedulous attention to the sick and wounded in the hospitals, at Gibraltar and Havannah, he abandoned the navy, and returned to London

After having commenced practice, he acquired some reputation by producing An Essay on Puerperal Fever; and. in 1764, the University of Aberdeen presented him with a diploma of M. D. He now endeavoured, but without success, to establish himself at Winchester; and, on returning to London, found his prospects so bad, that he attempted to procure a re-appointment in the navy, but was unable to obtain a warrant. At length, through the influence of Lord John Cavendish, and the recommendation of his friend, Captain Drake, he was made surgeon of one of the royal yachts, at a salary of £70 per annum. About the year 1770, he commenced the delivery of lectures on midwifery, in conjunction with Dr. Osborne, which they continued, with great reputation, for a period of fifteen years; and, nearly at the same time, he was appointed joint physician to the Middlesex Hospital. In 1783, he became a licentiate, in midwifery, of the College of Physicians; and, seven years after, an honorary member of the Edinburgh Royal Society. He subsequently published several medical tracts; and, at length, obtained a very extensive practice, from which, in 1791, he partially withdrew in favour of Sir Richard Croft.

Long before Dr. Jenner's great discovery of vaccination had been universally recognized, Dr. Denman published, in the Medical Journal, several important and decisive facts in confirmation of its efficacy. He was instrumental in founding a charity, which did not finally succeed, for the relief of persons afflicted with cancer; and, in 1815, contributed an article to the Medical Journal, in which he strongly recommended the mode of treatment pursued by Mr. Young for that disease, of the importance of which he had satisfied himself by personal observation. In addition to these pieces, and his work on puerperal fever, he was the author of some valuable Aphorisms for the use of Junior Practitioners; An Introduction to the Practice of Midwifery, in which most of his tracts on the subject were incorporated; and a small Treatise on Cancer, of which, it is said, he had prepared a second edition, when he was taken ill, on Sunday, the 26th of November, 1815, and almost immediately expired; leaving a son, the eminent barrister, and two daughters, the elder of whom was married to Sir Richard Croft, and the younger to Dr. Matthew Baillie.

From the death of Dr. William Hunter, this eminent man appears to have been considered as the head of his profession. His deportment was unaffected and cheerful, his disposition kind, and his mode of living temperate and regular. As a practitioner, he is said to have been remarkably cautious; yet, when his mind was made up as to a mode of operation, admirably firm in carrying it into effect. He was admired by the rich and beloved by the poor; his charitable disposition rendering him a most welcome visitor to the latter, and his profound obstetrical skill to both.

ALEXANDER MONRO, THE YOUNGER.

ALEXANDER, youngest son of the first Dr. Alexander Monro, was born at Edinburgh, on the 20th of March, 1733, and after having received the rudiments of his education under Mr. Mundell, an eminent teacher, in his native city, he became the pupil of Professor Maclaurin, Dr. Stewart, and Sir John Pringle, under whom he acquired a knowledge of the principles of mathematics, physics, and ethics. About 1751, he commenced the study of medicine, and pursued it with such indefatigable zeal and unremitting application, that in two years, he was enabled to assist in his father's anatomical lectures. In his inaugural dissertation, on taking the degree of M. D. in 1755, he is said to have displayed a profound acquaintance with the lymphatic system; and so great was his skill as a lecturer and demonstrator, that, when only in the twenty-second year of his age, he was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery to the University of Edinburgh. He then proceeded to London, Paris, Berlin, and Leyden; and, after having gleaned all that appeared valuable, from the most celebrated lecturers at those cities, returned to Edinburgh; where, in 1758, he was admitted a licentiate, and, in the next year, a fellow of the Edinburgh College of Physicians.

About the same period, he began to give anatomical lectures, in conjunction with his father, and published an essay, proving the valvular lymphatics to be one general system of absorption. On this subject he became involved in a controversy with the celebrated Dr. William Hunter, who disputed his claim to the merit of the discovery. He subsequently published a Treatise on Comparative Anatomy; The Structure and Physiology of Fishes explained and compared with that of Man and other Animals, containing some extremely valuable observations in pathology and surgery, particularly respecting the eye and the ear of different animals, and the smaller branches of the nerves distributed upon the several component parts of the human *cochlea*; Observations on the Nervous System, in which he communicated much new information as to the dental, auditory, and olfactory nerves; A Description of all the Bursæ Mucosæ of the Human Body; and some other works. He also contributed many important papers to the Essays and Transactions printed by the Philosophical Society (in the secretaryship to which he succeeded his father), on the effects of narcotics and stimulants on the nervous system, the use of mercury in convulsive diseases, and other interesting subjects.

In 1800, he resigned the anatomical professorship in favour of his son, who had been his coadjutor during the two preceding years; but continued his lectures on surgery until 1808, when he was compelled to retire from active employment by a painful disease, of which, after many years of great suffering, he died, in 1817.

Dr. Monro attained great eminence as a physician and an operative surgeon, as well as a demonstrative lecturer; combining, it is observed, in his own person, the knowledge of Cheselden, Boerhaave, and Meckel. For a period of forty years the average annual number of his pupils amounted to three hundred and fifty; and he is said, by the excellence of his discourses, to have materially assisted towards raising the metropolis of Scotland to the highest celebrity as a school of medicine. In private practice, according to one of his biographers, his skill and success have rarely been equalled; and, as a medical writer, his name has become celebrated throughout Europe. In temper he was remarkably serene; in conversation, lively, agreeable, and free from the slightest pedantry; and, as a husband, landlord, and friend, distinguished, it is said, for affection, tenderness, kindness, and generosity. Horticulture appears to have been his favourite amusement, but he never suffered his fondness of this pursuit to interfere with the proper discharge of his professional duties.

WILLIAM WRIGHT.

WILLIAM WRIGHT, was born at Crieff, in Perthshire, in March 1735, and after having received an appropriate education, was apprenticed, about the year 1754, to a surgeon, at Falkirk. In 1756, he attended the different medical classes at Edinburgh, where he became remarkable for his methodical habits. In 1757, he made a voyage to Greenland; and in 1758, became second surgeon's mate of the Intrepid, sloop-of-war, from which, after having been present in two engagements, he was promoted to the Danae; and, joining Lord Rodney's fleet, witnessed the taking of Martinique, and other West India Islands.

After seven years of naval service, he obtained a Scotch diploma, and, proceeding to Jamaica, engaged himself as assistant to Dr. Gray, the principal physician at Kingston. In 1764, he removed to the interior of the island, and entered into partnership with his friend, Dr. Steel. In 1768, at which time he describes his success as being beyond his expectations, he received an application to contribute to the museum of natural history, then lately established at the University of Edinburgh, under the superintendence of Professor Ramsay. He accordingly opened a correspondence with that gentleman, and sent him several ornithological and entomological specimens; in the preparation of which, says one of his biographers, "where any preservative progress was required, he exhibited a singular neatness of method and manipulation, that added greatly to their value." On the breaking out of the epidemic small-pox among the negroes, in the last-mentioned year, he succeeded in checking the force of the disease, by cold affusion on the body of the patient; "an experiment," it is observed, "worthy of being recorded, as presenting the first link of that chain of circumstances which led to the external application of water, as a remedy in fever and other diseases."

In 1771, he commenced an herbarium; during the formation of which, he corresponded with the principal botanists in Great Britain and America, and, among others, with Dr. Stokes, who dedicated to him A Botanical Materia Medica. In 1774, he was appointed surgeon-general of Jamaica; and, in the same year, distinguished himself by writing a paper on the subject of Diabetes, which was read before the Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, and published in the second volume of their Transactions. For this disease, he suggested, as a remedy, a portion of lime juice saturated with sea salt, on the principle of restoring acidity to the kidneys, which it is the tendency of diabetes to dissipate.

In 1777, he set sail for England, and, in the course of his passage, after having tried all the usual methods to cure himself of a contagious fever, stripped on the deck, and had three buckets of salt water thrown over his body, by which he was effectually cured. On arriving in London, he took up his residence with his friend, Dr. Garthshore, attended the weekly conferences, at the house of Sir John Pringle, and became intimate with Fothergill, Solander, Pitcairn, and Banks. To the latter, he presented several specimens of dried plants, of which he had also sent others, in a vital state, to the royal gardens, at Kew, where he frequently went to watch the progress of their growth. About this period he became a member of the Royal Society, to whose Transactions he contributed an important paper on Cinchona Jamaciensis, or Cabbage Bark Tree, which he had discovered in Jamaica. In 1778, he attended the lectures of Black, Monro, and Cullen, at Edinburgh; and became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians. On the death of Dr. Ramsay, he was offered the appointment of professor of natural history to the university, which, however, he declined; and, in July, 1780, embarked for the West Indies, in the capacity of surgeon to the Jamaica regiment. Two days after he had quitted Portsmouth, he was taken by the Spaniards, who, how-

ever, shortly afterwards, set him at liberty; and he appears to have devoted himself to botanical pursuits, in the neighbourhood of London, until September, 1781, when he sailed, as physician-general, to Jamaica; where he not only formed a new herbarium, his former one having been lost through his capture by the Spaniards, but collected a number of additional plants, of which, Brown, the botanist, formed the genus Wrightia.

In 1785, in consequence of ill health, he again visited England, and, in the following year, proceeded to Edinburgh, where, on the death of Dr. Hope, he was put in nomination for the botanical chair, but refused to stand as a candidate against his friend, Dr. Rutherford. In 1787, he received a proposal from the secretary of war, for his return to the army service, which, however, he declined, being desirous of partially withdrawing from practice, and superintending the education of his nephew; on whose death, in 1795, he solicited the appointment of physician-general to an armament about to embark for the West Indies, under Sir Ralph Abercromby. In his application for this situation he was supported by Sir Joseph Banks, Sir George Baker, and several other eminent men; but Sir Lucas Pepys, then at the head of the army medical board, refused to sanction his nomination, because he was not a licentiate of the College of Physicians in London. So valuable, however, were his services considered, that the secretary at war gave him the appointment without this qualification, and he accordingly proceeded to Barbadoes, early in 1796.

On the reduction of the medical staff, in 1798, he returned to England, having previously drawn up a report of the most prevalent diseases among the European troops, in the West Indies, which appeared in most of the periodical publications of the time, and was afterwards translated into several of the continental languages. On his arrival in London, he was offered, but declined, the appointment of an extra licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians; and, shortly afterwards, fixed his residence at Edinburgh; whence, in 1800, he addressed his brother in the following terms:—"The election of office-bearers in the College of Physicians, took place this morning. I am of the council, and might have been president; but as Dr. Gregory has kicked up such a dust with the surgeons, I thought it best that he should continue in office, and fight his own battle." At the close of the same year, he published a complete collection of the medical theses of the University of Edinburgh, arranged in chronological order, with an index *raisonné* of their contents. About the same time he was requested by Sir Ralph Abercromby, but without effect, to accompany the expedition to Egypt, in quality of physician to the army. In 1801, he became member of the Royal Medical Society, and in the following year, president of the Edinburgh College of Physicians. In 1807, he visited London, in the hope of obtaining some reward for his public services; but, failing in his object, returned to Edinburgh, where he continued during the remainder of his life, which terminated on the 19th of September, 1819.

As a physician, Dr. Wright was eminently able and zealous. By his intrepidity and skill in the use of mercury, he overcame the professional prejudice against that powerful mineral, successfully combined it with the cold affusion, and found it "even more effective, and more safe, under the use of the cold bath, than without it." A Neptunist in geology, he had but little faith, it is said, in the Platonic theory of Hutton and his disciples. Being a determined anti-theorist, his opinions were always the result of actual investigation; but he became a party to no controversy in their defence; although posthumous distinction appears to have been his ruling passion. He was a great patron of indigent merit; and such was the disinterestedness and generosity of his character, that, after having expended nearly the whole of his fortune on his brother's family, he refused to allow a legacy of £5,000 to be left him by Dr. Garthshore, because he had advised that eminent physician as to the framing of his will. He allowed pensions to many individuals at Edinburgh and his native village, who, it is remarked, would have had serious cause to lament his death, had not those who succeeded to his property been inheritors of his virtues. He corres-

ponded with all his most eminent literary and scientific cotemporaries; and, besides the productions already mentioned, published a work on Fevers, in two volumes, octavo; and contributed various papers to different medical and philosophical societies, among which were, A Description of the Jesuits' Bark Tree of Jamaica and the Caribbees; An Account of the Medicinal Plants growing in Jamaica; and a Botanical and Medical Account of the Quassia Simaruba.

JOHN BROWN.

JOHN BROWN, a native of Buncle, in Berwickshire, was born in 1735; and, after having acquired the rudiments of education, became apprentice to a weaver; whom, however, he soon quitted, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies at the grammar-school of Dunse, to which his father, a working man, having perceived his natural abilities, had procured him admission. He rapidly acquired a proficiency in the Latin and Greek languages, and aimed, it is said, at becoming a preacher among the seceders, a sect to which his family belonged. Being, however, summoned to appear before the sessional congregation, for having attended at the parish church of Dunse, he abandoned his designs with regard to the ministry, in disgust, and became a member of the established church.

When about twenty years of age, he accepted the situation of tutor in a gentleman's family; which, however, he soon quitted; and, in 1756, began to study divinity, at Edinburgh. In 1758, he finally relinquished his theological pursuits, and, for about a year, acted as usher in the establishment where he had been educated. During this period, he offered himself as a candidate, but without success, for one of the classes in the High School, at Edinburgh. He had now, it is said, become dissolute in his habits, licentious in his discourse, and a professed free-thinker. An application from a student of physic, to turn an inaugural dissertation into Latin, occasioned his return to Edinburgh, where he earned his subsistence by the exercise of his classical abilities, as a teacher and translator; and obtained permission, as an indigent scholar, to attend the lectures of different medical professors. Among these was the celebrated Cullen; who, at length, employed him as an assistant, and private tutor to his children. In 1765, after having seriously injured a robust constitution by gross intemperance, he married, and set up an establishment for pupils and boarders; but, in a few years, through carelessness, and ignorance of business, his affairs fell into disorder, and he became a bankrupt.

About 1768, he was an unsuccessful candidate for one of the professorships at Edinburgh. His failure, on this occasion, he attributed to the instrumentality of Cullen, whose doctrines he forthwith determined on attacking, although he had previously been one of their warmest supporters. Devoting himself, with great diligence, to the task which he had thus undertaken, he soon formed a new medical theory, and published a work, in Latin, entitled, Elementa Medicinæ; in which, contrary to the doctrines of Cullen, and all other medical professors, he maintained that diseases in general were reducible into two classes, the sthenic and the asthenic, attributing their origin, respectively, to excess, or insufficiency of excitation; contending, *inter alia*, that wine and brandy, which had been thought dangerous in spasmodic and convulsive disorders, and in hemorrhages, were, as he had found, "the most powerful remedies in removing them."

About the year 1772, he obtained an Aberdeen diploma of M. D.; and, shortly afterwards, commenced a series of lectures, in which he constantly used the Elementa Medicinæ as a text book. Attracted by the novelty of his plan, and in the hope, perhaps, that a knowledge of his system might abridge the ordinary course of medical study, a

great number of young men soon became his pupils. As a lecturer, he was conspicuous for the vulgarity of his manners, and his total variance with other professors of the art, on whom he lavished, indiscriminately, the most virulent abuse. It is said, by Dr. Beddoes, on the information of one of the Brunonians, a name by which his followers were designated, that, before commencing his discourse, he would take fifty drops of laudanum in a glass of whiskey, and repeat the dose in the progress of the lecture, until his imagination was exalted into phrenzy.

His popularity was not of long duration: in a few years, his class diminished; and, after having twice filled the president's chair of the Medical Society, he suddenly quitted Edinburgh, in very distressed circumstances, and proceeded to London, about the close of 1786. In the following year, he attempted to excite attention, by publishing a work, entitled, Observations on the Old Systems of Physic; and, soon after, made preparations for commencing a course of lectures. On these, however, he was not permitted to enter, his death occurring on the 8th of October, 1788, in a fit of apoplexy, brought on, it is supposed, by an excessive dose of laudanum and spirits. He is said to have left a large family, in a state of absolute want.

In person, he was short and fat; in deportment coarse; and in his habits, deplorably extravagant. He possessed a strong mind, cultivated by contemplation, more than by reading; and a prolific imagination, unrestrained by experience. His doctrines were ingenious, but too general and abstract, to admit of their reduction to practice. His system, however, with few facts for its foundation, was not altogether destitute of utility; overturning, as it did, a variety of absurd and minute analogies, and leading, with advantage in many cases, to the adoption of broad principles and vigorous remedies. Its origin may, in the opinion of many, be traced to his own intemperate habits. With him, a state of partial intoxication was, apparently, health; and sobriety, accompanied, as may be supposed he usually found it, with fever and prostration, disease. Allowing the greatest possible stress to be laid on his animosity against Cullen, it is difficult to come to any other conclusion on the subject, than that he honestly believed what he so fervently taught.

Robert Jones, one of his pupils, after having attended a consultation with Drs. Monro and Duncan, on the state of a gentleman named Isaacson, who was in a most dangerous fever, persuaded the nurse privately to give him successive doses of strongly stimulating medicines. At the expiration of twenty-four hours, Monro and Duncan returned, and pronounced the patient to be perfectly free from fever. He was, however, shortly afterwards seized with a raging delirium; and the nurse, consequently, obtained an interview with Brown himself for advice. Firm in his opinions, the latter, as Jones states, "endeavoured to assure her, that there was either no inflammation in the case at all, or that it was a very different affection from the inflammation that physicians were acquainted with; that, instead of requiring bleeding, and other evacuant antiphlogistic means, it required the very same treatment which had been last employed; and he asserted, with confidence, that the intermission of the stimulant powers through the day, was the cause of all that had happened; that, in short, the present affection was a disease of the whole system, predominant in the brain, in consequence of the great sinking of strength which constantly follows a total cessation of the use of such highly stimulating powers. He begged, therefore, as the life of a fellow-creature was at stake, and as she had been so late a witness of the good effects resulting from his method of cure, the continuance of which he still recommended, that she would not allow prejudice and impressions from the false theories of physicians, among whom she had been conversant, to prevail over the high probability of success from his mode of cure. He dismissed her, after obtaining a promise that she would continue the plan of cure in question." The patient eventually recovered; owing, as the Brunonians maintained, to the manner in which he had been treated, but, as their adversaries protested, to the strength of his constitution.

To the honour of Brown, it is related, that when suffering under very severe

privations, in London, he indignantly rejected the offer of a considerable sum of money from a vender of medicine, for permission to give a composition of powerful stimulants, the name of "Dr. Brown's Exciting Pills." A life of this extraordinary man is prefixed to the best English version of his Elementa Medicinæ, by Dr. Beddoes, which, together with his Observations, have been translated for the use of some of the medical schools on the continent.

WILLIAM HEY.

WILLIAM HEY was born at Pudsey, near Leeds, on the 23d of August, 1736. When four years of age, a penknife with which he was cutting a piece of string, penetrated his right eye and destroyed its power of sight. About 1740, he was sent to an academy at Heath, near Wakefield, where he remained seven years, principally under the tuition of Mr. Dodgson, afterwards Bishop of Elphin, who entertained a high opinion of his abilities. In 1750, having given up, at the request of his parents, an inclination to go to sea, he was apprenticed to Mr. Dawson, a surgeon, at Leeds, where he remained till 1757, when he went to London to complete his professional education. During his apprenticeship he had been assiduously endeavouring to gain a practical knowledge of drugs, and, on one occasion, in trying the effect of opium upon himself, had seriously endangered his life. On his arrival in London he became a pupil of Mr. Bromfield, at St. George's Hospital, where, in the June of the following year, he officiated as dresser, and, in a short time, made such advances in the study of anatomy, that he composed a most accurate description of the nerves and blood vessels from his own dissections. In the summer of 1758, he attended the medical lectures of Dr. Donald Monro, to many of whose pupils he appears to have been rather an object of ridicule, on account of his rigid industry and pious deportment. "I could not," he observed in a letter to his son, at a subsequent period, "meet with one serious young man in my profession; but as I took such pains that my fellow-students were obliged to consult me in their difficulties, I preserved a considerable check upon their conduct." He also attended the lectures of Dr. Mackenzie on midwifery, with which branch of his profession he obtained a minute acquaintance, by embracing every opportunity of witnessing its practice, and conversing with the lecturer on the particulars of its principles. "I found, however, more advantage," he says, "from seeing the various ways in which others got wrong, than from being corrected merely for my own blunders."

It appears that about this time his father offered him the means of prosecuting his medical studies at Paris, which, however, he declined, principally under an apprehension that a residence in that city might produce some stain on his hitherto unblemished character; and in April, 1759, he returned to Leeds, where, after having refused, in deference to the wishes of his parents, to enter into partnership with Mr. Dawson, he commenced business on his own account, as a surgeon. For some years he obtained but little practice, partly owing to his youth and inexperience, but principally, it is said, "to the austere and unbending virtue of his religious character, and a manner calculated rather to inspire reverence, than to conciliate regard."

In 1762, he was appointed medical attendant at the Leeds workhouse, and, in 1768, surgeon of the new infirmary, which had been erected chiefly at his suggestion. During the last-mentioned year, in conjunction with some other professional men of the town, he formed a medical society; and in or about 1769, he became acquainted with Dr. Priestley, who not only declared that he was the only man in Leeds who gave much attention to his experiments, but frequently consulted him on medical subjects, and recommended him for admission to the Royal Society; although, at this period, Hey had published two

pamphlets against the theological doctrines of Priestley, the one entitled, A Defence of the Divinity of Christ, and the other, A Short Defence of the Doctrine of Atonement. "Both these publications," according to Dr. John Hey, "are models of controversial writing; nothing of the *odium theologicum* appears in them. The subjects are treated with a mildness and candour indicative of the Christian spirit of the author, and yet with a firmness and seriousness clearly demonstrating that he felt the importance of the truths for which he was contending."

In 1773, the subject of our notice met with an accident which prevented him from walking; and, in 1778, when at the height of his success and reputation, he received a kick from his horse which disabled him, for a long period, from continuing his professional labours. On this occasion, he observed to a friend, "if it be the will of God that I should be confined to my sofa, and He commanded me to pick straws during the remainder of my life, I hope I should feel no repugnance to his good pleasure."

In 1779, he published Observations on the Blood, with a view to controvert, from actual experiments, the doctrine of Mr. Hewson, that inflammation lessened rather than increased its disposition to coagulate. In 1783, he was elected president of a philosophical and literary society, which had recently been formed at Leeds; in 1785, a member of a similar society at Manchester; and, in 1789, an honorary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh. To the two former he contributed several valuable papers, particularly one, On the Eye of the Seal, and another, entitled, Observations on the Aurora Borealis, which was subsequently published in the eighty-eighth volume of the Philosophical Transactions.

In the early part of 1800, he delivered a course of anatomical lectures, at the Leeds Infirmary, and another in 1803, to one of which, on the eye, about fifty ladies were admitted. During the last-mentioned year, he published Practical Observations on Surgery; which not only elicited the approbation of many eminent medical men, but procured him the honour of a diploma from the Royal College of Surgeons. In 1805, he gave a third, and in 1809, a fourth course of lectures, the profits of which, as well as of those he had previously delivered, he presented to the infirmary. In 1812, he retired from the office of surgeon to that institution, which he had held for more than forty-five years. He still, however, occasionally performed operations and advised the directors on subjects of importance. When eighty-two years of age, he is said to have frequently remarked, "that he was obliged to bring in the aid of reason to tell him that he was an old man." He appears, however, to have been shortly afterwards attacked with a bowel complaint, which terminated in diarrhœa, and proved fatal to him on the 23d of March, 1819.

A few days after his death, the Leeds Independent contained a most eloquent eulogium on his character, in which he was designated as "a bright, an uniform, and illustrious example of professional knowledge, patient and arduous research, of moral rectitude, and of Christian excellence." Shortly afterwards, at a public meeting of the inhabitants of Leeds, a resolution, that a marble statue should be erected to perpetuate his memory, was successfully proposed by the recorder, who, in the course of his speech on the occasion, recited the following lines:—

> Those means which med'cine and the Gospel give
> To soul and body, Hey could well apply,
> Useful that skill which made the dying live,
> More useful that which taught him how to die.

He appears to have been equally skilful as an accoucheur and a surgeon. The medical profession is said to be indebted to him for many practical improvements in the two branches which he practised, and also for the introduction of electricity as a cure for blindness proceeding from amaurosis, on which subject he wrote a dissertation. He also contributed an important paper to the seventh volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, and published several letters on the subject of National and Sunday-schools, and his speech, delivered at Leeds in 1813, against catholic emancipation.

He was a professed Methodist until 1781, when, under a conviction that the original principles of the society had been departed from, he became a



member of the established church. He frequently gave excellent advice to those with whose vices his professional pursuits had made him acquainted; and while in possession of the civic chair of Leeds, which he twice occupied, laudably exerted himself to repress debauchery and profaneness among the lower orders of the town, among whom he consequently became so unpopular, that they burnt him in effigy, assaulted him in his carriage, cut the traces, and stabbed one of his horses. He delighted in sacred music, but declared the stage to be a school of immorality, where true delicacy and undissembled modesty must be frequently tortured, or greatly impaired, and where gross sin was treated with levity, or only assailed by wit and raillery. Cards and all games of chance he denounced as being appeals to the decision of Divine Providence on an improper subject, and a breach of the third commandment. He would never listen to any impure discourse; and while walking, made it a rule to meditate upon some given subject, chiefly in order to preserve him "from a swarm of impertinent ideas." After his decease, a note is said to have been found on his table, addressed to a gentleman who was accustomed to utter the exclamation Good God! containing a serious remonstrance against "using the sacred name of the Almighty as a mere expletive."

He was married, in 1761, to the daughter of a Mr. Banks, by whom he had several children.

GEORGE FORDYCE.

GEORGE FORDYCE, a native of Aberdeen, was born on the 18th of November, 1736, a short time after the death of his father. In 1738, he was taken from his surviving parent, and sent to a school at Fouran, whence he was removed to the University of Aberdeen, where he took his degree of M.A. when only fourteen years of age. Here he formed an acquaintance with the learned Alexander Garden, then apprentice to an apothecary; to his acquaintance with whom, and the delight he had taken, when a child, in looking at the coloured phials in chemists' shops, he attributed his predilection for the study of medicine. In 1751, he was apprenticed to his uncle, Dr. John Fordyce, a medical practitioner residing at Uppingham, in Northamptonshire, with whom he remained some years, and then returned to Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M. D. in October, 1758.

While pursuing his medical studies at the university, he attracted, by his diligence and ingenuity, the notice of Dr. Cullen, from whom he received so much assistance and so many marks of kindness, that, in after-life, he always spoke of him as "his learned and revered master." From Edinburgh he proceeded to London, and thence to Leyden, where he studied anatomy, under Albinus. In 1759, he returned to England, with the determination of settling in the metropolis as a teacher and practitioner. Though opposed by his relations, he persisted in his resolution; and commenced lectures on chemistry, materia medica, and the practice of physic, which he continued for nearly thirty years; his time of lecturing being from seven o'clock in the morning till ten, and his subjects immediately following each other.

In 1765, he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians; and, in 1770, physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, after a severe contest with Dr., afterwards Sir William, Watson, against whom he obtained his election by a majority of three. In 1774, he was chosen a member of the Literary Club; in 1776, a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in 1778, a fellow of the College of Physicians, *speciali gratid;* a circumstance which is dwelt upon, by his biographer, as being a testimony of the high opinion in which he was held by that body; to which, during the dispute between the fellows and licentiates, he had been so particularly hostile as to have forfeited all expectation of favour. It seems, however, that the college admitted him, with a view of securing his

assistance in a new edition, then preparing, of their Pharmacopœia, no one among them being so well acquainted with pharmaceutical chemistry as himself. In 1793, he assisted in establishing a small society of physicians and surgeons; the transactions of which, containing, among others, three papers written by himself, were published, in two volumes, a year or two previously to his death, which took place on the 25th of May, 1802.

Notwithstanding the acknowledged talent of Dr. Fordyce, he had but little private practice as a physician; neither his manners being so refined, nor his dress so becoming, as to make a patient desire a repetition of his visits. It is said, also, that he passed too much of his time in intemperate society; and that the gout, which was the cause of his death, was brought on by his debilitating and irregular mode of living. He occasionally lectured for three hours in the morning, without having undressed himself the preceding night, a circumstance attributed by some to his power of dispensing with sleep; but by others, with more justice, to his undue dissipation of the time in which he should have sought it. It was this, probably, that rendered his countenance dull, heavy, and so little expressive of the powers of his mind. His memory was remarkable; he never lectured with notes, was punctual to all his engagements without the aid of memoranda, and even composed his works for publication from the stores laid up in his retentive mind. This method, however, made him very deficient as a writer; his style being without arrangement, inelegant, often inaccurate and obscure, and sometimes ungrammatical. His principal works are, Elements of the Practice of Physic; Elements of Agriculture and Vegetation; A Treatise on the Digestion of Food, read before the College of Physicians as the Gulstonian lecture; and Dissertations on Fever. He also wrote eight papers in the Philosophical Transactions; projected the experiments in heated rooms, of which an account was given to the Royal Society by Sir Charles Blagden; and was the author of several improvements in various arts connected with chemistry.

WILLIAM HAWES.

WILLIAM HAWES was born on the 28th of November, 1736, at Islington, where he received the rudiments of his education, which appears to have been completed at St. Paul's School. After having served his apprenticeship to an apothecary, at Vauxhall, he commenced business on his own account, in the Strand, and soon acquired a respectable connexion. Among his patients was the celebrated Dr. Goldsmith, of whose death he published an account, in which he attributed that event to the circumstance of Goldsmith having, without the sanction of his medical advisers, taken large doses of Dr. James's powders; which, however, it seems, were procured from Hawes's shop.

His next production was an ironical but complete exposure of the absurd work, entitled Primitive Physic, by the Rev. John Wesley. The remainder of his writings relate chiefly to the Humane Society, the establishment and promotion whereof, he observes, employed the best part of his rational life.

This excellent institution was formed, in 1774, under the superintendence of himself, Drs. Cogan, Lettsom, Heberden, Goldsmith, and about thirty other gentlemen. He had, at first, much difficulty in awakening the attention of the public to the objects for which it was founded, and obtained but little patronage towards carrying them into effect. Nothing, he remarks, but the most resolute and vigorous perseverance could have accomplished the final triumph of its founders, or have enabled them to subdue the spirit of incredulity which naturally opposed itself against a humane proposition, bearing some resemblance to the marvellous. In a few months, however, after its foundation, the publication of several extraordinary facts, confirming the previous



statements of the society, it began to attract general notice, and to receive partial assistance from public subscriptions. About the same time, many were anxious to claim the merit of introducing into England its plan and principles; which appear to have been first adopted by a society at Amsterdam, and afterwards at Milan, Venice, Hamburgh, and Paris. The Gentleman's Magazine, in occasionally publishing the transactions of the Amsterdam Society, certainly, though without success, made many efforts to arouse the country's attention to the subject; but it was not until the appearance of the translation of the memoirs of that institution, by Dr. Cogan, and of the account of several successful experiments by Hawes, that the possibility of recovering persons apparently dead, began to be credited by the public. This was in 1773; in which year, the latter incurred much ridicule, by advertising rewards for persons who would bring, to certain places appointed on shore, all bodies rescued from the Thames, between London and Westminster Bridges, and give immediate notice of the event to him. Through this advertisement, he was the means of saving many lives, and had already expended a large sum in rewards, when, at the suggestion of Dr. Cogan, it was agreed, that each should collect sixteen friends to the plan; who, with themselves, in the summer of 1774, met together at the Chapter Coffee House, and there laid the foundation of the Humane Society in London; taking, appropriately, for its motto, *Lateat scintillula forsan.*

The doctrine of resuscitation being the governing principle of the society, it may not be impertinent to state here, that both Dr. Hawes and Dr. Lettsom award to Dr. John Fothergill the merit of being its originator. "What," says Dr. Lettsom, "Dr. Fothergill endeavoured to prove, illustrate, and enforce, respecting the recovery of drowned persons, has been since attempted in most maritime states of Europe; and he enjoyed the pleasure of living to see those rules adopted with success in this metropolis, by the ardour of Dr. Hawes and others, which, upwards of thirty years before, he had recommended by his pen."

On the establishment of the society, an account of its views and plan was published. Assistants were shortly afterwards appointed in all the different districts and counties bordering the Thames; sermons were preached for its benefit; and among other donations, the Fishmongers' Company subscribed £100.

In 1776, corresponding societies were established in Scotland, Ireland, and some of the principal towns in England. In the same year, a silver medal was struck, by order of the society, for the purpose of rewarding the medical assistants and others; and four honorary gold medals were presented to the institutors, Drs. Cogan and Hawes, and to Alderman Bull and Mr. Horsfall, the president and treasurer. In 1777, Dr. Hawes endeavoured to draw the attention of the public more particularly to the institution, by printing, and distributing gratuitously, about ten thousand copies of An Address on Premature Death and Premature Interment; in which he strenuously animadverted upon the practice of consigning bodies to the grave before indubitable proofs of dissolution had appeared. In 1781, he published An Address to the Legislature on the Importance of the Humane Society; and in 1782, gave, at his own expense, gold and silver prize medals, for the two best dissertations respecting putrefaction as a criterion of death.

In 1783 and 1784, the society received a donation of £100 from the corporation of London; and, in the former year, the king became its patron, the Earl of Stamford, president, and Lord Beauchamp, and other distinguished individuals, vice-presidents. About the same time, the premiums for successful cases were raised from four to five guineas, and for unsuccessful cases, from one to three. In 1792, the Honourable Thomas Russell, president of the Massachussetts, sent over a subscription of £100; and, in 1794, the general receiving-house was erected, in Hyde Park, the king having granted a piece of ground for the purpose.

In 1796, Dr. Hawes published the reports of the society, from 1744 to 1784, embellished with two emblematic plates, and dedicated, by permission,

to his majesty. They contained, among other interesting matter, an account of the different cases, successful and unsuccessful; the former of which preponderated, in a proportion of two-thirds, and proved the possibility of recovery, after apparent death by frost, lightning, strangling, suffocation, suspension, concussion, and divers other causes, producing consequences previously supposed to be mortal. It appeared, also, that the society had given birth to similar institutions, not only all over England, but in Asia and America. Its beneficial effects had been commemorated, on various occasions, by divines, poets, and painters; while, in addition to the preservation of human life, it had led to many new discoveries in science, by the rewards it had held out for essays on the subject of restoring animation. It is an interesting fact, that the Emperor Alexander of Russia, was one of those to whom it adjudged the gold medal, for restoring to life, by his own exertions, a Polish peasant, who had been taken out of the water apparently dead. No one devoted a greater portion of time and talents to the furtherance of the institution, than Dr. Hawes; he augmented the list of subscribers, obtained preachers to deliver sermons, by his personal applications, and always made his own interest subordinate to its promotion.

In resuming an account of his private professional career, we find that, in 1781, previously to which year he had obtained his diploma, he commenced a course of lectures on suspended animation, which excited the greater attention from the faculty and the public, as being the first ever offered on that subject. In 1785, he was elected physician to the London Dispensary; and having removed, a few years afterwards, to Spital Square, exerted himself so successfully, in 1793, in behalf of the weavers, that, according to a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, one thousand two hundred families were snatched from ruin.

He died on the 6th of December, 1808, and was buried at Islington; his funeral being attended by thirty of the managers and directors of the Humane Society, of which he was treasurer at the time of his death. He was also vice-president of the London Electrical Society; and a member of several learned institutions in England, Scotland, and America. He appears to have married in 1759, and was survived by a numerous family, to whom his amiable qualities had much endeared him.

His conversation was pleasant and instructive; combining, as it did, appropriate humour with judicious observation. Simple and unsuspecting, his bounty flowed from a heart, unable to remain tranquil, till it had acted upon the impulse of its generosity. If a subject were casually started, says a writer in the European Magazine, that excited pity, and demanded succour, he was instantly metamorphosed into another being; his eyes sparkled, his whole body appeared in motion; he would rise from his chair, run up to the individual who represented the case of human woe, draw him to the corner of the room, and instantly open his purse, with a request to carry his mite to the object of distress, and to take his address, for future investigation, and subsequent aid.

JOHN HAYGARTH.

JOHN HAYGARTH was born at Garsdale, in Yorkshire, some time in the year 1740, and received the rudiments of his education at the grammar school of Sedburgh; whence he proceeded to St. John's College, Cambridge, and there took the degree of M. D. in 1766. Soon after, he commenced practising at Chester, where he became physician to the infirmary, and attained great reputation for medical ability. In 1784, he published An Inquiry how to Prevent the Small-Pox; in 1793, A Sketch of a Plan for Extirpating the Small-Pox, in two volumes, octavo; and in 1800, about which period, after a re-

sidence of thirty years at Chester, he settled at Bath, a work, entitled, Of the Imagination as a Cause and as a Cure for the Disorders of the Body, the object of which was to ridicule the metallic tractors of Perkins.

Among the other productions of this eminent practitioner, were, Two Letters to John Howard, Esq. on Lazarettos; A Clinical History of Diseases; Synopsis Pharmacopœiæ Londinensis; A Letter to Dr. Percival, on the Prevention of Infectious Fevers; and several ingenious contributions to the Philosophical Transactions, and other scientific and professional publications. His Inquiry as to the means of Preventing the Small-Pox was translated into French and German; his work against the tractors of Perkins, has been highly eulogized by Professor Stewart, in his Dissertation on the Progress of Philosophy; and the whole of his productions are eminently calculated to promote the interests of science and humanity.

Dr. Haygarth greatly distinguished himself by introducing the establishment of fever wards, for the prevention of contagion, in hospitals; a plan which is now universally adopted, and in reference to which, Dr. Lettsom, in his Hints respecting Temperance, &c. thus expresses himself: "In reflecting upon the importance of the object which Dr. Haygarth has happily effected, of stopping the progress of infectious fevers, by a plan equally simple and efficacious, the mind dwells with pleasure in witnessing the influence of philanthropy directed by medical science." The learned author adds, further on:—"In arresting and subduing two poisons (the small-pox and fever) in pamphlets,—in unveiling imposture clothed in the meretricious garb of bold quackery, (in his tract on metallic tractors,)—that philanthropic physician, Dr. Haygarth, justly acquires the approbation of a grateful public, and with a mind conscious of having deserved it, is truly rich in its own reward, as his own sentiments testify."

On the subject of contagion, the causes and prevention of which he investigated on philosophical principles, he drew up a set of Rules of Safety, the adoption of which has been found particularly advantageous. Not confining his exertions to professional matters, he devoted much of his time and talents to promote the comfort and education of the poor. In 1812, he addressed a letter to Bishop Porteus on the state of the free schools in the North of England; and by constantly importuning his parliamentary friends on the subject, hastened the inquiry subsequently made by the legislature, into the condition of the endowed schools of the kingdom in general. He also contributed in a great degree to the formation of saving banks; and established one at Bath, "on the principle of self support, by investing all the deposits in the public funds, and making the depositors liable to their rise or fall." This plan, in which he was supported by the opinions of the Marquess of Lansdowne, Professor Malthus, and the Honourable George Rose, was afterwards introduced into an act of parliament, by the latter, in which, however, a certain rate of interest was fixed, thus making the country liable to a charge which had not been contemplated by Dr. Haygarth, who published his ideas on the subject, in 1819, in a pamphlet, entitled, An Explanation of the Principles and Proceedings of the Provident Institution at Bath, for Savings. At the time of his death, which took place on the 10th of June, 1827, he was a fellow of the Royal Society of London, of the Royal and Medical Societies of Edinburgh, and Member of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences.

THOMAS PERCIVAL.

THOMAS PERCIVAL was born at Warrington, in Lancashire, in September, 1740. When only three years old, he had the misfortune to lose both his parents; and the care of his education devolving on his uncle, that gentleman placed him, when of a proper age, at a private academy in the neigh-

bourhood of his native town; to the free grammar-school of which he was subsequently removed. In 1757, his name was enrolled as the first student at the Warrington Academy, then just instituted, under the superintendence of Dr. Aikin. After having acquired a high reputation for diligence in classical and religious studies, he proceeded, in 1761, to Edinburgh, where he applied himself, with great assiduity, to medical pursuits. He would, it appears, have gone either to Oxford or Cambridge, but for his scruples as to a subscription to the Thirty-nine Articles of Faith, required to be signed previously to matriculation at either of those universities.

While at Edinburgh, he became acquainted with Mr. Hume and Dr. Robertson; and, during a visit to London, contracted a close intimacy with Lord Willoughby de Parham, who made him his constant companion, and became his warmest friend and patron. He was indebted to this nobleman for an early introduction to the most eminent literary characters of the day; and, through his recommendation, became a fellow of the Royal Society of London, being the youngest member ever admitted. In 1765, he visited Paris, Hamburgh, and Leyden, where he took his degree of M. D. He then returned to Warrington; at which place, after a residence of a few months, he married the daughter of Nathaniel Bassett, Esq.; and, in 1767, settled at Manchester.

Dr. Percival held a distinguished rank, both as a literary character and a physician. In the latter capacity, he displayed quick penetration, discriminating judgment, patient attention, and, above all, says Dr. Magee, a deep sense of responsibility. As an author, he obtained considerable reputation in the philosophical and religious world, particularly by his Essays, medical and experimental, and his last work, entitled, Medical Ethics; in which, it is said, while delineating the requisites and qualifications of the medical practitioner, he has, unconsciously, displayed the most exact portraiture of himself. His other productions consist of Observations on the Deleterious Qualities of Lead; A Father's Instructions to his Children; Moral and Literary Dissertations, which have rarely been surpassed by any didactic composition of a similar extent, for genuine feeling, refined taste, purity of style, or aptness of illustration; and several papers published in The Transactions of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society, of which he was an original member, and continued president, from its first foundation, during the remainder of his life. He attempted to establish, but failed through want of encouragement, public lectures on mathematics, commerce, and the fine arts, in that town. In addition to his other honours, he was a fellow of the Royal Society at Paris; a member of the American Philosophical Society of Philadelphia, of the Royal Society of Edinburgh, and the Medical Society in London. His correspondence was extensive, and embraced a variety of subjects: among his epistolary friends, were Archdeacon Paley, Dr. Priestley, Dr. Franklin, Hannah More, and Dr. Beattie. In one of his letters to the first of these celebrated characters, he avows himself a dissenter; but his rare allusion to the fact elsewhere, and his repeated expressions of respect for the church of England, create some doubt as to whether he wished his secession from the establishment to be generally known.

He died at Manchester, of a rheumatic fever, in the month of August, 1804; and, about three years after, his works were published, in four volumes, octavo, with a biographical memoir prefixed by one of his sons. A Latin epitaph, by the Rev. Samuel Parr, is inscribed on his tomb; and over the president's chair, in the hall of the Manchester Philosophical Society, a mural tablet has been erected to his memory. To sum up his character, observes one of his biographers, Dr. Percival was an author without vanity, a philosopher without pride, a scholar without pedantry, and a Christian without guile.



ANDREW MARSHALL.

ANDREW MARSHALL, a native of Fifeshire, was born in the year 1742; and, after having received a common education, devoted himself to farming pursuits, which, however, he soon relinquished for the study of Latin and logic, with a view to becoming a dissenting minister, "feeling himself," as he observed at that time, "gifted in the ability of saying grace and prayer." Shortly after, he published, in the British Magazine, An Essay on Composition, for which he was summoned to the synod, at Edinburgh, and excommunicated. At this time, as he states, in his biographical manuscript, he was so struck with the appearance of nature, that to get settled and provided for, was a subject which never came into his head: but, at length, after passing two years in contemplative irresolution, he opened a small school at Glasgow, where he devoted his leisure to the study of Greek and mathematics.

In 1761, he became tutor to a family at Islay; whence, about four years after, he proceeded to Edinburgh, and for some time obtained a subsistence by giving private instruction. While thus occupied, he attended the medical classes, but at length professed himself a student of divinity, and delivered discourses at the University Hall, as well as at that of the seceders. In 1770, at which time, he says, he was in the habit of studying every new and difficult subject that presented itself, he carried on a correspondence with Dr. Young, professor of Greek, at Glasgow; in one of whose letters to Marshall, the following passage occurs: "Your metaphysics upon time, place, association, trees, ideas, and islands, have raised you several inches in my estimation." About the same period, he sent several papers respecting the Greek language, to the Scotch Magazine; and was seriously engaged in the investigation of philosophical grammar, and of mathematical analysis, and synthesis.

In 1773, he became tutor to Lord Balgonie, and, in the following year, accompanied that nobleman to the continent; where, according to his own statement, he saw a good deal of the world, spoke French, studied politics and war, was well received in general, and made connections. On returning to Edinburgh, he resumed his medical pursuits; and, in 1776, took private lessons in botany, which science he cultivated with much enthusiasm, astonishing his teacher, it is said, by the warmth of his expressions on the beauty of the plants, and the wisdom of their structure. In January, 1777, he read, to a medical society at Edinburgh, two very ingenious papers, one in Latin, the other English; and, in the course of the same year, was enabled, as he states, by favour of Mr. Campbell, to study in London; where he attended the anatomical theatre of Dr. William Hunter; and, being now seriously determined on pursuing his medical studies, declined an invitation to stand as candidate for the logical and rhetorical professorship, at St. Andrew's College, although every prospect was held out to him of success.

In 1778, he obtained, through the interest of Lord Balgonie, the appointment of surgeon to the eighty-third regiment, which he accompanied to Jersey, where he fulfilled his duties with such strictness, as occasionally to involve him in disputes with his superiors. "I was indefatigable," he observes, "in arranging my hospital—saving the men, and curing them—did operations in Jersey—got character as a surgeon—waged war with the commanding officers, and others—prescribed—was consulted in all bad cases in Guernsey—intent only on my duty—neglected person." Such, indeed, was his ability and success, that out of a regiment of one thousand soldiers, under his care, only twelve died of disease during a period of four years.

In 1782, he wrote an inaugural dissertation, in Latin, on the best means of preserving the health of the military, which procured him a diploma of M. D. from the University of Edinburgh. In the following year, his regiment having

been disbanded, he determined on practising as a surgeon in the metropolis, and for that purpose, obtained a license from the college. He now formed a connection with Dr. Pitcairn, whom he assisted in making anatomical preparations, and with whom, it was arranged that he should be co-lecturer, at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, where Pitcairn was about to form "a kind of school of physic and surgery." The project was, however, abandoned, and a coolness ensued between the parties, which terminated in mutual animosity. At a medical society, to which they both belonged, Pitcairn greatly irritated Marshall, by accusing him of having, in a paper on fever, which he had read, borrowed his doctrines from John Hunter. This, however, the latter denied to be true; and Pitcairn, consequently apologized for his error. During a subsequent meeting of the same society, Marshall, in consequence of a difference of opinion, had a serious altercation with John Hunter, which, says his biographer, probably influenced the rest of his life.

Having built a dissecting room, and opened an anatomical school, in Thavies Inn, to which his reputation had attracted a number of pupils, he was solicited, but without effect, to receive Abernethy, then a young man, as his associate. "I have embarked," he said, on this occasion, "all my resources, and committed my reputation on the business, and by my industry have obtained a footing in it; and why should I divide what is hardly enough when entire, and which I have laboured hard to enjoy entire?" He continued to lecture until the autumn of 1800, and did not retire from private practice until 1812, when he was attacked with an illness, which occasioned him so much suffering, that he is said to have constantly prayed for death; and when his medical attendant suggested, on one occasion, the probability of his getting better, he exclaimed, "My dear sir, you distress me!" He refused to permit the alleviation of his local pain, by any medicine which would be prejudicial to his general health; and observed, on being offered an opiate, "We dare not interfere with that life which God has given us." He expired with the utmost resignation, in the month of April, 1813, having before him a picture of the crucifixion, while contemplating which, he had frequently been observed to shed tears. He was a man of great kindness of heart, but his stedfastness of purpose and laconic sincerity of expression, appear to have excited animosity, where his talents and virtues ought to have elicited admiration and esteem.

His published works consist of four parts; the first, On Water on the Brain; the second, On Canine Madness; the third, On the Morbid Anatomy of the Brain in Mania; and the fourth, On the Nature of Mania. Many of the ideas contained in these publications appear to be original, and are expounded with such force of reasoning, as to render them worthy of serious attention. His opinion that the brain is affected in mania, (which led to his quarrel with John Hunter, in consequence of that gentleman rudely differing from him on the subject,) he supports, by a variety of cases. On taking leave of his pupils, he made the following remarkable observation: "I am confident that medical men will, at last, cease to ascribe primary powers, and the first energies in animal bodies, to the nervous system." His doctrine on the passive state of the lymphatic system, though "widely different," says Mr. Saurey, "to that generally received, was no less supported by experiment than by reason and observation."

Although neither his voice nor his person were adapted to oratorical display, no lecturer, it is said, possessed more dignity or gravity, or instructed his pupils in a more intelligent and impressive manner. His delivery was slow; and as he never used an unmeaning term, he would frequently pause until he could recollect the word most appropriate to his purpose. His anatomical descriptions were so vivid, arising as they did, from a mental contemplation of the part on which he was speaking, that his pupils, to adopt the language of one of them, "saw it with their own eyes, exactly as he described it, and noticed every peculiarity of its shape and appearance, which, if he had not pointed them out, would have eluded their attention."



WILLIAM FALCONER.

THIS celebrated practitioner, whose father was recorder of Chester, and whose grandfather, the author of Cryptomenysis Patefacta, died in exile with James the Second, was born in 1743, and appears to have taken the degree of M.D. about 1766; in which year he published a work entitled Dissertatio de Nephridite verâ. He subsequently became a fellow of the Royal Society, and physician to the General Hospital at Bath; in which city he practised, for a number of years, with extraordinary success. His fame will, however, principally rest on the merit of his numerous productions; the most important of which are, Essays on the Bath Waters, which went through two editions; Observations on the Gout, in answer to Dr. Cadogan; Observations on the Poison of Copper; On the Diet of Valetudinarians; On the Preservation of Health in Agriculturists; On Ischias; Remarks on Climate, Population, Way of Life, &c.; Account of the Epidemic Catarrhal Fever, called the Influenza; Dobson on Fixed Air, with an Appendix on the Use of Fixed Alkaline Salts in the Stone and Gravel, which went through four editions; Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Natural History; An Examination of Dr. Heberden's Observations on the Increase and Decrease of different Diseases, and particularly the Plague; Aerian's Voyage round the Euxine Sea translated, with a Geographical Dissertation and Three Discourses; and an Essay on the Influence of the Passions, for which he received, from the Medical Society of London, the first Fothergillian medal, in 1784. He died at Bath, of apoplexy, on the 30th of August, 1824, in the eighty-first year of his age.

Dr. Falconer appears to have been equally celebrated for the extent of his acquirements, both literary and professional, and the independence and integrity of his mind. His memory was stored with quotations, anecdotes, principles, and analogies, which, in writing as well as in conversation, he introduced with great aptness, discrimination, and effect. Lord Thurlow, at whose table he was a frequent guest, declared, "that he never saw his equal; for he knew every thing, and knew it better than any one else." No man, however, could be less vain or egotistical; he was often heard to admit his own inefficiency, and the superiority of others; a modesty, which his undeviating observance of truth prevents his biographers attributing to affectation. He despised sophistry, and scorned to use it in maintenance of a discussion when the facts were against him; "In that respect," he observed to a friend who had been defending the practice, "I consider myself to be a better man than Dr. Johnson; for I never in my life maintained the wrong side of an argument, knowing it to be so." He was known to, and much esteemed by, all the principal men of eminence in his profession, who frequently consulted him on medical and scientific subjects; and he was the first who made the discovery of fixed air possessing acid properties, although some attribute the previous establishment of that fact to Dr. Priestley, who, however, does not appear to have noticed it until after the publication of Dr. Falconer's work on the subject. His Remarks on the Influence of Climate, Population, Way of Life, &c. display, says one of his biographers, an almost unlimited extent of learning and research; and his Miscellaneous Tracts relating to Natural History appeared of such interest, and so great a curiosity, that the University of Cambridge gratuitously printed the work and presented him with the copies.

JOHN COAKLEY LETTSOM.

THIS celebrated physician, the son of a member of the Society of Friends, was born at Little Vandyke, near Tortola, a small island in the Atlantic, on the 22nd of November, 1744; and, about the year 1750, was sent to a school, at Sankey, near Warrington, where he remained until 1758; when he proceeded to Liverpool, where he passed a year at a seminary, in learning accounts, and preparing himself to follow the business of a merchant. At the suggestion, however, of Mr. Samuel Fothergill, an eloquent Quaker preacher, and brother of the eminent physician, whose affection he is said to have gained by his performance of a negro dance, and who offered to become his guardian, he consented to be bound apprentice to Mr. Sutcliff, an apothecary, at Settle, in Yorkshire, with whom he was placed in April, 1761. During the period of his apprenticeship, besides acquiring a tolerable knowledge of pharmacy, he enabled himself both to write and speak fluently the French and Latin languages; and, with the help of Gerard's Herbal, made such progress in his favorite study of botany, that he was enabled to form a respectable Hortus Siccus.

In 1766, he became a surgeon's dresser at St. Thomas's Hospital, and attended several lectures; but, in the next year, he was compelled, by the death of his father, to return to his native island. The property left by his deceased parent, consisted of a small portion of land and fifty slaves; all of whom, young Lettsom immediately emancipated, and thus became, it is said, a voluntary beggar at the age of twenty-three. He shortly afterwards commenced practice at Tortola, and, before the expiration of six months, amassed nearly £2,000; half of which he gave to his mother, and, with the remainder, returned to England.

After having attended the lectures of Drs. Cullen and Home, at Edinburgh, he proceeded to Paris, and thence to Leyden, where he took his degree of M. D. on the 20th of June, 1769. On his return to London, he commenced practice under the auspices of Dr. Fothergill, and, soon afterwards, became a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians, as well as an honorary member of the Physico-Medical Society of Edinburgh. In 1770, his increasing reputation and practice enabled him to form an advantageous matrimonial connexion with the daughter of a rich tin-plate worker, named Miers; and, in the use of the fortune which he received with his wife, he rendered himself as estimable for his beneficence and liberality as he was already popular for his medical skill. "Science," says one of his biographers, "was fostered by him, genius cherished, and the useful arts encouraged; while the wants of his fellow-creatures were frequently relieved by means of food as well as of physic." In 1772, he published The Naturalist and Traveller's Companion, which has been translated into French and German; Reflections on the General Treatment and Cure of Fevers; and the Natural History of the Tea Tree, in which he corrected an error respecting that plant, made by Sir John Hill, and adopted by Linnæus, who, subsequently, wrote a letter of thanks to Lettsom, acknowledging the mistake into which he had fallen.

In 1773, he was elected a physician of the General Dispensary, to the establishment and prosperity of which he greatly contributed, by his pecuniary and professional assistance, particularly by the publication of a pamphlet, entitled, Improvement of Medicine in London, on the Basis of Public Good. In the same year he assisted in the formation of the Medical Society of London, to the library of which he presented several hundred books. He was also the proposer of the gold Fothergillian medals, given annually by that institution, the first of which he had struck at his own expense. He also became physician extraordinary of the City of London Lying-in Hospital; and, in 1774, co-operated with Dr. Hawes and Dr. Cogan, in the establishment of the Royal Humane Society, the reports of



which he composed, from the death of the former up to the year 1813; and, whilst one of its vice-presidents, received the gold medal for his successful exertions in a case of suspended animation.

In 1776, he published a pamphlet, entitled, Observations on the Use of Dr. Mayersbach's Medicines, which went through two editions in the same year, and completely put an end to the reputation and practice of that celebrated quack. In 1778, he printed a letter on the advantages of small-pox inoculation, which exposed him to a violent attack from Baron Dimsdale, of whose life, however, he subsequently published an anonymous laudatory memoir in the European Magazine. In 1782, he composed, at the request of the Medical Society, A Biographical Account of Dr. John Fothergill; which, from his having been the occasional amanuensis, as well as the intimate acquaintance, of that celebrated physician, he was enabled to do in a manner that rendered it superior to all previous attempts on the same subject. In 1784, he also published, in three volumes, a complete collection of the works of Dr. Fothergill, and added to it a catalogue of the doctor's botanical collection at Upton, under the title of Hortus Uptoniensis, together with directions for importing seeds and plants from distant countries.

About 1788, Dr. Lettsom distinguished himself by the introduction to this country of mangel wurzel, the culture of which he confidently predicted, in a pamphlet written on the subject, would prove a national benefit. In 1790, he received a diploma of L. L. D. from the University of Massachusetts, which had previously conferred on him that of M. D. In 1791, he obtained the Fothergillian medal; and, in 1795, opposed The Dead Body Bill, in a pamphlet, entitled, Hints respecting Human Dissections; of which, he says, in a letter to Pettigrew, "I have reason to think it produced some influence upon the judgment of the house." Among a number of pertinent remarks in this production, he ridiculed the idea that it was inhuman to acquire a certain power which would enable one man to remove or mitigate the miseries of another; and observed that, to prevent the acquisition of a knowledge of anatomy, was to commit a *felo de se* of individual felicity.

In 1796, he published a tract, entitled, Hints for promoting a Bee Society, in consequence of which, one was established shortly afterwards, at Exeter, and another in Scotland. On the discovery of vaccination, he contributed all his talent and influence to its promotion, and was the first to send the vaccine virus to America. In 1801, he printed a small work, entitled, Observations on the Cow-Pock, for which he received the following compliment from Jenner: "Nothing hitherto written on the subject, appears to have made so sensible an impression on the minds of those who have perused it, as your elegant and excellent treatise." He printed several other papers and letters on the subject, and, in consequence of the small amount at first granted by parliament to Jenner, for his splendid discovery, proposed that a public purse should be opened to receive the contributions of those who appreciated the benefit conferred by that eminent man on the human race; and he would, it is said, have carried the scheme into effect, but for the additional grant which Jenner subsequently obtained.

In 1801, Dr. Lettsom published a collection of his tracts, in three volumes, entitled, Hints designed to promote Beneficence, Temperance, and Medical Science. For this work, although generally commended, he was attacked by the editor of the Critical Review, with whom he entered into a controversy, which terminated to his advantage. In 1803, he persuaded Mr. Nield to insert, in the Gentleman's Magazine, an account of the different prisons visited by that gentleman, which he introduced by some prefatory essays from his own pen: these considerably increased the circulation of the Magazine, and gave great influence to the details of Mr. Nield, who observed of them, in a letter, dated in 1805, that they had produced more advantages in twelve months than he had been able to effect in thirty years.

Early in 1812, Dr. Lettsom became a member, and soon after president, of the Philosophical Society of London, which, says his talented biographer, Pettigrew, was his greatest favourite, his darling child, and nurtured by him

with truly parental affection. He frequently delivered lectures to the society, took an active part in all its discussions, delivered its anniversary oration in 1813, and, two years after, felt so exceedingly anxious to be present at its general meeting, that he said, "provided he was only able to sit, and not even to speak on that occasion, he would attend it." He died, however, before it took place, on the 2d of November, 1815; and it was, consequently, postponed until the 21st of that month, when an eulogy on his character was pronounced by Mr. T. I. Pettigrew, in the presence of three hundred persons, all of whom were in mourning; and a letter was read from the Duke of Sussex, in which his royal highness stated, that, "no one was better acquainted with the merits and exertions of the late Dr. Lettsom, in every branch tending to the advantage and relief of the metropolis than himself; he, therefore, felt greatly disappointed at being unfortunately deprived of paying the last tribute of respect to the memory of so excellent a character."

Few members of his profession attained such high repute as Dr. Lettsom: when only forty years of age, his practice and emoluments exceeded that of most of his medical contemporaries, and, for many years before he died, his professional income is stated to have been not less than £12,000 per annum. He was, however, in the decline of life, compelled to dispose of his beautiful villa, at Grove Hill, Camberwell, celebrated by the poems of Scot and Maurice, together with a great part of his valuable library and museum, on account, as Mr. Pettigrew states, of a train of adverse circumstances, originating in the prodigality of his benevolence. From among numberless instances of his generosity, a great part of which have never been revealed, the following are selected: he assisted the widow and family of Captain Carver with money, and published, at his own expense, an account of the life and travels of that gentleman, for their benefit. To Mr. Curtis, he not only lent £500, to assist him in the publication of the Flora Londinensis, but allowed £50 per month, to ensure the regularity of its appearance, and paid the expenses of his journey into Yorkshire, in search of plants. To a patient, whom he found in great distress, on account of the injury done to his property by the Americans, he left a checque, on his departure, for the purpose of relieving his immediate necessities, and afterwards purchased his house, which was a freehold, for £500, and gave it him for life. He presented a splendid collection of minerals to the University of Cambridge, where they are distinguished by the name of the Lettsomian Cabinet; to the monument of Howard, he was one of the earliest subscribers; the Sea-bathing Infirmary at Margate, was planned and founded by himself; and he purchased a freehold piece of ground, in Bolt Court, for the use of the Medical Society. He subscribed to a great number of public charities; and not only represented the necessities of the lower classes in his works, but personally relieved their wants, and attended them at their dwellings, for the purpose of mitigating both their bodily and mental distresses. A poor person, it is said of him, could always command his assistance, whilst many an opulent one was often under the necessity of repeatedly and unsuccessfully urging his attendance.

He once met with an adventure, similar, in some respects, to one that befel the Rev. Rowland Hill. "It was my lot," he relates, "a few years ago, to be attacked on the highway, by a genteel-looking person, well mounted, who demanded my money, at the same time placing a pistol to my breast. I requested him to remove the pistol, which he instantly did. I saw his agitation, from whence I could perceive he had not been habituated to this hazardous practice; and I added that I had both gold and silver about me, which I freely gave him, but that I was sorry to see a young gentleman risk his life in so unbecoming a manner, which would probably soon terminate at the gallows; that, at the best, the casual pittance gained on the highway would afford but a precarious and temporary subsistence; but that if I could serve him by a private assistance more becoming his appearance, he might farther command my purse; and, at the same time, I desired him to accept a card containing my address, and to call upon me, as he might trust to my

word for his liberty and life. He accepted my address, but I observed his voice faltered; it was late at night; there was, however, sufficient star-light to enable me to perceive, as I leaned towards him on the window of the carriage, that his bosom was overwhelmed with conflicting passions: at length, bending forward on his horse, and recovering the power of speech, he affectingly said, 'I thank you for your offer;—American affairs have ruined me:—I will, dear sir, wait upon you.'" The man kept his word, and Lettsom, finding, on inquiry, the account he gave of himself to be correct, after making an unsuccessful application, in his behalf, to the commissioners for relieving the American sufferers, presented a memorial on the subject to the queen, who, it is said, procured the man a commission in the army; and his name subsequently appeared, on two occasions, in the Gazette, for promotion, on account of his meritorious conduct.

No doubt exists but that his liberal and unsuspicious character betrayed him into various acts of eccentric benevolence, and that he frequently became a dupe to the artful and undeserving. With more prudence he might have conferred more real benefits on society, to which, however, on the whole, he must be considered one of the greatest benefactors of his age. Nichols speaks of him as having been an Israelite without guile, who might be said to have carried his heart in his hand; as the liberal friend of merit; and an example of beneficence to every avenue of human distress.

His extraordinary eminence as a medical man appears the more remarkable, from his confession that he never had any genius nor any predilection for the practice of physic; and from his avowed want of memory. "This defect," said he, in a letter to Sir Mordaunt Martin, "is my lot. I believe I possess industry. I made artificial tables of my own; and by arrangement and art, I appear, to those who know no better, to possess memory. I suppose I have forty thousand notes which I can refer to. Some years since, I was desired to deliver an oration at a short notice. This I effected by my notes, and my auditors thought I possessed memory in a high degree, but, alas! it was fictitious." The gentleman to whom these remarks were addressed, wrote an answer, which, however, is not worth repeating, to the following well-known squib, on his distinguished correspondent:

> When any sick to me apply,
> I physicks, bleeds, and sweats 'em;
> If after that, they choose to die,
> What's that to me?—
>
> I. Lettsom.

The following anecdote, related by himself, is a forcible example of the respect and consideration in which he was held by his medical brethren:—"In Askew's sale, there was sold a short inedited letter of Hippocrates, which Dr. Wright bought for four guineas and a half. The last physician being dead, I gave Dr. Sims a commission to bid ten guineas, or any money, for it. It was sold for ten shillings and sixpence! Dr. Garthshore, Dr. Simmons, and several literati were present; but Sims whispering he wanted it for me, he was not opposed." With many of the most eminent American physicians, he maintained a friendly correspondence. Dr. Rush, in a letter, dated in 1788, said to him, "No object lies so near my heart as the extirpation of spirituous liquors: to you, after I am gone, I bequeath a continuance of the war you have begun against them." Dr. Waterhouse addressed him as the father of the science of mineralogy in the United States; and, in 1790, on his death having been reported in the Boston Gazette, Dr. Warren, of that place, wrote to him in the following terms:—"The friends of science and of humanity here, felt themselves extremely interested in the event; and though far distant from the land which gave you birth, and personally unknown to you, unfettered by the narrow prejudices of place or country, they liberally shed tears to the memory of a man whom they had considered as a friend and a brother."

In addition to the works already mentioned, he was the author of Medical Memoirs of the General Dispensary; Memoirs of Dr. Rush, and others of his personal friends; History of some of the Effects of Hard Drinking; and some minor pieces, besides various contributions to the papers of different medical and scientific societies, of which

he was a fellow or member: among these were the Royal and Linnæan Societies; the Society of Arts; The Academy of Sciences, at Montpelier; the New York Historical Society; the Medical Linnæan Society; the Linnæan Society of New England; the Bath Agricultural Society; and the Literary and Philosophical Societies of Manchester and Philadelphia. Soon after his decease, a collection of his works, with a memoir of his life prefixed, was published by Mr. Pettigrew. It is worthy of remark, that, in a letter to Dr. Plumptre, he observed, "My professional duties incessantly occupy me, and compel me to write all my essays in my carriage, which is a material cause of their incorrect state."

In person, he was tall and meagre; his face was long, and deeply furrowed; his complexion of a dark yellow tint; his dress remarkably neat, though not always precise enough to satisfy his Quaker brethren. He appears to have been much attached to society, particularly to that of women; so much so, indeed, that suspicions were entertained as to the strict propriety of his conduct; which, however, although not free from levity, seems to have been entirely above any more serious imputation. He used to immerse himself regularly, night and morning, in a cold bath; and his habits are said to have been temperate; a statement, however, which is rendered doubtful, by the following passage in a letter which he received from Dr. Cumins:—"Let me seriously advise you, my friend, for the sake of your health, to relinquish your nocturnal lucubrations and your convivialities; to go to bed with your wife and family at eleven o'clock, and rise every morning as early as you please." The fruits of his marriage were twelve children, three only of whom survived him.

JOHN MACKIE.

JOHN MACKIE was born at Dunfermline Abbey, in the county of Fife, in 1748. In 1763, he commenced the study of medicine, under the tuition of Dr. Stedman, at Edinburgh, where he attended the lectures of Cullen, Monro, Gregory, and Black, and became, as Sir Henry Wellwood, one of his fellow-students, states, "the most remarkably popular youth he had ever known." On leaving the university, he commenced practice at Huntingdon, whence he removed to Southampton, where he practised, with great reputation and success, for twenty years. In 1814, he retired from business, and embarked for the continent; when, such was the estimation in which he was held in the neighbourhood of Southampton, that "he was detained," says a writer in the Annual Biography, "more than three hours, receiving, as he went along to the vessel, the affectionate farewells of his patients, and of many inhabitants and visitors to whom he was before unknown." On this occasion, Mr. Jekyll is said to have observed to him, "Oh! doctor, you are only going to pay a visit to the Cyclades *(sick ladies)*; we shall soon have you back amongst us."

At Paris, he attended Mrs. Fitzherbert; and, some time afterwards, when nearly seventy years of age, came by night, from Florence to Bologna, to visit Lord Hitchinbroke, and, on another occasion, from Rome to Naples, to prescribe for Lady Glenbervie. Whilst at Rome, where he was called "il celebre medico Inglese," he attended the Queen of Spain, Louis Buonaparte, and Prince Poniatowski; and, at Geneva, Etienne Dumont, and Mons. de Rocca, the second husband of Madame de Stael. After passing about ten years abroad, and publishing, while at Vevay, an essay, entitled A Sketch of a New Theory of Man, which, though intended only for private distribution, was translated into French shortly after its appearance, he took up his abode at Bath, and, subsequently, at Chichester, where he died, on the 29th of January, 1831, leaving two children, by his wife, the daughter of a French clergyman, highly distinguished



for her wit and acquirements, whom he had married early in life.

As a physician, he was so celebrated for his treatment of consumption, that patients, labouring under that disease, came to him from London, Edinburgh, and various parts of the country; and he often corresponded on the subject with, and was consulted by, the two Hunters, Baillie, Halford, Lettsom, Fothergill, and other eminent practitioners. He aspired to little reputation as a writer; a few medical cases, of which those on tetanus are the most remarkable and important, being his only professional publications. Indeed, he appears to have been somewhat averse to authorship, as he refused to publish a Series of Letters on Education, which he had written to his son, and an Essay on Regimen, a subject to which he had paid particular attention. He was also requested, but in vain, to write a biography of his contemporaries, a work for which his extensive acquaintance, retentive memory, and store of anecdote, particularly well qualified him. Hume, Blair, Dr. Johnson, Lord Byron, Dr. Wolcot, Horne Tooke, &c. were among those with whom he had associated; "and it was like lifting up the curtain of the past," says the authority before quoted, "to hear this venerable octogenarian talking of these eminent individuals—the master-spirits of his time."

It is said, that he refused almost as many fees as he received; and, among other acts of generosity, he gratuitously attended the French emigrants, at Southampton, and liberally supplied them with clothes and provisions. While in full practice, he read much, always opening a book at the dawn of day, and never paying his professional visits without one in his carriage. In person, he was tall and handsome, particularly in his youth, when, in consequence of the elegance of his form, he was admitted, before the usual time, into the Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in order to make one of that body in its procession through the streets of Edinburgh. Speaking of him in his age, the authority before quoted describes him as a truly beautiful old man; preserving his hair, teeth, and colour, nearly to the age of eighty. In his appearance, he so much resembled, as to be often mistaken for, Gerard Andrews, the Dean of Canterbury; and, happening to be, one day, in St. James's, the dean's church, created no slight surprise by politely declining to assist at the communion table, when called upon, by one of the persons in attendance, on a sudden emergency. His manners were particularly pleasing, graceful, and urbane; and Miss Hawkins, in her memoirs, speaks of him as "one of the most agreeable conversationists she had ever known; bringing to bear, on all subjects, the resources of a ready, acute, and luminous mind."

His religious character was strongly marked; he admired the eloquence of the pulpit beyond any other; and, on some occasions, is said to have composed sermons himself.

EDWARD JENNER.

EDWARD JENNER, the son of a clergyman, was born at Berkeley, in Gloucestershire, on the 17th of May, 1749. In 1757, he was sent to a school at Wotton-under-Edge, and subsequently to one at Cirencester, where he made great proficiency in the classics, under the tuition of Dr. Washbourn. During his holiday hours, instead of joining his school-fellows at play, he is said to have generally amused himself by searching for fossils. On leaving school, he was articled to Mr. Ludlow, an eminent surgeon at Sodbury, near Bristol, whence, at the expiration of his apprenticeship, he went to London, and remained for two years under the instruction of the celebrated John Hunter, in whose family he had the advantage of residing, and who, it is said, entertained so high an opinion of the talents of his pupil, as to offer him a share of his practice.

On the return of Captain Cook, from

his first expedition of discovery, in 1771, Jenner was selected to prepare and arrange the specimens of natural history brought home by Mr. Banks; a task which he performed with so much ability, that he might, had he pleased, have been appointed naturalist to the expedition which sailed in the following year. He preferred, however, settling as a general practitioner, in his native village, where he soon acquired considerable reputation. His zeal for those under his care was so great, that he would frequently pass whole days in the house of a patient, if dangerously ill; and so much was he beloved, and so entertaining was his conversation, that on paying visits to such of his friends as lived at a distance, even if he prolonged his stay until midnight, they often accompanied him for several miles on his way home. Dr. Lettsom, in an address to the London Medical Society, thus relates an anecdote of him, which occurred about this period:—"Dr. Jenner happened to dine with a large party at Bath, when something was introduced at the table which required to be warmed by the application of the candle, and doubts were expressed by several persons present whether the most speedy way would be to keep the flame at a little distance under, or to immerse the substance into it. Jenner desired that the candle might be placed near him, and immediately putting his finger into the flame, suffered it to remain some time; next he put his finger above it, but was obliged to snatch it away immediately. 'This, gentlemen,' said he, 'is a sufficient test.' The next day he received a note from General Smith, who had been of the party of the preceding day, offering him an appointment in India, which would ensure him, in the course of two or three years, an annual income of £3,000. The offer was referred to his brother, and *our* Jenner, from his attachment to him, declined it."

A disappointment in his affections soon after occurred, which seems, for some time, to have embittered his existence. In 1783, he addressed a distant friend in this melancholy language:—"I am jaded almost to death, my dear Gardner, by constant fatigue: that of the body I must endure, but how long I shall be able to bear that of the mind, I know not. Still the same dead weight hangs upon my heart. Would to God it would drag it from its unhappy mansion! Then, with what pleasure could I see an end of this silly dream of life!"

He still, however, continued his scientific and professional pursuits; in the latter of which he attained such high reputation, as to be sent for, in a case of exigency, to perform an operation at the Gloucester Infirmary, seldom intrusted, at that time, to any but hospital surgeons. He communicated a treatise on Ophthalmia, and several other important papers, many of them, it is said, containing original observations, the merit of which has since been improperly assumed by others, to a medical society, which he had assisted in forming at Rodborough. He also corresponded frequently with Mr. Hunter, on the functions of respiration in lizards and hedgehogs, on the natural history of the cuckoo, and on the experiments he had made for regulating the strength of emetic tartar.

In 1786, he appears to have been in some danger from the effects of a violent snow-storm, which he had encountered while riding from Kingscote to Berkeley:—"When I came to the house," he observes, "I was unable to dismount without assistance. I was almost senseless; but I had just recollection and power enough left to prevent the servants from bringing me to a fire. I was carried to the stable first, and from thence was gradually introduced to a warmer atmosphere. I could bear no greater heat than that of the stable for some time."

In March, 1788, he married a Miss Kingscote, of whom he thus wrote to his friend Gardner, early in 1779:—"The last year of my life has been the happiest, beyond all comparison, I ever experienced; and I will take upon me to aver, nay I would swear it, that if you could be lucky enough to connect yourself with a woman of such a disposition as kind fortune has, at last, given to me, you would find a vast addition to your stock of happiness."

In 1792, he obtained the degree of M. D. from St. Andrew's College, and commenced practising as a physician. Towards the end of 1794, he was attacked with typhus fever, and serious apprehensions were entertained for his



life; but, happily for himself, and, it may be said, for the human race, after six weeks of suffering, he became convalescent. Shortly afterwards he began to devote much of his attention to a subject on which he had, from time to time, pursued his researches, since the period of his apprenticeship. This was vaccination; the discovery of which may, it is said, be remotely attributed to his having heard, while serving his time at Sodbury, a dairymaid remark, that she could never take the small-pox, as she had already been attacked by casual cow-pox; a disease common among the rural inhabitants of Gloucestershire, who were generally aware of its preventive effects. By medical men their opinion was, however, treated as a popular error; and Jenner appears to have prosecuted his inquiries for a number of years on the subject, to which his attention had been thus early excited, under circumstances of great discouragement. At the Convivio-Medical Society of Alverton, of which he was a member, he repeatedly, for some time after he had commenced practice, attempted to bring the prophylactic virtues of the cow-pox under serious consideration, but with so little success, that he was threatened with expulsion, if he persevered in harrassing those who attended the meetings on what was termed so unprofitable a topic.

In 1780, he concluded an explanatory letter to his friend, Gardner, on the subject, in the following terms:—"I have intrusted to you a most important matter, which, I firmly believe, will prove of essential benefit to the human race. I know you, and should not wish what I have stated to be brought into conversation; for should any thing untoward turn up in my experiments, I should be made, particularly by my medical brethren, the subject of ridicule, for I am the mark they all shoot at."

He persevered in his important pursuit for many succeeding years, apparently with no other encouragement than his own conviction of ultimate success. "The joy I felt," he observes, "in the prospect before me of being the instrument destined to take away from the world one of its greatest calamities, blended with the fond hope of enjoying independence and domestic peace and happiness, was often so excessive, that, in pursuing my favourite subject among the meadows, I have sometimes found myself in a kind of reverie. It is pleasant to me to recollect that these reflections always ended in devout acknowledgments to that Being from whom this and all other mercies flow."

At length, he obtained the support of Mr. Cline, surgeon of St. Thomas's Hospital, and some other metropolitan practitioners; and, in 1796, succeeded in establishing an opinion which he had so long entertained, that man might be rendered insusceptible of the small-pox by means of vaccination. "As I promised," he observes, in a letter addressed to Mr. Gardner, in the last-mentioned year, "to let you know how I proceeded in my inquiry into the nature of that singular disease, the cow-pox, and being fully satisfied how much you feel interested in its success, you will be gratified in hearing that I have at length accomplished what I have been so long waiting for; the passing of the vaccine virus from one human being to another, by the ordinary mode of inoculation. A boy, of the name of Phipps, was inoculated in the arm from the pustule of a young woman, who was infected by her master's cows. Having never seen the disease but in its casual way before, that is, when communicated from the cow to the hand of the milker, I was astonished at the close resemblance of the pustules, in some of their stages, to the variolous pustules. But now listen to the most delightful part of my story. The boy has since been inoculated for the small-pox, which, as I ventured to predict, produced no effect. I shall now pursue my experiments with redoubled ardour."

In June, 1798, he published a quarto volume, entitled, An Inquiry into the Causes and Effects of the Variolæ Vaccinæ, in which, he not only fully treated on its immediate subject, but almost demonstrated, it is said, that the small-pox had its origin in the grease, a disease incident to the heel of the horse; adding, that the equine, as he had found, possessed the same preventive qualities, in the human race, as the vaccine matter. A few months previously to the publication of this work, he visited London for the purpose of demonstrating the success of his discovery, but so great was the prejudice

against, and distrust of, vaccination, that although he remained in the capital a quarter of a year, he was unable to persuade a single individual to try its effects. He also had the mortification of hearing, that, while some of his profession acknowledged its merit, by many it was still held up to derision and contempt. His most formidable opponent was Dr. Ingenhousz, physician to the Emperor of Austria, who, coming to England, and discovering that some persons had taken the small-pox, after having had the cow-pox, wrote to Jenner, denying the efficacy of the latter disease as a preventive against the former. Jenner replied, that the persons alluded to could not have had the *true* cow-pox; but his explanations not satisfying his opponent, Jenner broke off the correspondence, and published, for a better illustration of his principles, Further Observations on the Variolæ Vaccinæ.

His contest with Dr. Ingenhousz had scarcely terminated, when he was attacked by a great number of the London physicians, who, having witnessed the unsuccessful effect of vaccination on several patients at the Small-pox Hospital, threw important doubts upon the efficacy of the remedy. In these cases the true virus had not, as he discovered, been communicated; and he consequently sent a portion on which he could depend, to Drs. Pearson and Woodville, who shortly afterwards imparted it to a great number of persons with complete success. Mr. Cline being satisfied, by an experiment, of the efficacy of vaccination, had, some time before, solicited Jenner to settle in London, assuring him that his practice would soon amount to £10,000 a year; but Jenner appears to have then felt no inclination to quit his native village, whither he had again retired, after his three months' fruitless abode in the metropolis. From his correspondence with a friend, on the subject of Mr. Cline's recommendation, the following passage is selected: "Shall I, who, even in the morning of my days, sought the lowly and sequestered paths of life,—the valley, and not the mountain;—shall I, now my evening is fast approaching, hold myself up as an object for fortune and for fame? Admitting it as a certainty, that I obtain both, what stock should I add to my little fund of happiness? My fortune, with what flows in from my profession, is sufficient to gratify my wishes; indeed, so limited is my ambition, that were I precluded from future practice, I should be enabled to obtain all I want. And as for fame, what is it? A gilded butt, for ever pierced with the arrows of malignancy."

Shortly afterwards, however, from what had taken place in the interim, his reluctance to quit Berkeley, appears to have much abated, and he thus addressed his former correspondent. "In my last letter, I told you how much I was perplexed; my perplexity really amounts to agitation. On the one hand, unwilling to come to town myself for the sake of practice, and on the other, fearful that the practice I have recommended, may fall into the hands of those who are incapable of conducting it, I am thrown into a state that was at first not perceptible as likely to happen to me; for, believe me, I am not callous to all the feelings of those wounds, which, from misrepresentation, might fall on my reputation; on the contrary, no nerves could feel more acutely; and they now are actually in a tremor from anticipation."

By this time, many persons in the higher ranks of life, had permitted their children to be vaccinated, and Dr. Pearson, having announced his intention of furnishing medical men with the virus, Jenner, to secure his well-earned reputation to the discovery, by the advice of his friends, at length once more proceeded to London, where, however, he appears to have remained but a short time. Shortly after his return to Beverley, towards the close of 1799, when his works had been translated into many European languages, and his method was about to be introduced at Berlin, Vienna, and Geneva, he received a letter from Dr. Pearson, offering him the appointment of extra-corresponding physician to a Vaccine Institution then about to be founded. Irritated by the proposal, he resolved, at once, on another journey to the metropolis, for the purpose of founding a rival establishment. He was received, on his arrival, with great honour, by the Duke of York, the Duke of Sussex, and other distinguished

characters; by whose assistance he soon effected his object, and the new society, of which he was appointed president, obtained the special patronage of his sovereign.

In the last-mentioned year, (1799,) a general order had been issued for the adoption of his discovery by the army and navy; from the physicians and surgeons of which he subsequently received a gold medal, as a testimony of their gratitude and admiration. On returning again to Berkeley, he was presented with a splendid piece of plate from the nobility and gentry residing in that neighbourhood; and, shortly afterwards, by the advice of his friends, he solicited a parliamentary reward for the vast benefit he had conferred on mankind. A committee of the house of commons being appointed to investigate the subject, it was proved that vaccination had already produced a very beneficial effect in this country, and certificates of one hundred thousand successful cases, in various parts of the world, were produced. On the report being brought up, a debate arose, as to whether he should be granted £10,000, or double that sum; which, after the chancellor of the exchequer had declared that Jenner's discovery was one of the greatest, and most beneficial to society, that had been made since the creation of man, terminated in a vote for the smaller sum, by a majority of three only. Some years after, (on the 28th of July, 1807,) the chancellor of the exchequer brought forward a motion for an additional grant of £10,000 to Dr. Jenner, grounded on the report of the College of Physicians, relative to vaccination, by which it appeared, that, out of one hundred and sixty-four thousand three hundred and eleven cases, there had been only three deaths! Mr. Morris proposed, as an amendment, that the grant should be £20,000; which was carried, on a division, by a majority of thirteen.

At this time, the vaccine practice prevailed in America, Asia, and every country in Europe; and its discoverer was elected an associate of all the principal medical societies and academies in the civilized world. The mother of the Emperor of Russia sent him a valuable diamond ring, accompanied with a letter, expressive of her esteem and regard for "one who had rendered so signal a service to mankind." Napoleon, on being presented with a petition from him, soliciting the release of Dr. Wickham, emphatically said, "What that man asks, must not be refused;" and Platoff, on the introduction of Dr. Jenner to the foreign potentates, and other distinguished persons, who visited this country, in 1814, told him that he had extinguished the most pestilential disorder which had ever appeared on the banks of the Don.

From the year 1808, when the National Vaccine Establishment was instituted, under an act of parliament, the opposition to his discovery began to decline; experience having shewn, that, although vaccination were not an absolute preventive, the small-pox, if at all, followed it in so mild a form, as scarcely ever to be fatal. At Berlin, within a few years, the victims of the latter disease were reduced in the proportion of nine hundred and fifty to two, and in many places, where its ravages had previously been terrific, it was almost entirely eradicated.

Dr. Jenner passed some portion of the latter part of his life at Cheltenham; whence, on the death of his wife, by whom he had a son and a daughter, he removed to Berkeley, where he expired suddenly, of apoplexy, on the 26th of January, 1823. He was buried in the parish church of his native place, in which a monument was erected to his memory, bearing the following inscription:—

Within this tomb hath found a resting place,
The great physician of the human race—
Immortal Jenner! whose gigantic mind
Brought life and health to more than half mankind.
Let rescued infancy his worth proclaim,
And lisp out blessings on his honoured name!
And radiant beauty drop her saddest tear,
For beauty's truest, trustiest friend lies here.

In person, Dr. Jenner is described as having maintained "the ancient affinity between Apollo and Æsculapius." His dress was particularly neat; his stature rather below the middle standard; his countenance highly intelligent; and his conversation playful with the superficial, but with the learned, profound. At an early part of his career, he is said to have frequently amused him-

self by extemporaneous versification, chiefly facetious and epigrammatic; of which the following specimen, a note which a lady received from him with a couple of ducks, has been preserved:—

I've despatched, my dear madam, this scrap of a letter,
To say that Miss —— is very much better;
A regular doctor no longer she lacks,
And, therefore, I've sent her a couple of quacks.

"The meekness, gentleness, and simplicity of his demeanour," says his biographer, Dr. Baron, "formed a most striking contrast to the self-esteem which might have arisen from the great and splendid consequences of his discovery. He was thankful and grateful for them in his heart, but to pride and vain glory he seemed to be an utter stranger." The last words which the writer just quoted heard him speak were, "I do not marvel that men are not grateful to me, but I am surprised that they do not feel gratitude to God for making me a medium of good."

Besides having made the grand discovery which exalted him to so enviable a rank among the greatest benefactors of mankind, he investigated, with considerable success, the difficult subject of migration among birds; and, according to Dr. Baron, made considerable progress in geology, and in the knowledge of organic remains; amended several pharmaceutical processes, explained the cause of one of the most painful affections of the heart, and advanced far in his inquiries respecting the diseases of the lymphatic system. Besides the productions already mentioned, he was the author of a paper on the Natural History of the Cuckoo, printed in the Philosophical Transactions; Observations on the Distemper in Dogs; a process for preparing pure Emetic Tartar; and some other pieces.

DANIEL RUTHERFORD.

DANIEL RUTHERFORD was born at Edinburgh, on the 3rd of November, 1749; and, after having studied for some time under Mr. Mundell, an eminent teacher in that city, was sent to complete his education at an academy in England. On his return to Edinburgh, he commenced the study of medicine under his father, and also obtained a knowledge of logic, mathematics, and moral and natural philosophy, by attending the lectures of the most celebrated professors of those sciences. His medical preceptors were, the Drs. Monro, (primus and secundus,) Cullen, and Gregory; his tutor in chemistry, was Dr. Black; and in botany, Dr. Hope. While a pupil at the Royal Infirmary, he paid particular attention to the clinical practice carried on there, and derived much benefit from witnessing the surgical operations of Messrs. Chalmers, Wood, and James Rae; he also acted as clinical clerk to Dr. Cullen, who thought so highly of his abilities, as to say, that "he had never been more fortunate in an hospital-assistant than in Daniel Rutherford." The last lectures he attended were those of Dr. Andrew Duncan, who, for the first time, made that branch of medicine called general therapeutics, the subject of a particular course; "and I have every reason to believe," says Dr. Duncan, "that the report which my friend, Rutherford, gave of my first essay, contributed not a little to my future success."

On taking his degree of M.D., in 1772, he obtained great praise from Dr. Black, in the public hall, and in the presence of the members of the university, for his inaugural thesis, De Aere fixo, in which he demonstrated his discovery of a new gaseous fluid, by some philosophers since described as azote, and by others as nitrogen. Shortly after, Dr. Rutherford proceeded to the continent, and on his return, commenced practice in Edinburgh, where, in 1776, he was admitted a member of the Royal College of Physicians, and elected a fellow in the following year. He soon became extensively employed and estimated as a physician; and being, at the same time, a member of the Philosophical, now the Royal, Society of Edinburgh, greatly distinguished himself by



presenting to that body a paper on nitrous acid; in which, according to Dr. Robison, he even more than hinted at that doctrine, respecting acids, which the French chemists afterwards demonstrated.

In 1786, on the death of Dr. Hope, he was elected botanical professor to the university, and was, at the same time, intrusted with the charge of the Royal Botanical Garden at Edinburgh, as king's botanist for Scotland. Being nominated also a member of the Faculty of Medicine, he became one of the clinical physicians to the infirmary; and, on the death of Dr. Cullen, in 1791, was appointed one of the physicians in ordinary to that institution.

Although the discharge of his numerous professional duties prevented him from devoting much of his time to his favourite pursuit, chemical philosophy, he constantly attended the public societies to which he belonged, as well as the Æsculapian, Harveian, and Gymnastic Clubs, in the latter of which he held the high office of Gymnasiarchus Magnificus. He was much afflicted throughout his life with the gout, of which he had experienced an attack when only ten years of age, and, notwithstanding all his efforts to check the disease, it proved fatal to him on the 15th of November, 1819. He was, on that day, taken with a sudden pain, while stepping into his carriage, and after exclaiming, "Oh! my bowels!" fell into the arms of his daughter, and shortly afterwards expired; leaving a large family by his wife, a Miss Mitchelson, whom he had married in 1786.

In all his dealings with mankind, Dr. Rutherford, according to his biographer, Dr. Duncan, uniformly supported the character of a respectable, an honourable, and an amiable man; and the whole course and tenor of his existence was a preparation for another and a better world.

THOMAS COLLINGWOOD.

THOMAS COLLINGWOOD was born at Bates Cross, near Berwick-upon-Tweed, on the 7th of July, 1751; and, at eight years of age, had made considerable progress in mathematics, in which science he afterwards became so skilled, that he was often consulted by the most eminent professors. From his mother, who died in 1766, he acquired a knowledge of botany; in the pursuit of which he was so ardent, that he would make frequent excursions to find some rare plant, and carry it many miles, to consult others as to its name and qualities. About 1767, he evinced a great predilection for the study of medicine; and, going to Edinburgh, became, at different times, the pupil of Drs. Monro, Cullen, Ferguson, and Brown, the founder of the Brunonian system, with whom he became particularly intimate. At the university, he distinguished himself by his essays on the origin and nature of bots and of tenia; and communicated several valuable and ingenious papers to the several medical societies of which he was a member. At the Speculative Society, he became acquainted with Lord Alva, with whom he laid the foundation of a society, called The Wonderful Club of Clubs; and whose acquaintance contributed greatly to bring him into notice and reputation. He also devoted himself to the study of natural philosophy, elocution, rhetoric, and the drama; and, during the vacations, passed much of his time in agricultural pursuits, a partiality for which he derived from his father, who had been the first to introduce the improved turnip husbandry into Berkshire.

In 1776, he commenced practice at Horsham; and, in 1800, took his degree of M. D. Some years after, he married a Miss Forster, and removed to Alnwick, where he instituted a public library, as well as several private literary societies, and, by his agricultural suggestions, contributed materially to improve the estates of the Duke of Northumberland. On the death of that nobleman, who was just about to do him a serviceable act of patronage,

he removed to Sunderland, where his practice considerably increased, though not to such an extent as to prevent him from following his agricultural and literary pursuits, or even from embarking in mercantile affairs. At this town, he formed a speculative debating society, and was one of the institutors of the medical library.

Up to the period of his death, which took place suddenly, on the 29th of October, 1822, he was assiduously employed in literary and scientific pursuits, which, together with the extent and success of his practice, led to the formation of many valuable friendships, both at home and abroad. He frequently corresponded with Dr. Rush, of Philadelphia, Drs. Lettsom and Simms, Lord Somerville, Sir W. Pulteney, and several other equally distinguished and scientific men. To the Board of Agriculture, Medical Commentaries, Farmer's Magazine, &c. &c. he communicated a variety of essays and papers, all of high note and utility, and sufficient in number to form several volumes. He suggested to Lord Carrington the Dartmoor forest division, and cottage system, since carried into effect; and his representation of the state of the county of Durham, at the time of the general survey, received much consideration and praise. He wrote several sermons, some of which were printed, and publicly delivered; a satirical farce, called Spare Ribs, acted at Alnwick; and published several poems, of considerable merit, particularly one On the Immortality of the Soul, and another, entitled, The Hermit. He also left behind him the manuscript of a tragedy, and various mathematical works, besides numerous others, of a poetical and dramatic nature. He was acquainted, says the Durham Advertiser, in a notice of his death, with every branch of science, and endowed with a mind of most superior cast, to which no subject appeared too intricate for investigation. Though courteous and urbane in society, he often made himself enemies by the candid and undisguised manner in which he delivered his opinions, hypocrisy being a veil he could never be persuaded to assume. He possessed a clear judgment, retentive memory, and argumentative powers of a very superior quality: and had his opportunities, observes one of his biographers, been more favourable than they were, there is every reason to conclude that he might have ranked very high among the first philosophers of the age. His writings, however, it is added, fully confirm his great abilities, and have extended his fame to many distant parts.

In his person he was tall, and well shaped; and, in his habits, so abstemious, that, for thirty-five years, he never drank a single glass of spirits.

CALEB HILLIER PARRY.

CALEB HILLIER PARRY, the son of an eminent dissenting minister, and father of the celebrated navigator, Captain Sir Edward Parry, was born at Cirencester, in Gloucestershire, on the 21st of October, 1755. After having been, for some time, a pupil of the Rev. Mr. Washbourn, and the schoolfellow of Jenner, with whom he contracted a lasting friendship, he went, in 1770, to the academy at Warrington, in Lancashire, where he continued three years under the tuition of the celebrated Dr. Enfield. During that period, he was remarkable for his calm temper and philosophical turn of mind. "His genius," said Dr. Enfield, in a letter to his father, "his application, his disposition, all promise great things. He may be safely trusted to his own mind; in his air and deportment there is a gravity that, though he is not yet sixteen, he might very well pass for twenty."

In 1773, he commenced his medical studies at Edinburgh; whence, in 1775, he proceeded to London, and passed two years in the house of Dr. Denman. He returned to Edinburgh in 1777, and graduated there, in the June of the following year. He subsequently became annual president of the Medical Society, in obtaining a charter for



which, he is said to have been conspicuously instrumental. Towards the close of 1778, he married a Miss Rigby, to whom Mrs. Barbauld had dedicated several of her poems; and, after having made a tour on the continent, he settled, as a medical practitioner, at Bath.

Having collected a quantity of valuable materials relative to the fossils of Gloucestershire, he issued the prospectus of an intended work on the subject, about the year 1781. In 1782, he was elected a governor of the Bath Hospital; in 1785, his practice, which had previously been very limited, suddenly increased; and, from this period, it gradually rose, until his professional emoluments are said to have exceeded £450 per month. In 1788, the London Medical Society presented him with a silver medal, for a paper which he had contributed to their memoirs; and, in 1791, he attained considerable reputation as a political writer, by a series of letters, printed in the Sun newspaper, under the signature of Nereus. In 1800, he became a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in the following year, a member of the Society of Natural History, at Gottingen.

He had previously distinguished himself as a practical agriculturist, and received several premiums for contributions to the Bath and West of England Society, of which he appears to have been one of the earliest and most zealous supporters. In 1808, he was made honorary member of the Irish Farming Society; and, in 1814, a vice-president of the Merino Society, of London; the objects of which he had not only supported, with much ability, in various essays and papers relative to the Spanish sheep, but by setting the example of keeping a flock of those animals himself. He had also drawn up an account of the mode of managing them, which the board of agriculture had reported to be a most able and highly satisfactory production; and had presented pieces of cloth, manufactured from his own wool, to George the Third, the Prince Regent, and the Duke of Clarence.

In addition to his works respecting wool and sheep, he published several papers, in the Farmer's Journal, on vegetation, and two essays on the race-horse, the principal one of which is entitled, On the Effects of Food, Fear, and Habit, on Animals, and of the Agency of Man, illustrated by the English Race-horse. He was also the author of the following medical productions:—Elements of Pathology and Therapeutics; An Inquiry into the Symptoms and Causes of Angina Pectoris; Observations on the Utility of Venesection in Purpura, published in the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal; Cases of Tetanus and Rabies contagiosa; An Experimental Inquiry into the Causes and Varieties of the Arterial Pulse; and a reply, published in the Medical and Chirurgical Review, to an attack, made by Dr. Philip, on a new theory which he had aimed at developing, in most of his professional works, relative to what is popularly termed a determination of blood to various parts of the system.

In 1817, he received the gold Bedford medal, from the Bath and West of England Society; and continued his professional and other labours, with unabated zeal and activity, until he was attacked with paralysis, in the month of October, 1816. Although partially deprived of speech, and wholly so of the use of his right side, he continued, in some measure, his literary pursuits. He caused his daughters to transcribe, from his collection of anecdotes, the most interesting and important: and shortly before his death, which took place on the 9th of March, 1822, composed an able Essay on the Character of Hamlet.

He is described as having been handsome and accomplished; dignified, yet affable and entertaining; an object of veneration to the poor, of boundless affection to his family, and of high esteem to his professional brethren; who erected a monument to his memory, bearing a very laudatory Latin inscription, in the abbey at Bath. As a practitioner, he was distinguished by his prompt and decisive treatment, yet anxious solicitude for, and sympathy with, his patients; whom, it is said, he would never deceive, deeming honesty as necessary to the character of a physician as to that of a gentleman. He was constantly zealous to promote the welfare of his fellow-creatures; and felt, as he states, a strong desire that the world might be the better for him,

after he should have left it for ever. No one, who could not afford to pay fees, ever failed in an application to procure his gratuitous advice; which he is said to have given, prior to the year 1805, in upwards of thirty thousand cases, exclusive of such as came under his notice at public establishments.

JAMES CURRIE.

JAMES CURRIE was born at Kirkpatrick Fleming, in Dumfrieshire, on the 31st of May, 1756. He received the chief part of his education at the parish school of Middlebie, where he acquired a great share of classical knowledge; and was remarkable, at the same time, as well for his daring and impetuous spirit, as his thoughtful and retiring habits. In 1769, he proceeded to a grammar-school at Dumfries, where he studied mathematics and geometry; and remained until 1771, when he embarked, in the service of a merchant, for Virginia; whence, on the commencement of disturbances in the colonies, after having nobly renounced his paternal inheritance in favour of his four sisters, he determined on returning to Scotland, and entering the medical profession, for which he appears to have been originally destined.

Accordingly, in the spring of 1776, he embarked for Greenock; but, on the third day after the departure of the vessel in which he had taken his passage, he was seized, by order of the convention, and carried back to port, where all on board were kept in close confinement. Having, however, at length obtained leave to proceed to Williamsburgh, he delivered a remonstrance to one of the members of the convention; who declining to present it, unless certain submissive expressions were inserted, Currie resolved to withdraw it. On returning to the ship, he found all his baggage and papers seized, and the whole crew, it is said, "turned adrift, and left to range the forests." Having reached Cabin Point, he was there drafted to go to New York, as a soldier; and he had just furnished a substitute, at a great expense, when he was again drafted; it being, at that time, says his son and biographer, the policy of the Americans, to allow no person attached to Great Britain to enjoy the smallest degree of quiet. He now accepted the proposal of a friend, to take charge of a vessel bound to North Carolina; but was again seized, by authority, off Albemarle Sound. Hence, after much ill-treatment, he proceeded, in an open boat, to Edenton, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles, to wait on a body of the convention, resident at that place. On his arrival, he was accused of carrying provisions to the English; and told, that unless he gave security for taking his cargo to some island in the West Indies, he should be detained a prisoner, and his property confiscated. His proposed securities were refused; but, at length, one of the members of the convention becoming his bondsman, he received permission, after his vessel had been unladen and inspected, to put to sea. When, however, he had completed his preparations for sailing, he was attacked by a dysentery; from which he had scarcely recovered, when he fell into the sea, and was nearly drowned.

After a dangerous voyage, he arrived safely at St. Eustatia, about the latter end of October; and, having disposed of his cargo, he went to Antigua, where he engaged himself in the service of a mercantile establishment; but, his employers soon after failing, and a paralytic fever, at the same time, attacking him, he was left, for some time, in a state of great embarrassment and distress, from which a lucrative offer, to carry despatches to government, in some measure, relieved him. He sailed for England, in February, 1777, and arrived at Deptford in the early part of the following May.

Shortly after, he commenced a course of medical studies, at Edinburgh, with the most ardent and unremitting application; and, by his indefatigable industry, attracted the notice of Dr.



Cullen, and the principal university professors. At the same time, he made himself intimately acquainted with general literature, paid great attention to composition, and became deeply versed in the theories of the principal writers on the philosophy of the human mind. He also joined the Medical, Physical, and Speculative Societies; in each of which he distinguished himself by his talents and eloquence.

On the termination of his medical education, he was nominated surgeon's mate, with the rank of ensign, in Sir William Erskine's regiment; but, instead of joining it, he graduated at Glasgow, in April, 1780, and hastened to London, in the hope of obtaining the appointment of physician to an expedition that was about to sail for Jamaica. Being unsuccessful in his application, he commenced practice at Liverpool, where, by the introduction of his uncle, he soon formed an extensive acquaintance, and began to express sanguine hopes of success. His lofty deportment, however, appears to have been some impediment to his career: "My pride," he observes, in a letter to his aunt, about this period, "is still unconquerable; and does not, I believe, escape observation. I have made various and repeated attempts to bend it, but it will not do; and I fear that, should I succeed, the fabric on which it is founded, composed of my diffidence, of my honour, and of my sentiments of independence, might likewise crumble into dust."

In the spring of 1781, he was elected one of the physicians to the dispensary; and, not long after he had obtained this appointment, he says, in a letter to Dr. Bell, of Manchester, "I get practice, but my patients seem to die out of spite." In 1783, he contracted a marriage, in every way advantageous, with a Miss Wallace; and was making rapid advances in his profession, when, about a year after, an indisposition, brought on by travelling to attend his friend, Dr. Bell, compelled him to remove to Bristol, for the recovery of his health. He regarded this illness as the precursor of consumption, of which several of his family had already died, and were then dying; to his astonishment, however, he recovered, principally by riding on horseback; and, in about six months, returned to Liverpool, whence he sent to Dr. Darwin an account of his cure, which appeared in the Zoonomia, with the following prefatory remarks: "The following case of hereditary consumption is related by a physician of great ability, and very extensive practice; and, as it is his own case, abounds with much nice observation and useful knowledge; and as it has been attended with a favourable event, may give consolation to many who are in a similar situation; and shows that Sydenham's recommendation of riding, as a cure for consumption, is not so totally ineffectual, as is now commonly believed."

On his return to Liverpool, Dr. Currie was requested, by the Manchester Philosophical Society, of which he was a member, to write a memoir of his deceased friend, Dr. Bell; which, when composed, was published in their Transactions; and, according to Dr. Currie's son, placed him, at once, in a high rank, in point of literary composition. About 1787, the question of the slave trade being publicly agitated, he made many enemies at Liverpool, where almost all the principal merchants had dealings in it, by openly avowing himself its stern antagonist. In the same year, he wrote a very powerful and elaborate letter on the subject, to Mr. Wilberforce; and, in March, 1788, a poem, called The African, appeared in the London Newspapers, the joint composition of himself and Mr. Roscoe.

In 1786, he was appointed one of the physicians to the Liverpool Infirmary, an institution which he most zealously supported; in 1789, he took a leading part in the establishment of a Lunatic Asylum; and, in 1790, on the dissenters of Liverpool petitioning parliament for a repeal of the corporation and test acts, he drew up, at their request, the resolutions on the occasion. In 1790, in conjunction with Mr. Roscoe, he commenced a series of Essays, in the Liverpool Weekly Herald, under the title of The Recluse. The revival of the Literary Society, at Liverpool, in a new form, of which he became president, has been attributed, in a great measure, to his exertions; but its meetings were discontinued, on the breaking out of the French revolution, in consequence of the heated discussions occasioned by

that event. In 1792, at a public meeting, held respecting the opening of the India trade, he drew up the resolutions and petition to parliament, which contained such powerful arguments, that, on the agitation of the same question, eighteen years after, they were republished. About this time, his reputation, as a physician, stood exceedingly high, and was steadily increasing; in 1790, he had been elected a member of the London Medical Society; and, two years after, he was chosen a fellow of the Royal Society, and also of the Royal College of Physicians in Edinburgh.

In June, 1793, he published a letter, under the signature of Jasper Wilson, addressed to Pitt, on the subject of the war with revolutionized France, of which it has been said that no similar production ever made so great an impression, or acquired such a degree of celebrity: it was copied into the periodical publications of America, translated into the French and German languages, formally mentioned even by Pitt himself, and ascribed, among other distinguished leaders of the opposition, to Sheridan. It received five different replies; none of which, says his biographer, were much read; for the rapid succession of the events prophesied by Jasper Wilson confuted his antagonists, before they could be reasoned with. In 1797, he published, with a dedication to Sir Joseph Banks, Medical Reports on the Effects of Water, cold and warm, as a Remedy in Fever and other Diseases, whether applied to the surface of the body, or used internally. In this work, the success and sale of which has seldom been surpassed, he advocated the affusion of cold water in the early stages of fever; a practice revived, says Dr. Good, by Dr. Wright, of Jamaica; but, he adds, it is chiefly to the judgment and experience, the writings and recommendation, of Dr. Currie, of Liverpool, that cold water, as an external application, is indebted for the high and deserved degree of popularity it again possesses, and especially in typhus. The practice recommended, was followed in the West Indies, and other warm climates, particularly in Portugal; where, during the existence of an epidemic fever, cold ablution proved eminently successful. It was also adopted, to a great extent, in many parts of this country; but, among the London practitioners, it met with but partial encouragement, and is now superseded by methods requiring less judgment and discrimination. It is proper to add, that, in this work, (which has been translated into French and German,) thermometrical observations appear to have been first recommended as an indispensable guide in the treatment of febrile and other diseases.

In 1800, Dr. Currie published his Life of Burns, which the succeeding biographers of that poet have attacked, as containing misrepresentations prejudicial to the poet's character. These charges are without foundation, as Dr. Currie, so far from exaggerating the errors of Burns, appears to have palliated what he could not, with honesty, conceal. The life, as well before as after publication, was perused, with approbation, by the family of Burns, particularly by his brother Gilbert; who, in a letter to Dr. Currie, on the subject, uses the following expressions: —"I have read over the life and correspondence of my brother, again and again; and am astonished to find so little to object to. I have no alteration to propose. I am perfectly satisfied with your use of my communications, which, in several instances, are improved by your alterations. Indeed, I am perfectly satisfied and highly delighted with the whole of your work and arrangement." Sir Walter Scott, Dugald Stewart, and other distinguished writers, eulogized the production; and, in a short time, it went through four editions, the profits of three of which were applied to the benefit of the poet's relatives.

In 1801, on discovering that the French prisoners at Liverpool were reduced to a diseased and desperate state, from want of sufficient provisions, he wrote to Sir Joseph Banks, requesting his interference with ministers to procure an amelioration of their condition. His letter, though it produced an investigation, which terminated in the relief of the prisoners, brought on him the displeasure of the board of health, who censured his conduct as tending to cast an undeserved reflection on the government, and as originating

in party prejudice. In 1799, on the establishment. at Liverpool, of its first literary institution, the Athenæum, he took a leading part in the management thereof; and, for many years, contributed much of his time to the formation of its library, to the catalogue of which he prefixed an account of the origin of the society. In 1801, he lent his assistance to the establishment of the Botanic Garden; and, to adopt his own expression, in a letter to Mrs. Gregg, "succeeded in his favourite object of getting the parish to establish a hospital for contagious diseases, after fighting various battles for it." In 1802, he was presented, by the common council of Liverpool, with the freedom of the city. About this time, the state of his health, which had suffered severely every successive winter, induced him to take a journey to Buxton; and, in 1804, to Harrowgate and Bath; whence, after a stay of about eight months, he set out, along the coast, for Dover, but was taken ill at Sidmouth, where he died, on the 31st of August, 1805.

In person, he was tall and commanding, and in his countenance repulsive of familiarity. He had, indeed, says his son, a certain stiffness and formality of manner, which he never altogether lost, and which made it difficult at first to feel quite at ease with him. Those, however, with whom he was intimate, could not fail, observes Dr. Aikin, of being struck by his manly urbanity of behaviour, by the elegance and variety of his conversation, by the solid sense and sagacity of his remarks, and by the tokens of a feeling heart, which graced and dignified the qualities of his understanding. As a physician, he inspired confidence and attachment in his patients; and, though decisive in his opinions, differed from his colleagues with respect, and never hesitated to follow their advice when he deemed it better than his own. Few persons of eminence came to Liverpool without visiting his house; and his correspondence shows the esteem and respect in which many held both his talents and virtues. His chief friend and admirer was Mr. Roscoe; who, in conjunction with Professor Smyth, wrote a poetical epitaph, which is inscribed on his tomb: among many other honourable tributes to his memory, Sir Walter Scott thus expressed himself, in a letter to one of Dr. Currie's sons:—"In sending you the enclosed three letters of your venerable and excellent father, I am proud and happy to contribute my mite to his fame; or, as we say on the moors, to add a stone to his cairn."

Dr. Currie was, perhaps, no less celebrated as a physician, than as an author, a philanthropist, or a politician; in the latter character, he gained the friendship and confidence of several distinguished Whig statesmen; and the weight of his arguments on the subject of the war against France, is said to have shaken the opinion, though it could not overturn the resolution, of Mr. Pitt, with regard to that ruinous, but then too popular, measure. He was particularly ambitious of literary distinction; and used to express his anxiety on this subject, in his letters to Dr. Bell, with much originality and enthusiasm. In one of these, he observes: "I despise the pitiful matter-of-fact knowledge, which is busy with the wings of butterflies, and phials of mutton-broth; if ever I do any thing to be remembered, it must be on the subject of mind rather than matter; for I am utterly unfit for those studies which are at present so fashionable." His letters, published after his death, by his son, may be read with advantage, as specimens of composition, and as proofs of his careful study, and deep reflection: in one of them, he proudly expressed a conviction, that he should be able to disappoint the prophecy of his uncle, who is stated to have said, "he was too sentimental ever to be clever."

JOSEPH ADAMS.

JOSEPH ADAMS, the son of an apothecary in Basinghall Street, London, was born there in 1756, and, after a suitable education, became apprentice to his father. Ambitious, however, of rising to eminence in the higher grades of his profession, he relinquished the study of pharmacy, and attended, at different times, the lectures of Pitcairn, Pott, Saunders, and John Hunter. After having passed some years in study, he commenced practice as a surgeon; but his success being, it is said, neither equal to his expectations nor his merits, by the advice of Dr. Saunders and other friends, he obtained a diploma from Aberdeen College; and, about 1796, left London for Madeira; where, at the Lazaretto, near Funchall, he attended several persons afflicted with leprosy, and by his minute examination of that disease, was enabled to correct many ancient and important errors respecting the treatment of it. He also made several experiments on his own person with the acarus syro, supposed by some, but denied by John Hunter, to be the itch-insect, the result of which proved the correctness of that eminent surgeon's opinion. "Such," says the author of a memoir of Dr. Adams, in the Annual Biography, "was his ardour of investigation on the subject, that he appears to have actually colonized this extraordinary animal on his own person, for the purpose of obtaining a more complete demonstration."

He soon obtained an extensive and lucrative practice, and, at the same time, added much to his medical knowledge, by witnessing many varieties of diseases totally unknown in England. Among others, was that of the Barbadoes leg, of which, he wrote the first accurate description. In 1795, he published a work, entitled Observations on Morbid Poisons; on which, it is said, his fame, both as a speculative inquirer and practical physician, principally rests. In this production he endeavoured to convey a correct definition of the words endemic, epidemic, contagious, and infectious; and, after adopting the original idea of Mr. Hunter, that two actions cannot be carried on at the same time in the same part, or in the same constitution, proceeded to illustrate, by a reference to other writers, the doctrine of morbid poisons, and to classify them as local diseases, on the plan pointed out by Celsus. In the same work appeared the first printed account of the cow-pox; his description of which, however, except so far as related to its consequences on the human frame, he subsequently found and admitted to be incorrect.

About the year 1805, he returned to England, it is said, with his health amended, his mind expanded, and his fortune improved; having, previously to quitting Madeira, written a short tract on the climate of that island. On his arrival in London, he obtained permission of the College of Physicians to practice as a licentiate; and shortly afterwards, through the influence of Jenner and other eminent practitioners, he was elected physician to the Small-pox Hospital. Here he introduced vaccination as much as possible; but not being able to carry it to the extent he wished, he endeavoured to obtain an injunction against the admission of such persons to the hospital as were prejudiced in favour of inoculation. In 1808, however, the efficacy of vaccination had become so evident, that it was submitted to, both by in and out-patients of the hospital; and Dr. Adams, soon after, published a pamphlet, from which it appeared that of twenty thousand three hundred and twenty four persons vaccinated there since 1799, only eighteen had afterwards taken the small-pox casually. He subsequently printed another report on the same subject, the profits of which, as well as those arising from the sale of the former one, amounting together to £1,517:16s:6d., he presented to the hospital funds. He also employed much of his time in writing dissertations on the virtues of vaccination, and published answers to almost all the objections at that time made against



the cow-pox. He also edited, for many years, the Medical and Physical Journal; gave an annual course of lectures; and acted, for some time, as physician to the New Finsbury and Central Dispensary, in Smithfield.

His death occurred on the 20th of June, 1818, in consequence of a compound fracture of the leg, which had unfortunately occurred to him about a fortnight before, while viewing some land he had purchased at Holloway. Besides the productions already mentioned, he was the author of a Life of John Hunter, and of a variety of papers in the London and Medical Journal.

Dr. Adams was too much occupied, after his return from Madeira, by the duties of his public situation, to attend extensively to private practice. Science and humanity are justly said to be much indebted to him for his zeal in behalf of vaccination; for having given the first distinct account of modern leprosy, and for having proved, by actual experiment on himself, the itch and ouçoes to be two distinct diseases. So great was his desire to acquire medical experience, that, according to his biographer before quoted, he once undertook a journey to Dumfries, for no other purpose than to inquire into the nature and treatment of a disease.

WILLIAM CHARLES WELLS.

WILLIAM CHARLES WELLS was born at Charlestown, in South Carolina, in the spring of 1757. He received his education at the grammar-school of Dumfries, in Scotland, and was thence sent to the University of Edinburgh, where he became the intimate friend of Hume, the historian; to his acquaintance with whom he attributed many beneficial effects upon his character. In 1771, he returned to Charlestown, where he studied physic, as he states, until 1774, with such diligence, that, though quite unassisted, he acquired, perhaps, more knowledge than in any three subsequent years of his life.

In 1775, declining to unite with his friends against the British government, on the breaking out of the American war, he proceeded to Edinburgh, where he pursued his medical studies until 1778. He then attended the lectures of Dr. William Hunter, in London, and became a surgeon's pupil at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. In the early part of the following year, he went out to Holland, as surgeon to a Scotch regiment, in the service of the United Provinces; but, a few months after, received an insult which induced him to resign his commission, and challenge his commanding officer. Proceeding to Leyden, he there composed an inaugural thesis, preparatory to taking the degree of M. D., which was conferred upon him, on his return to Edinburgh, in the autumn of 1780.

In 1781, he set out for Charlestown to arrange the affairs of his family; and, while there, acted, at the same time, as a printer, a bookseller, a merchant, and, on one occasion, as judge advocate in a general court-martial of militia prisoners. In December, 1782, on his arrival, with the king's troops, at St. Augustine, in East Florida, he edited the first weekly newspaper that had appeared in that province; he also became captain of a volunteer corps, and manager of an amateur company of officers, with whom he acted plays, for the relief of the loyal refugees from Carolina and Georgia. In 1784, he revisited London, and formed an intimacy with Dr. Baillie; and, after passing three months at Paris, returned to the former city, and settled there, as a physician, in the autumn of 1785. In 1788, he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians; in which character he, in 1793, signed a letter to the college, claiming to be admitted a member, by virtue of its original charter. In 1797, after the refusal of the Court of King's Bench to enforce a similar claim in the case of Dr. Stanger, he applied, in conformity with a bye-law, to the college, to examine him as to his fitness for a fellow, and to

admit or reject him accordingly. An examination, however, being refused him, he wrote a very able letter to Lord Kenyon respecting his decision on Dr. Stanger's case; and, according to Dr. Currie, made the College of Physicians wince under a flagellation which they neither knew how to submit to, nor how to repel. Some years after, the president sent him a message to know if he wished to become a fellow; an honour, however, which he then thought fit to decline.

In 1790, he was elected physician to the Finsbury Dispensary; in 1793, a member of the Royal Society; five years after, assistant physician to, and, in 1800, one of the physicians of, St. Thomas's Hospital. About this time, a fit of apoplexy compelled him to adopt a most abstemious mode of living; and, in 1812, by exposing himself to the open air, while carrying on his experiments on dew, he injured his health so seriously, as to make him fear he should not survive to complete his celebrated essay on that subject. It appeared, however, in 1814, and established his reputation as a philosopher, by the important discoveries it contained, and as a writer, by the perspicuity and purity of its style. In the same year, he was admitted a member of the Royal Society of Edinburgh; and, in 1816, was presented, by the Royal Society of London, with the gold and silver Rumford medals, as a reward for the work just mentioned. A palpitation of the heart, from which he had, for the preceding three or four years, suffered at intervals, terminated his existence, on the 18th of September, 1817.

Dr. Wells was not only a skilful physician, but an acute metaphysician, an able optician, mathematician, and Latin classic, and well versed in the theories of ethics, commerce, and political economy. Besides the Essay on Dew, he wrote several papers of temporary interest, in the Philosophical Transactions, and in the periodical journals. He also published, in 1792, An Essay upon Single Vision with Two Eyes; a work, says his biographer, in the Edinburgh Encyclopædia, of great merit, but not free from considerable errors.

He was high-minded, fearless, and resolute; frugal, yet liberal, and generous to others; cautious of incurring obligation, but ever eager to oblige; irascible, yet easily appeased, except in cases of insolence or oppression. His acquaintance with his profession has been described as profound, accurate, various, and ready for use; his conversation, though somewhat disputatious, interesting and cheerful, and always having for its object the promotion of benevolence and knowledge. It is said that, during the first few years of his residence in London, he scarcely received a single fee: during that time, however, though possessing but a very small income, he kept himself free from serious pecuniary embarrassment, and allowed an annuity of £20 a year to a poor relation. Dr. Currie, who was his school-fellow and friend, thus speaks of him, in a letter to Dr. Wright:—"Wells is a man singularly noble, brave beyond all sense of fear, ready to sacrifice his life to serve any generous purpose, and not capable of a mean or base thing to save his life. He has the corresponding faults,—an unbending pride, unaccommodating manners, inflexible determination, a disposition to act solely under the influence of his lofty spirit, and to scorn the consequences whatever they may be. With all these obstacles to success, such is the strength of his talents, that he would rise to the first rank of society, if the life of man were lengthened to twice or thrice its present duration."

THOMAS BEDDOES.

THOMAS BEDDOES, the son of a tanner, was born at Shiffnal, in Shropshire, on the 13th of April, 1760, and made such rapid progress at the seminary where he received the rudiments of his education, that his grandfather, a rich man, enabled him to complete his studies at the University of Oxford,

which he entered in 1776. He had previously been placed, for two years, under the care of Mr. Dickerson, a clergyman, in Staffordshire, who said of him, "while under my tuition, his mind was so intent upon literary pursuits, chiefly the attainment of classical learning, that I do not recollect his having devoted a single day, or even an hour, to diversions or frivolous amusements of any kind."

An accident turned his mind to the study of physic: while very young, he attended his grandfather, who died of a fall from a horse, and displayed such extraordinary interest in the treatment pursued by the family surgeon, that he was invited to the house of the latter, where young Beddoes busied himself so much with the pestle, that he acquired, among his acquaintances, the name of "the little doctor." After having gained a high reputation as a classical scholar, and taught himself the French, German, and Italian languages, he commenced studying, experimentally and theoretically, the subject of pneumatic chemistry, "of which," says one of his biographers, "he soon became master, as far as it was then known." He subsequently acquired a knowledge of mineralogy and botany, and, after his death, a manuscript Flora Britannica was found among his papers, which he appears to have written when at Oxford. While there, he was accustomed, it is said, to anticipate, as one of the greatest pleasures of manhood, the power of sitting down uncontrolled, and playing whist all day long." Such, too, was his memory, that he could detail, after the termination of a game, the exact order in which, as well as by whom, all the cards were played.

About the year 1781, he took his degree of B. A. and repaired to London, where he attended various lectures, and attained great proficiency in physiology and practical anatomy, under Sheldon. In 1783, he took his degree of M. A. and in the following year, published a Translation of Spallanzani's Dissertation on Natural History, of which Sheldon thought so highly, that he never alluded to Spallanzani, without referring his students "to the translation so ably executed by his friend and former pupil." In the latter part of 1784, he removed to Edinburgh, where he passed three successive winters in prosecuting his medical studies, and was made president of the Royal Medical and Natural History Societies, to the latter of which he contributed two curious original papers, one on the Sexual System of Linnæus, the other on the Scale of Being. In 1786, he edited The Translation of Schede's Chemical Essays; took, at Oxford, his degree of M. D.; and, on returning from a short tour on the continent, was elected chemical lecturer to the university.

About 1788, he became acquainted with Dr. Darwin, who frequently corresponded with him on philosophical subjects, and entertained so high an opinion of his abilities, as regularly to submit to his criticism, the proof-sheets of his Zoonomia. His success at Oxford, as a lecturer, was unparalleled: "the time of his residence there," says one of his pupils, was a brilliant one in the annals of the university, and produced a taste for scientific researches that bordered on enthusiasm." In 1790, he published An Analytical Account of the Writings of Mayow, under the title of Chemical Experiments and Opinions, extracted from a Work published in the last Century: which did much towards elucidating the opinions of Mayow, and obtaining for his name the fame it merited. In 1791, he contributed, to the Transactions of the Royal Society, a paper on the affinity between basaltes and granite, the result of several discoveries he had made relating to physical geography, and in which he shewed himself to be a zealous volcanist, and a believer in the theory of Dr. Hutton. In the same year, he made a mineralogical excursion into Cornwall, and on his return through Bath, a lady to whom he was personally unknown, observed to him, "I have heard of Dr. Beddoes, that, excepting what he may know about fossils, and such out-of-the-way things, he is perfectly stupid, and incurably heterodox. Besides, he is so short and fat, that he might almost do for a show."

About 1792, he began to turn his attention to politics and literature; and printed, but did not publish, a poem, called, Alexander's Expedition to the Indian Ocean, written in imitation of Darwin's Lives of the Plants. In the autumn of the same year, having circu-

lated, in the neighbourhood of his residence, in Shropshire, a political handbill, respecting the French Revolution, it raised such a clamour against him at the university, that during the Christmas recess, he thought it advisable to resign the chemical lectureship. This step, however, he had previously had an intention of taking, in consequence of the small emoluments of his office; a memorial for the increase of which, the vice-chancellor transmitted to the secretary of state, observing to Dr. Beddoes, that "the university could not ask this in the name of any person so eminent as himself."

After leaving Oxford, he had some thoughts of visiting France, but the tumult and massacre then going on in that country, prevented him from doing so. "I flattered myself," he says, at this time, "that the tree of despotism was decaying at its roots. But this infernal club of Jacobins, with its mad mob, will water it with innocent blood; it will take fresh root, and put forth new branches, and cover the whole earth with its blasting shade." About the same period he published his work On the Nature of Demonstrative Evidence, in which he denied the claim of mathematics to the title of an abstract science, and devoted much space to the consideration of the origin of abstract terms, and the philosophy of language. In his next production, entitled, The Nature and Cure of Calculus, Sea-scurvy, Consumption, Catarrh, and Fever, with the exception of a very efficacious remedy for that form of calculous complaints, called nephritis calculosa, he seems to have introduced more of physiological speculations and hypotheses, than of practical observations or applicable remedies.

On his return to Shiffnal, he composed his celebrated History of Isaac Jenkins; a publication, which has been considered, says Dr. Stocks, as a standard of imitation, and was certainly the prototype of those cheap stories of a moral and religious tendency, which have supplanted the ridiculous and often immoral fictions of a former age. It reached two editions in a few weeks; forty-five thousand copies were sold in three years; and, in addition to that number, a large impression was struck off, at the request of a religious society, by whom it was widely distributed. In 1793, he went to Bristol, with the intention of instituting, near the Hot Wells, a pneumatic establishment. Taking a house near there, he entered into practice, and, shortly afterwards, married a daughter of Mr. Edgeworth, the author of Practical Education. Previously to this event, he had published a letter to Dr. Darwin, containing a farther explanation of his theory of the treatment of consumption, and had been engaged in constructing an apparatus for the medical exhibition of the airs, which when complete, was examined by the Duchess of Devonshire, and the principal persons in Bristol, where his reputation and practice rapidly increased.

About this period, he published a book of directions for poor people respecting health, of which, Dr. Darwin says, in a letter to him, "I have read this little work of yours with great pleasure. You deserve a civic crown for saving the lives of your fellow citizens." In 1794, he was requested to undertake the superintendence of the works of John Brown, for the benefit of his widow and children; a task he immediately accepted, though much engaged at the time in meditating the extension of his pneumatic scheme; of which, in the August of the same year, he published an outline under the title of a Proposal for the Improvement of Medicine. This publication, though the system it announced met with great opposition, sold rapidly, among all classes of society; a circumstance which Dr. Beddoes describes as the sign "of a rising disposition in mankind to take what belonged to their welfare into their own consideration; and to emancipate themselves still further from the danger and servility of implicit confidence."

In 1795, he published an edition of Brown's Elements of Medicine, with a preface and notes, together with an able and highly valuable analysis of the Brunonian system. In the same year he produced a translation, from the Spanish, of Gimbernat's New Method of Operating in Femoral Hernia, to which he added an appendix, recommending an improvement in variolous inoculation. About 1796, when, according to his own statement, his literary



labours were suspended and interrupted by a crowd of patients, he published, in succession, the following pamphlets: A Word in Defence of the Bill of Rights against Gagging Bills; Where would be the harm of a Speedy Peace? An Essay on the Public Merits of Mr. Pitt; A Letter to Mr. Pitt on the Scarcity; and Alternatives Compared, or, What shall the Rich do to be safe? The most celebrated of these was his Essay on the Merits of Mr. Pitt, whom he charged with taxing and oppressing the poor, and ridiculed his financial projects with the most skilful and forcible irony, sustained throughout, says Dr. Stock, with an admirable air of galling solemnity.

In 1796, he published a letter announcing his intention of carrying into effect a project for the scientific education of children by the establishment of a manufacture of rational toys. The extent of his scheme, however, obliged him finally to abandon it, though he seems to have had no anticipation of its failure, as, in inviting subscribers, he remarks, "I have made the subscription a kind of favour, as in fact it will be; for I propose to myself no other recompense than the satisfaction of setting on foot a scheme of boundless utility." Shortly after, appeared two parts of his Considerations on Factitious Airs, the greater portion of which were occupied by the description of a newly invented pneumatic apparatus, by Mr. Watt, with whom he was particularly intimate, and whose letters he very carefully preserved. In the autumn of 1797, he wrote An Introductory Lecture to a Course of Anatomical Lectures, about to be delivered at Bristol, at which, he expressed a wish that females should be present. "I would not, indeed," said he, "have been concerned in proposing an exhibition of blood and bones for their amusement; but no objection on the ground of indecency or disgust, can be brought against some anatomical subjects." According to his suggestion, a series of ten lectures was prepared, which were attended by forty ladies of the first respectability. After this he delivered a course of chemical lectures, accompanied with experiments principally of his own invention.

In 1798, he witnessed, to his great joy, the opening of the Pneumatic Institution, and being assisted by his friend, Mr. Hedgwood, with £1,000 for carrying it on, he, at the recommendation of Mr. Giddy, engaged the celebrated Humphry Davy, to act as superintendant. About two years after, he published his Hygëia, or Essays, Moral and Medical, on the Causes affecting the Personal State of the Middling and Affluent Classes; in a prospectus to which he had observed, that, as the public at large must be totally incapable of profiting by writings to which a knowledge of the human frame is pre-requisite, no house could have a more dangerous inmate than the Family Physician; and that a system of domestic medicine, must prove a constant source of domestic mischief. These essays formed one of his most valuable publications, being equally useful to the general reader and the medical practitioner. They, however, struck so much at the root of established prejudices with regard to fashion and education, and so plainly exposed certain errors in the physical and moral treatment of youth, that they were at first vehemently assailed by a portion of the public, and several of the literary and scientific journals.

In 1803, he was engaged in a controversy with Dr. Fox, respecting the contagiousness of the influenza which broke out in the spring of that year, at Bristol; a dispute in which his adversary, who was an anti-contagionist, appears to have had the advantage. In the course of the same year he received a visit from the celebrated Dr. Joseph Frank, of Vienna, who thus gives an account of the interview: "After waiting about a quarter of an hour, Dr. Beddoes appeared, with several books under his arm. The first words that he addressed to me were, 'Which Dr. Frank are you? for there are a great many of you.' Before I could answer him, he laid before me in a row, several books, all written by Franks, constantly asking, as he turned them over, 'Is that you? is that you?'" The chief object of Dr. Frank's visit was to see the Pneumatic Institution; but the practice for which it had been established was now almost abandoned, and the establishment used as a dispensary; the treatment of cases by gasses being scarcely ever resorted to, as its results were

found not always to be relied on. Dr. Beddoes, however, did not resign his conviction of its efficacy; and although upon the Pneumatic, now called the Preventive Institution, assuming a different character, he devoted his labours and writings to the promotion of its new objects, he insisted to the last on the feasibility of carrying into effect the intentions for which it had originally been founded. In 1805, he delivered a course of anatomical lectures, at the institution; after which, at the solicitation of many persons of consequence, he began to make preparations for entering into practice, in London, when he was attacked by hydrops pericardii, from which, however, he recovered, in the summer of 1806; during which year, he published A Manual of Health; and, in 1807, A Treatise on Fever, as connected with Inflammation, the principal object of which was to establish, that, in idiopathic fever, the stomach and contiguous parts were more constantly and more deeply affected with inflammation, than the brain and its membrane.

In the summer of 1808, he published, in the Bristol Gazette, a series of papers warning the poor against debauchery in harvest time; and, in the same year, addressed a letter to Sir Joseph Banks, on the subject of Medical Reform, affixing to it, by way of motto, "Take physic, Physic!" About the same time he attended many dissections at the French prison, and drew up several papers for the Medical and Physical Journal, to one of the most important of which, he thus quaintly alludes: "Quietly and stilly have I put forth a bit of pathological doctrine, drawn from no superficial sources." Two days after writing the letter, from which this quotation is made, an illness, under which he had been suffering for about six weeks, terminated fatally, and carried him off on the 24th of December, 1808. He was conscious of his approaching death, which he anticipated with much calmness and resignation, saying to Dr. Craufruind, after desiring his family to leave the room: "I suppose, doctor, you are aware that this cannot hold long:—tell me, do not you think so?" This was but a few hours before his decease, during which time he directed the conversation to a medical topic, with an ardour and earnestness, which brought on an exhaustion, from which he did not again recover.

The character of Dr. Beddoes was a mixture of enthusiasm and perseverance, blended with a philanthropic eccentricity and originality that prompted him to speculations equally startling, extensive, and meritorious. Of no one can it be more justly said, that in attempting too much, he effected too little; and yet few men have made more sincere efforts to benefit mankind through the means of their own knowledge than himself. Quick and subtle in seizing an idea, he was equally hasty in communicating, and obstinate in defending it; seldom did he discover his own errors, and as rarely retracted them when discovered by others. He was, however, a man of generous and endearing qualities; and, "under an apparent coldness of manner, which, towards those for whom he felt neither sympathy nor respect, was almost repulsive, concealed warm feeling and even vivid interest."

As a medical writer, he was not only concise and skilful, but bold, profound, and sublime; seldom delivering a lecture or essay, without introducing the most dignified moral inferences, and apt poetical illustrations. To some of them it has been objected, that the matter is too speculative and abstruse, and the style too lofty and refined for the purpose in view; a fault, certainly, not to be denied, if intended to convey instruction to beginners in medical science. No man, however, knew better how to adapt his writings to the capacity of the poor: in all his compositions for their benefit and amelioration, particularly in his History of Isaac Jenkins, he used a language perfectly free from vulgarity, yet so natural and characteristic, that not a sentence could be misconstrued. In most of his works a spirit of acute indignation prevails, as if he anticipated, while writing, that apathy to his plans, and "that want of zeal for the improvement of medicine, of which," says his principal biographer, "he so often complained, though more in sorrow than in anger." In his attack on Mr. Pitt, he evinced a degree of gall and bitterness which surprised those who knew the innate kindness of



his heart; but to this he was prompted by no feeling of personal hostility, but from a sincere conviction that the measures of that minister were entailing on his country ruin and misery.

The tenor of his writings caused him to be censured and dreaded by many as an experimental practitioner; but this is denied by Dr. Stocks, who asserts "that he never proposed a plan of cure without a most deliberate and circumspect review of the case, nor adopted a new remedy, except in cases where the most common ones had been found inefficacious." His method of treating a patient was simple and candid: if he did not perfectly understand the disorder, he confessed his ignorance at once, but when otherwise, he prescribed with general success; and, in his treatment of nervous diseases, he was particularly eminent and fortunate. The charge against him of an avaricious addiction to fees, has some foundation, and seems to have been engendered from the parsimonious habits of his early life; he was, however, often known to refuse remuneration, and devoted large sums to the establishment of the Pneumatic Institution. His library consisted of many thousand volumes; he also left behind a most extensive and valuable mineralogical cabinet, and a laboratory, in which, says Dr. Stock, "he had accumulated every article requisite for his researches to an almost extravagant extent."

In society he was generally shy and reserved; abrupt when familiar, but unobtrusive and unostentatious, more inclined to listen than to speak,—so much so, that even among those who knew his abilities, "he was almost habitually silent." He was particularly partial to the company of young persons, and well educated women, whose mental powers, he used to say, were "only inferior to those of men, in consequence of the inferior pains bestowed on their cultivation." As a father and husband, he was anxious and affectionate; would always have his wife and children in the same room where he was writing; and was so kind to domestic animals, that, on the cat jumping upon the paper his pen was tracing, he would often, rather than disturb it, take up a book and continue reading it till the animal had removed. His indefatigable industry was as astonishing as his genius was great, and accomplished much for the interests both of science and humanity; and he only failed in some of his projects, "because they were beyond the grasp of human power to accomplish, and of human industry and human activity to execute."

The Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal thus concludes a summary of his character: the reputation of Dr. Beddoes as a physician has not yet attained so high a rank as it deserves. There is an ardour of talent, an animating earnestness, a stimulant exaggeration in his writings, well adapted to arouse the torpor, and to provoke the attention of medical readers. He had the mind of a poet, and a painter, and displayed the powers of his imagination in vivid representations of facts and theories. He was a pioneer in the road to discovery. Those high views, and that habitual appeal to the classical minds of philosophers which he uniformly displayed, have not obtained such sanction as they ought; his zeal has been mistaken for presumption, but perhaps some future age will affix to it the juster character of energy and truth. He was a man of great learning, and understood perfectly the Greek, Latin, French, Italian, Spanish, and German languages. His temper was admirable, and he was highly respectable in all the relations of private life."

MATTHEW BAILLIE.

MATTHEW BAILLIE, the son of a Scotch clergyman, and nephew of Dr. William and Mr. John Hunter, was born at Tholy, near Hamilton, in Scotland, on the 27th of October, 1761. After having received the rudiments of his education under the care of his father, he was sent, in 1773, to the

University of Glasgow, whence, in 1780, he removed to Baliol College, Oxford. He commenced the study of medicine under Dr. William Hunter, in whose house he resided, and by whom he was employed to arrange preparations for the lectures, to conduct the demonstrations, and to superintend the operations of the students.

In 1783, on the death of his uncle, he commenced giving lectures in conjunction with Mr. Cruickshank. In 1789, he took the degree of M. D. at Oxford; and, in 1799, the increase of his practice compelling him to resign his lectures, the students presented him with a valuable piece of plate in testimony of their admiration of his merits as a teacher of anatomy; a science to which he had principally devoted his early labours, and in which he had been greatly assisted by the preparations bequeathed to him by his uncle. In addition to the press of professional business, it seems, the conduct of his associate in the lectureship was a powerful inducement to his resignation of it; "but for this," observed Mr. Charles Bell, in a public address to his students, "I have his own authority for saying, he would have continued to lecture for some years longer."

In 1787, Dr. Baillie was elected physician to St. George's Hospital, and remained so for thirteen years. In 1790, he was appointed a fellow of the College of Physicians; acted as censor in 1792 and 1797; and as commissioner, under the act of parliament for the inspection and licensing of mad-houses, in 1794 and 1795. About 1798, on the retirement from practice of Dr. Pitcairn, who thought so highly of Baillie that he would consult no other practitioner, his business and reputation increased to such a degree, that there was scarcely a person of rank and fortune who did not employ him. He attended the Duke of Gloucester, in the treatment of whose case, though it terminated fatally, he gave such proofs of his ability, that he was called in to join the consultation on the illness of George the Third, who, in 1800, appointed him one of his physicians in ordinary, and offered to make him a baronet. From that time up to the death of the king, he was the principal director of the royal treatment, and the public opinion on the subject was always regulated by his own. In the mean time, his practice continued to increase, and to such an extent, that, in one of his busiest years, when he had scarcely time to take a single regular meal, he is said to have received nearly £10,000. To escape from such constant and fatiguing employment, he contrived, for a time, in the latter part of his life, by placing difficulties in the way of those who wished to consult him, to gain a little leisure and repose; but relapsing involuntarily into practice almost as full as ever, his health became injured, and he was obliged to leave London for Tunbridge. Here however, he only continued to get worse, and removing, shortly afterwards, to his seat at Duntisbourne House, near Cirencester, died there on the 23rd of September, 1823.

Dr. Baillie was not less respected and beloved as a man, than distinguished as a physician. To his own profession, he was liberal and open in the extreme, especially to junior practitioners, whom he always treated with encouragement and consideration, never making a patient dissatisfied with them by his observations after consultation, and always meeting them punctually at the moment of an appointment. "I consider it," he used to express himself, "not only a professional, but a moral duty, punctually to meet my professional brethren of all ranks. My equals have a right to such a mark of my respect, and I should shudder at the apprehension of lessening a junior practitioner in the eyes of his patient, by not keeping an appointment with him." In the private relations of life, he was frank, kind, cheerful, and affectionate; taking an interest in every one around him, and endearing himself to all by his mild virtues and domestic charities. It was aptly said of him, by Mr. Bell, "all wished to imitate his life—none to detract from his fame." The same gentleman relates the following instance of his high-minded generosity:—The merest chance brought me acquainted with a circumstance very honourable to Dr. Baillie. While still a young man, and not affluent, his uncle William dying, left him the small family estate of Long Calderwood. We all know of the unhappy misunderstanding that existed between Dr. Hunter and his

brother John. Dr. Baillie felt that he owed this bequest to the partiality of his uncle, and made it over to John Hunter. The latter long refused, but, in the end, the family estate remained the property of the brother, and not of the nephew of Dr. Hunter." Dr. Baillie possessed two very great advantages in his profession,—an accurate knowledge of the structure of the human body, and a perfect distinctness and arrangement in the art of statement; the first of these qualifications being the more valuable, as, at that time, few physicians were good anatomists. His mode of examining patients had an appearance, at first, of haste and carelessness; but, says Mr. Bell, when he had to deliver his opinion, and more especially when he had to communicate with the family, there was a clearness in his statement, a reasonableness in all he said, and a convincing simplicity in his manner, that had the most soothing and happy influence. His skill as a lecturer, and the clearness and simplicity with which he delivered his lectures, were owing, in a great measure, to the instruction he received from his uncle; who, according to the Gold-headed Cane, used to teach him in the following manner:—"Matthew, do you know anything of to-day's lecture?" demanded Dr. Hunter, of his nephew. "Yes, sir, I hope I do." "Well, then, demonstrate to me." "I will go and fetch the preparation, sir." "Oh! no, Matthew; if you know the subject really, you will know it whether the preparation be absent or present."

After his retirement from out-door practice, he would listen very patiently to the details of all who consulted him; but, in the early part of his professional career, when engaged in his business seventeen hours a day, he was not unfrequently put out of temper by the tedious loquacity of some of his patients. On one occasion, being sent for to attend a lady, whose illness did not prevent her from going to the opera the same evening, he was, with some disgust, leaving her house, when she called him up stairs again, to inquire whether, on her return from the theatre, she might eat oysters. "Yes, ma'am," replied Baillie, "shells and all."

In his will, he left £300 to the society for relief of widows and orphans of medical men; and the whole of his library to the College of Physicians, having previously given them the present alluded to in the following paragraph, inserted in the annals of the college. "That our posterity," said the president, "may know the extent of its obligation to the benefactor whose death we all deplore, be it recorded, that Dr. Baillie gave the whole of his most valuable collection of anatomical preparations to the college, and £600 for the preservation of the same; and this, too, after the example of the illustrious Harvey, in his lifetime." This present was made by Baillie in 1818, and the college added the same sum to it, making £1,200, which was called The Baillie Fund. "To the rising generation of physicians," concludes the above paragraph, "it may be useful to hold up for an example his remarkable simplicity of heart, his strict and clear integrity, his generosity, and that religious principle by which his conduct seemed always to be governed, as well calculated to secure to them the respect and good-will of their colleagues, and the high estimation and confidence of the public. As another proof of the respect entertained for him by the College of Physicians, it may be mentioned that, at the last quarterly commission before his death, on his entering the room where they were assembled, in an evident state of ill health, business was instantly suspended, and all spontaneously rose, and remained standing, until he had taken his seat; a compliment never before paid to any member of the college.

Dr. Baillie's writings, though not few, were more valuable than voluminous. His principal work, entitled The Morbid Anatomy of the Human Body, was published in 1793, and was the chief means of bringing him into practice and note. This publication, to which he added an appendix in 1807, and illustrated with a series of engravings in 1799, was thought so highly of by Dr. Soemmering, one of the most distinguished anatomists of Germany, that he translated it into his own language, and subjoined to it many new cases and copious notes. Dr. Baillie also

published An Anatomical Description of the Gravid Uterus; wrote two papers in the Philosophical Transactions, twelve in the Transactions of the Society for the Improvement of Medical and Chirurgical Knowledge, and seven in the Medical Transactions published by the College of Physicians. He married, early in life, the second daughter of Dr. Denman, sister of the present attorney-general, and was brother of the celebrated authoress, Joanna Baillie.

In person, he was below the middle size; his countenance, though not prepossessing, was open and intelligent; and, to the last, he retained his Scotch dialect, which he was too proud of his own country to attempt to alter. His manners and address were by no means engaging or imposing to a casual observer; "but," says the author of the Gold-headed Cane, "before he had been in company with you for five minutes, he would have convinced you that he was one of the most sensible, clear-headed physicians you had ever listened to."

Notwithstanding his general amiability in his domestic circle, the multiplicity of his professional concerns would sometimes betray him into an irritability of temper. He frequently, says one of his biographers, came to his own table, after a day of fatigue, and held up his hands to the family circle, eager to welcome him home, saying, "Don't speak to me;" and then, presently, after a glass of wine, and when the transitory cloud had cleared away from his brow, with a smile of affection, he would look round and exclaim, "You may speak to me now!" As a physician, his character may be summed up in the words he used to say to his own family:—"I know better than others, perhaps, from my knowledge of anatomy, how to discover a disease; but when I have done so, I do not know better how to cure it."

SIR RICHARD CROFT.

SIR RICHARD CROFT, the son of a poor baronet of ancient descent, was born on the 9th of January, 1762. After receiving an ordinary education at an academy at Derby, he was placed under the care of Mr. Chauner, a surgeon, at Burton-on-Trent; whence, after the expiration of the term of his apprenticeship, he removed to London. Having attended, for two or three seasons, several courses of lectures at the different hospitals, he went to Tutbury, in Staffordshire, where he became the partner of his former master, and succeeded to the whole of his business, on Mr. Chauner's returning to Burton-on-Trent. After remaining at Tutbury nearly five years, he settled, for a short time, at Oxford, in the expectation that Sir Charles Nourse was about to retire from business in that city, and would afford him an opportunity of succeeding to his practice. Being mistaken in this idea, he proceeded to London, and, a short time afterwards, married a daughter of Dr. Denman, to whom he had obtained a letter of introduction from his father-in-law's brother, Dr. Joseph Denman, while residing at Tutbury.

A few months subsequent to this event, he, at the recommendation of his father-in-law, went to Paris, to superintend the accouchement of the Duchess of Devonshire; his conduct, on which occasion, greatly increased his business on his return to London. From this time up to that of his attendance on the Princess Charlotte, a period of nearly thirty years, he continued to increase in fame and fortune, till he was considered the first accoucheur in the metropolis. After the fatal termination of the princess's delivery, the obloquy which it gave rise to, and the disappointment it occasioned him, preyed upon his mind to such a degree, that, about three months subsequent to her death, after coming home from a labour of the same lingering kind, he, in a fit of temporary insanity, shot himself in his bed-room.

It was proved at the inquest, held on

his body, that, since the death of the Princess Charlotte, he had never been entirely free from fits of melancholy and abstraction; and on Dr. Thackeray's asking after one of his patients, he replied, "That he would give five hundred guineas if it were over, rather than have to attend her." On the night of his suicide, he exclaimed to his servant, who complained of being unwell, "What is your agitation compared to mine?" and, a few days before, he struck his forehead with much violence, in the presence of Mr. Hollings, and abruptly said to him, "Good God! what will become of me?" His conduct, with reference to the princess, was much censured at the time; but Dr. Bailey confirmed the propriety of it in every particular, and the royal family expressed their conviction of the same, and endeavoured to soothe his despair at the result. He was a man of fine feelings, of the most honourable principles, and the most generous disposition; and he was equally regretted by the friends to whom he had endeared himself by the quality of his heart, and the patients to whom he had become valuable from the solicitude and skill he had so successfully displayed in their behalf.

JOHN ABERNETHY.

JOHN ABERNETHY was born, according to some, at Derry, in Ireland, to others, at Abernethy, in Perthshire, about the year 1763-4. At an early age, he accompanied his parents to London, who sent him to a day-school in Lothbury; and, on his leaving it, apprenticed him to Mr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Blick, surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, under whom he pursued his studies with great assiduity. His eccentricity developed itself at a very early period of his life; and he is said to have attended the medical lectures in the dress of a groom, which procured him the appellation of "the ostler." At St. Bartholomew's Hospital he succeeded Mr. Pott, as assistant-surgeon, and gave lectures on anatomy and surgery; shortly after which, he published two works, entitled, Surgical Observations, and Lectures, explanatory of Mr. Hunter's Opinion of the Vital Process." About the same time, he became professor of anatomy to the corporation of surgeons; and, on the death of Sir Charles Blick, was appointed surgeon to St. Bartholomew's Hospital. This situation he filled with such zeal and ability, that the number of the students greatly increased, and the reputation of the hospital was much extended. His lectures on anatomy, surgery, and pathology, were esteemed superior to those of any other practitioner; and his successful operation of tying the external iliac artery, for aneurism, of which he published an account, rendered his own name famous in the medical world, and added to the credit of the English school of surgery throughout Europe. He continued to hold his situation at the hospital till within a few years of his death, which took place at Enfield, on the 30th of April, 1831; at which time he was one of the court of assistants of the College of Surgeons, and a curator of the museum; honorary member of the Medical Societies of Edinburgh, Paris, and Philadelphia, and a F. R. S.

Mr. Abernethy's first publication appeared in 1793, under the title of Surgical and Philosophical Essays; on a perusal of which, the author of the Pursuits of Literature, characterized him as "a young surgeon from whom the medical art and natural science would hereafter receive great accessions." In 1804, he published Surgical Observations, &c., of which a second part appeared in 1806, containing an account of the diseases of the health in general, and of the digestive organs in particular; his great work of reference, in all such cases, commonly known as My Book! The whole, however, both of his preceding and later works have been published by Messrs. Longman and Co., in six octavo volumes. 1. On the Origin and Treatment of Local Diseases, and on Aneurisms,

including directions for the treatment of Disorders of the Digestive Organs;—2. On Diseases resembling Syphilis, and on Diseases of the Urethra;—3. On Injuries of the Head and Miscellaneous Subjects;—4. Lumbar Abscesses and Tumours;—5. Physiological Lectures; and, 6, another volume of Physiological Lectures. He also wrote for Dr. Rees's Cyclopædia, the anatomical and physiological articles, from the letter A to the word Canal; of which, that on Artery is considered the most important.

In person, Mr. Abernethy was of the middle size, well made, though somewhat portly; slightly florid in complexion, with a high forehead, and most intelligent eyes. In private life, he possessed many amiable qualities; and was equally beloved by his family, and esteemed by his friends. His skill in his profession was founded on experience and observation; but he was somewhat too bigotted in his notions and consequent treatment of the stomach as the medium of a cure for all diseases. "We have seen," says the Medical Review, "more than one instance where life was, in all human probability, sacrificed by an obstinate disregard of all examination of the case, and a blind perseverance in one system of treatment totally inapplicable to the occasion."

He was particularly inimical to the division of surgery into separate departments, such as aurist, oculist, &c., which he contended were all necessary to the education of a surgeon. As a lecturer, he was familiar and colloquial, and had a degree of quaintness in his manner, when communicating any thing amusing, which suited the attention of his hearers, whilst, at the same time, they could not refrain from laughing. It has been said of him, that he was as eccentric in his method of diet, as in his mode of prescribing for others; and that, among other things, he used to eat Abernethy biscuits, which induced the public to purchase them, under the supposition that he had invented them; whereas the name they bear, is simply that of the baker who first produced them.

Numberless are the anecdotes told of his eccentricities, which disgusted so many patients, that Sir Astley Cooper used to say "Abernethy's *manner* was worth a thousand a year to him." Some of his patients he would cut short with, "Sir, I have heard enough! you have heard of my book?" "Yes." "Then go home and read it."—To a lady, complaining of low spirits, he would say, "Don't come to me; go and buy a skipping-rope;" and, to another, who said she felt a pain in holding her arm over her head, he replied, "then what a d—d fool you must be to hold it up!"—He sometimes, however, met with his match; and cutting a gentleman, one day, short, the patient suddenly locked the door, slipped the key into his pocket, and protested he would be heard; which so pleased Abernethy, that he not only complied with the patient's wishes, but complimented him on the resolute manner he adopted.—A young lady, with a waist of about ten inches in circumference, having asked his advice respecting a difficulty of respiration which she felt, he thundered out, "Go, miss, into the next room—unlace your stays, and walk a dozen times up and down the apartment." The young lady, terrified at his look, did as she was bidden; went into the adjoining room, loosened one or two ligatures of her stays, and walked up and down the required number of times. On re-appearing before the sage, he asked her, "how she felt?" to which she faintly replied, "a little better." "Only a little better!—return, miss, to the room, unlace the remainder of your stays, and walk fourteen times up and down, and come back to me." The young lady implicitly obeyed the mandate; and, on the question being again put to her, "how she felt?" she answered, "much relieved." "No wonder you should feel relieved," rejoined Mr. A.; "for, know, miss, in that diminutive space you confined *six and thirty yards of guts;* therefore, how could you feel well?"—Being called upon by a gentleman, who had given him a fee of £20, to re-attend his wife, he exclaimed, "Are you the d—d fool that gave me £20 the other day? Go home, and tell your wife to dine earlier, eat less—and do you keep your money in your pocket, for the advice of no doctor is worth £20!"—A lady, determined to treat him after his own fashion, having, in some way, injured her thumb, on entering his room, merely thrust it out towards him, with "My thumb,

sir!" "You, madam," said he, "are the only sensible woman I ever had for a patient."—A barrister, one day, calling upon him with a badly ulcerated leg, uncovering it for his inspection, "Fah!" said he, "turning from him in disgust, "shut it up, shut it up! that will do! I've seen enough! shut it up!" And after advising him to read his book, received his fee, which he was chagrined to perceive was but a shilling; and, shewing it to the lawyer, the latter echoed his words with an arch look, "Shut it up, shut it up! that will do! I've seen enough! shut it up!" leaving Abernethy not a little mortified at the result of the visit.—"What a head full of disease!" said he, one day, to a fat gentleman, who complained of a weak stomach: "go down to the sea side," was his advice, "with my book in your pocket; take plenty of exercise, and don't stuff your guts so much, and perhaps you may live three months longer." Meeting the same gentleman, in the Strand, some six months after, he went up to him, and abruptly, it is said, accosted him with, "Good God, sir! are you alive yet?"—A lady, one day, calling on him, he desired her to put out her tongue. "Have you a husband?" said he. "Yes," replied the patient. "Then," answered Abernethy, "tell him he will not have a wife this day six months."—Notwithstanding, however, this brutal mode of treating a patient, he, on many occasions, evinced a kindness and interest which ended in not only restoring them to health, but in his accompanying his advice with a liberal present. A patient, whom he had for some time visited, having requested to know the amount of his debt for professional aid and care, he smiled, and said, "Who is that young woman?" "She is my wife." "What is your rank in the army?" "I am a half-pay lieutenant." "Oh! very well; wait till you are a general, then come and see me, and we'll talk about it."—He never made any distinction between a poor and a rich patient, but was rather more attentive to the former; and, on one occasion, gave great offence to a certain peer, by refusing to see him out of his turn. On entering his apartment, the nobleman, having indignantly asked Abernethy if he knew who he was, stated his rank, name, &c. when Abernethy, it is said, replied, with the most provoking *sang froid*, "And I, sir, am John Abernethy, surgeon, lecturer of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, &c. and if you wish to consult me, I am now ready to hear what you have to say in your turn."—The Duke of W— having insisted on seeing him out of his usual hours, abruptly entered his parlour, one day; he asked him how he got into the room. "By the door," was the reply. "Then," said Abernethy, "I recommend you to make your exit by the same way."—He is said to have given another proof of his independence, by refusing to attend George the Fourth until he had delivered his lecture at the hospital; in consequence of which he lost a royal appointment.

JOHN MASON GOOD.

JOHN MASON GOOD, the son of a clergyman, was born at Epping, on the 13th of February, 1766; and received his education in his father's school, at Wellingborough, in Hampshire. About 1791, he was apprenticed to Mr. Johnson, a surgeon apothecary, at Gosport, where he taught himself Italian, and, by devoting an hour a day to fencing or cricket, rectified a curvature of the spine, which he had brought on through intense application, when at school. At this period of his life, he never went out without a common-place book in his pocket, nor made a call where there was a library, without making an extract from some of its volumes. Shortly after the commencement of his apprenticeship, he composed A Dictionary of Poetic Endings; several small poems; and An abstracted View of the principal Tropes and Figures of Rhetoric, in their Origin and Powers, illustrated by Examples, collected and original.

So far, however, was he from neglecting his professional studies, that within a year after the commencement of his apprenticeship, during the illness of his master, he prepared medicines without any superintendence. On the death of Mr. Johnson, he was placed, to serve the remainder of his time, with a surgeon at Havant.

During his subsequent attendance at the medical lectures in London, he became a distinguished member of the Society for the Promotion of Natural Philosophy, then existing among the students at Guy's Hospital; to which he communicated An Investigation of the Theory of Earthquakes; and several other Essays. In August, 1784, he entered into partnership with Mr. Deeks, at Sudbury; and, though only twenty years of age, gave such proofs of his skill and ability, that, in a few months, he was suffered entirely to conduct the business. In the following year, he married a Miss Godfrey; who, in six months afterwards, died of consumption. He remained a widower until 1788, when he became the husband of Miss Penn, the daughter of a rich banker. In 1790, he became acquainted with Dr. Nathan Drake, author of The Gleaner, and Literary Hours; to whom he wrote a very elegant poetical epistle, in 1791, at which time he was engaged in studying Hebrew; "of which," says Dr. Gregory, "he soon acquired a clear and critical knowledge."

About 1792, having become embarrassed in his circumstances, by the default of some friends, he was compelled to seek pecuniary assistance from his father-in-law, to pay a portion of his debts; from the residue of which, he resolved, if possible, to emancipate himself by his literary exertions. With this view, he made translations from the best foreign writers, and composed several original works: among which were, a tragedy, entitled Ethelbert; The Revolution, a comedy; the Female Mirror, a didactic poem; The Summer Recess, a poem, in three books; and Ten Essays on Moral Philosophy; for none of which, however, he could procure any remuneration. At length he became a regular contributor to one of the London reviews, and the World newspaper, to the readers of which he was known by the denomination of the Rural Bard.

In 1793, he became a member of the College of Surgeons, and entered into partnership with a London practitioner of very extensive connexions; with whom, however, he became involved in such serious disputes, as brought about a separation. The business having proved unsuccessful, he now obtained assistance again from Mr. Fenn; but not to the full extent of his liabilities, which, by the most unremitting exertion, both literary and professional, he was at length enabled to discharge.

In 1794, he obtained a premium of twenty guineas from Dr. Lettsom, for the best dissertation on a question relative to diseases in work-houses. This was shortly after published, at the request of the Medical Society; of which he appears to have acted, for some time, as secretary. He was also a leading member of the General Pharmaceutic Association, established in 1794, principally for the purpose of preserving the distinction between the apothecary and the druggist; to further which object, he drew up, and published, in 1795, A History of Medicine, so far as it relates to the Profession of the Apothecary, from the earliest Accounts to the present Time. In 1801, prior to which year he had found time to acquire a knowledge of the German, Spanish, Arabic, and Persian languages, adverting to the prosperous state of his business, he thus speaks of his literary labours, in a letter to Dr. Drake:—"I have edited the Critical Review, besides writing several of its most elaborate articles; I have, every week, supplied a column of matter for the Sunday Review; and have, some days, had the great weight of the British Press upon my hands." Shortly after, he received a severe shock from the death of his only son, a youth of extraordinary talents. On his tomb he placed an inscription, concluding with these lines:

Early, bright, transient, chaste, as morning dew,
He sparkled, and exhaled, and went to Heaven.

In 1805, he published his translation of Lucretius On the Nature of Things. Dr. Gregory observes of this work, that "it was composed in the streets of London, during the translator's extensive walks, to visit his numerous patients. His practice, continues the same authority, "was to take in his



pocket two or three leaves of an octavo edition of the original; to read over a passage two or three times, as he walked along, until he had engraven it upon his memory: then to translate the passage, meditate upon his translation, correct and elaborate it, until he had satisfied himself. In the same manner would he proceed with a second, third, and fourth passage and after he had returned home, and disposed of all his professional business, he would go to his standing desk, and enter upon his manuscript so much of the translation as he had been able to prepare satisfactorily."

From 1803 up to 1812, in conjunction with Dr. Gregory and Mr. Newton Bosworth, he devoted great part of his time to the composition of the Pantologia, or Universal Dictionary of Arts, Sciences, and Words, a work published, in 1813, in twelve volumes, octavo. In the autumn of 1810, and the winters of the two following years, he delivered a series of lectures at the Surrey Institution, which were published, in 1826, On the Nature of the Material World, of the Animate World, and of the Mind.

His next employment appears to have been on The British Review, then under the direction of Mr. Roberts, author of the Looker-on, with whom he was particularly intimate. In 1820, he received a diploma of M.D. from Aberdeen, and became an honorary member of the Medical and Chirurgical Society, in that city. About six months after, in a letter to Dr. Drake, alluding to his success as a physician, he says, "I wish I had commenced earlier, for it has succeeded beyond my best expectations. You will be surprised to learn, that almost the first patient I had, on entering my new department, was Sir Gilbert Blane, who paid me this compliment, as I feel it to be, from mere friendship."

About this period, he published A Physiological System of Nosology, with a corrected and simplified Nomenclature; and, in 1822, The Study of Medicine, in four volumes, octavo. The latter production proved remarkably successful; it was eulogized by Sir Henry Halford, Dr. Baillie, and all the principal physicians of Great Britain; by Drs. Hosack and Francis, of New York; and by several eminent men on the continent. In the Medico-Chirurgical Review, it was pronounced "beyond all comparison, the best work of the kind in the English language;" and, in the Edinburgh Medical Journal, "the most comprehensive and correct view of medical knowledge extant."

During the last seven years of Dr. Good's life, his health, though it had previously been remarkably good, gradually declined; a fact attributed, by Dr. Gregory, to the too sudden change of his habits in ceasing to visit his patients on foot. This, added to his incessant application, professional and literary, produced great mental as well as bodily depression. In 1826, he observed, in a letter to Dr. Walton, "I have trifled with *time* too much already; it is high time to awake and be sober, and prepare to leave it for eternity." In the following December, although in a state of great debility, he insisted on paying a visit to his daughter, Mrs. Neale, at Shepperton, in whose house he died, of an inflammation of the bladder, on the 2nd of January, 1827.

The character of Dr. Good was amiable in the extreme; "the main ingredients in it," says Dr. Gregory, "were cheerfulness, activity, frankness, acuteness of intellect, and kindness of heart." Suavity and hilarity marked his ordinary deportment, and he engaged in conversation with a vivacity and buoyancy of spirits that made his society no less enlivening than entertaining and instructive. Notwithstanding his great classical attainments, he seldom introduced into his discourse a quotation from foreign languages, although, in addition to those already mentioned, he had made some progress in the Russian, Sanscrit, and Chinese. Until near the close of his life, his incessant occupations never produced in him a weariness either of mind or body; the transition from one pursuit to another being a sufficient relief to both. It was one of his remarks, that he "could pass to five or six distinct topics of interesting research within the compass of twelve hours, and enter upon each with as much freshness and vigour as though he had just arisen from a good night's sleep. He made it a rule always to be doing something, whether walking or riding, night or day; and

thus, while travelling, he would often amuse himself with the design and completion of a whole poem. Another peculiarity in his character, was his love of method and arrangement, which was equally visible in his wardrobe, accounts, books, papers, and manuscripts. After his death, several packets were found, all bearing superscriptions indicating the contents of them, and the degree of attention required, and of the importance attached to each.

In domestic life, his affection and solicitude for those around him was accompanied by a simplicity and condescension that made him the idol of his home. To all children, and his own in particular, his treatment was most kind and endearing: he delighted to talk with and instruct them; and, to promote their health and amusement, would often spend a considerable portion of his time in teaching them to play at battledore, or some other active game. "During my intimacy with him," observes Mr. Roberts, editor of the British Review, "he was always busily engaged in some intellectual or active employments for the benefit of humanity, without neglecting any of the hourly calls upon his friendship, his feeling, and his courtesy. I hardly believe there has existed the person who, in the midst of studies so severe, has maintained so kind a temper, and so constant a good nature."

The leading faculty of Dr. Good's intellectual character, was that of acquisition, and what he once knew he never forgot. As a lecturer, he was calm, luminous, and impressive; he kept his eyes almost constantly on his auditors, and always amplified or repeated a sentence, whenever one among them did not seem fully to comprehend its meaning.

In addition to his works already mentioned, he was the author of an Essay on Medical Technology, published in the Transactions of the Medical Society, which procured him the Fothergillian medal; Memoirs of Dr. Geddes; and Translations of the Psalms, the Proverbs, the Song of Solomon, and the Book of Job, which obtained for him an eminent station among Hebrew scholars, and high reputation both as a poet and biblical critic.

He was deeply imbued with a devotional spirit, which he carried with him into all the transactions of life. For the use of himself and his family, he drew up several essays and forms of prayer, which were found, after his death, in a bundle of manuscripts superscribed "occasional thoughts." "When prescribing for his patients," says one of his biographers, "he was in the habit of praying for divine direction; on administering a medicine himself he was often known to utter a short ejaculatory prayer; and in cases where a fatal issue was inevitable, he most scrupulously avoided the cruel delusion too common on such occasions, but, with the utmost delicacy of feeling, announced his apprehensions." He was an active member of the Church Missionary Society; the committee of which, after his death, sent his widow a resolution, expressive of their sorrow at the heavy loss they had sustained by his decease.

SIR HENRY HALFORD.

THIS distinguished physician is the son of Dr. Vaughan, a physician at Leicester, and was born in that city at the latter end of the year 1766. He commenced his education at Rugby School, whence he removed, in 1783, to Christchurch College, Oxford, where he took his medical degrees in succession, and obtained a fellowship about eleven years after his entrance into the university. Having chosen the profession of medicine, he commenced the study of physic at Edinburgh, where he passed two years, and afterwards attended the hospitals in London, where he entered into practice in 1793. About the same time he married the Honourable Miss F. St. John; an alliance which, in conjunction with his own abilities, introduced him to extensive and fashionable employment. He was shortly afterwards appointed physician extraordinary to George the



Third, and created a baronet, prior to which he had been elected a fellow of the College of Physicians in London. During the long illness of his royal patient, to whom he became physician in ordinary, Sir Henry distinguished himself by his unremitting care and attention, and attracted the regard of the Prince of Wales, who generally selected him as his medical adviser.

In 1820, the subject of our memoir was chosen president of the Royal College of Physicians, a situation he still retains as well as that of physician in ordinary to their present majesties; which appointment he had also held under George the Fourth. Sir Henry, who changed his name to Halford, on succeeding to some family estates, does not appear to have published more than two works—Oratio Harveiana Habita, 1800, quarto; and An Account of what appeared on opening the Coffin of King Charles the First, in St. George's Chapel, at Windsor, 1813, quarto. The first of these evinces considerable classical learning; and shows, says the Author of Public Characters, "that its author did not walk idly in the academic shades of Oxford." In addition to the works mentioned, Sir Henry contributed a few papers to the Medical Transactions, and to those of the College of Physicians.

Sir Henry Halford is not only an able physician, but, as a man of general science, takes a very high stand in his profession. "His treatment," says the authority before cited, "is founded on general principles, and he is well acquainted with the agents employed in medicine, and with the art of proportioning them to the exigency of the case." No man is more generally employed in the circles of rank and fashion than Sir Henry; and such is the extent of his practice, that he is said to realise by it nearly £30,000 per annum. He is the brother of the present Mr. Baron Vaughan, and both in his professional and private character is much esteemed and respected. In addition to his other distinctions, he is a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

SAMUEL MERRIMAN.

THIS eminent metropolitan physician, the son of a writer on political economy, was born at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, on the 25th of October, 1771. He received his education at the free-school of that town; and on the death of his father, whom he lost at an early age, commenced the study of medicine under his uncle, who attended, during his life, at nearly twelve thousand labours. Under his instructions, the subject of our memoir rapidly obtained a knowledge of his profession, and, in 1800, succeeded to the business of his relation. About this time he married his cousin; and in 1807, he ceased to act as an apothecary, and confined himself to the practice of midwifery, in which he soon became eminent. In 1808, he procured a diploma from Marischal College, Aberdeen, on which occasion his testimonials were signed by Sir Henry Halford, Dr. Baillie, &c.; and in the September of the same year, he was elected physician-accoucheur to the Westminster General Dispensary, after a sharp contest with Dr. Clough. In 1809, he was unanimously appointed to succeed Dr. Poignard in the same situation, at the Middlesex Hospital, where he gave lectures on midwifery, and on the diseases of women and children, which were very numerously attended.

Dr. Merriman is not only celebrated as one of the first accoucheurs of the day, but has also written several valuable works, principally relative to the obstetric art. His first publication appeared in 1805, entitled, Observations on some late Attempts to depreciate the Value and Efficacy of Vaccine Inoculation, octavo; which has been succeeded by the following: A Dissertation on the Retroversion of the Womb, including some Observations on Extra-Uterine Gestation, octavo, 1810; A Synopsis of the various kinds of Difficult Parturition, with Practical Remarks on the Management of Labours, 12mo. 1814; a most excellent work, which



has gone through several editions, and been translated into the French, German, and Italian languages; and Underwood's Treatise on the Diseases of Children, revised, with notes and observations, octavo, 1827.

Dr. Merriman is also the author of several papers inserted in various scientific journals and transactions; and is a F. L. S., and a fellow of the Imperial and Royal Academy of Sciences at Siena.

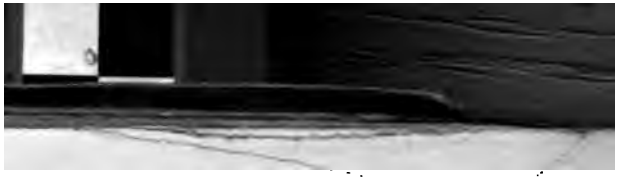
THOMAS BATEMAN.

THOMAS BATEMAN was born at Whitby, in Yorkshire, on the 29th of April, 1778. When four years of age, he was placed under the care of a dissenting clergyman, and made great progress in his studies; although he appeared so silent and indolent at home, that his father used to say, "he would never be good for any thing." About 1790, he removed to an academy at Thornton; where he not only acquired great classical knowledge, but made himself acquainted with the elements of botany, astronomy, and electricity; cultivating, at the same time, as amusements, music and drawing. Before leaving school, he had constructed, with imperfect tools, a planetarium, and an electrical machine, and completed an extensive hortus siccus.

In 1794, he was apprenticed to an apothecary, at Whitby, with whom he continued three years; adding, in that time, to his pharmaceutic studies, those of the French language, mathematics, and mineralogy. In 1797, he went to London, and entered himself as physician's pupil at St. George's Hospital, where he attended the lectures of Dr. Baillie; which, together with a winter's anatomical practice, "strengthened," says one of his biographers, "the bent of his talent for accurate observation, and of the character he afterwards displayed for taking practical views." In 1798, he went to Edinburgh; where, after having acted as clinical clerk at the infirmary, and one of the presidents of the Royal Medical Society, he took his degree of M. D. in 1801; the subject of his inaugural thesis being entitled, Hæmorrhœa Petechialis.

Proceeding to London shortly after, he became pupil to Dr. Willan, at the Public Dispensary; where, after having acted, for a short time, as assistant physician, he succeeded Dr. Dimsdale, in 1804. About the same time, he was appointed physician to the Fever Institution; and, in 1805, he was admitted a licentiate of the College of Physicians; but, notwithstanding his laborious exertions to arrive at eminence, he derived but little emolument from his profession till 1811, when his practice and reputation suddenly and considerably increased. He was principally celebrated, as a practitioner and author, for his skill in cutaneous diseases; in all questions relating to which, "he became," says his biographer, "the principal authority: a distinction which," it is added, "was well confirmed by the appearance of his Synopsis, in 1813." This publication was succeeded by one entitled, Delineations of the Cutaneous Diseases, with seventy coloured plates, partly from the pencil of Dr. Willan; a work which has been characterized as one of essential importance in facilitating the acquisition of a ready diagnostic tact. The Synopsis was, shortly after its appearance, translated into the German, French, and Italian languages; and both that, and the Delineations, were requested, as a present, by the Emperor of Russia; who, in return, sent Dr. Bateman a ring of the value of one hundred guineas, and a desire that all his future works should be transmitted to St. Petersburgh.

In the spring of 1815, he was attacked by an illness, arising from a derangement of the functions of the digestive organs; from the effects of which he never afterwards recovered. After taking several journeys into the north, in the hope of deriving some benefit from travelling, he returned in a state of increased debility; his sight became affected; and, in 1817, failed so rapidly, that, by the advice of Dr.



Pearson, he had recourse to mercury; but the distressing train of symptoms which ensued, and of which he published an account in the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, soon compelled him to relinquish it. He was now entreated to retire into the country, and try the effect of mental rest, and a complete cessation from reading and writing; but an epidemic fever having broken out in London, he insisted on recommencing his attendance at the Fever Institution; where, for the space of six months, he had, on an average, seven hundred patients. His exertions, added to his former ill state of health, reduced him to such a state of debility, that he resigned his office of physician to the institution, on the abatement of the epidemic, of which he shortly afterwards published an able account. About the same time, he collected his Reports on the Edinburgh Medical and Surgical Journal, into one volume, to which he prefixed an historical and interesting sketch of the state of health in London, during the eighteenth century.

In the summer of 1819, while on his way to Whitby, a further attack of illness determined him to retire from the Public Dispensary, and to pass the remainder of his life in Yorkshire, as free from business as possible. On receiving his resignation, the committee presented him with a handsome piece of plate, and nominated him a life governor, and consulting physician; which latter office he declined, in consequence of the distance he resided from London. Towards the winter of 1819, he slightly improved in his health; but, on the approach of spring, in the following year, he became so weak, that he was apprehensive the mere exertion of walking across the room, would prove fatal to him; and, on the 9th of April, 1820, he expired.

The character of Dr. Bateman, both private and professional, is said to have been marked by strict morality, and unimpeachable integrity: he has, however, been charged with dissipation, and a leaning towards the doctrines of materialism. At the commencement of his illness, in 1815, he exclaimed, in a paroxysm of pain, to a friend who attended him, "All these sufferings are a just punishment for my long scepticism, and neglect of God and religion!" A conversation ensued, in which he was absurd enough to attribute his sceptical notions to the natural tendency of some of his professional studies. Some time after, he said, in allusion to the first of Scott's Essays on some of the most Important Subjects in Religion, which had been read to him by a friend, "This is demonstration!—complete demonstration!" During the latter part of his life, he devoted the greater portion of his time to religious meditation and discourse, and died, it is said, a most sincere Christian.

Although endowed with extreme sensibility, and the warmest affections, his deportment to strangers was cold and forbidding: his language to all was simple, direct, and, without consideration or consciousness, the exact echo of his heart. On one occasion, he peremptorily refused to prolong a pleasant visit, because, as he said, to a companion, he had promised he would be at home at twelve o'clock, and could not break his word even to a chambermaid.

Besides the publications already mentioned, Dr. Bateman was the author (with two exceptions) of the medical articles in Rees's Cyclopædia, from the letter C inclusive. Though he wrote with such ease and fluency, that, to use his own words, when he began, he considered his labour done, his compositions were preceded by the most indefatigable and extensive research: as an instance of which, he relates, that to prepare for the single article, Imagination, he read the greater part of one and twenty volumes. "It would be hardly too much to say," observes his biographer, in the Gentleman's Magazine, "that he never wasted a minute." Even while dinner was being placed upon the table, he always had a pen in his hand, or executed a passage on the organ. To this instrument he was so much attached, that, although he seldom discontinued his studies until two or three o'clock in the morning, he would generally play upon it for an hour, before he retired to rest.

No physician, it is said, ever died more generally esteemed, both by his private friends, and his medical cotemporaries. He was mentioned by one as a pattern of sterling moral worth; another said, that the more he knew,

the more did he respect him for his integrity and understanding; and a third declared, that, in him, the faculty had lost more perspicuity, judgment, greater extent of learning, and more practical familiarity with disease, than were combined in any other man whom he had ever known.

RICHARD POWELL.

THE subject of this memoir, the son of a tradesman at Oxford, was born there some time in the year 1782. He commenced his education at Winchester, whence he removed to one of the two great universities, with the intention of qualifying himself for the church. Having, however, altered his mind in favour of medicine, he commenced the necessary course of study, and after having taken his degree of M. D. came to London, and entered himself a pupil at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Here he made such progress in his profession, and gave such proofs of his practical and theoretical knowledge, that on the resignation of Dr. Latham, he was chosen to succeed him as physician to the institution. He immediately followed up the appointment by a course of lectures on pathology, chemistry, and pharmacy; but notwithstanding his efforts to form a class of medical pupils, he was unsuccessful, and, at length, resigned the lectureship to Dr. Hue.

Having been admitted a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians in London, and constituted a censor, Dr. Powell set on foot an inquiry into the state of medicine within his jurisdiction, and attempted the correction of many abuses in the college; in which he partly succeeded, although he met with repeated and obstinate opposition. His principal labours, however, were relative to the pharmacopœia of his college, which, in consequence of the numerous improvements introduced into medicine, since the last revision, made, in his opinion, a new edition of the work necessary. He accordingly undertook the task, which, with the assistance of Dr. Maton, and after much difficulty, he accomplished. On its completion, Dr. Powell was appointed to publish a translation of the work, by way of recompense for his trouble in compiling the Latin edition, which appeared in 1809, on the same day with the translation. The latter, in consequence of the haste with which it had been done, contained no less than one hundred and fifty errors, which caused it to be censured by all the medical reviews. A corrected edition subsequently was published, but still containing so many chemical errors, that it became the subject of censure from the pen of Mr. Phillips, an experienced metropolitan chemist. In 1815, a third edition appeared, in which many of the objections to which it was before liable, have been removed.

Dr. Powell was, in 1823, secretary to the commissioners for regulating madhouses, and "he has afforded," says the author of Public Characters, "much useful and interesting information to the world on that distressing mental malady, *mania*." He has also distinguished himself by his services to the institution for the encouragement of arts, manufactures, and commerce, of which he became a vice-president. He has published several papers in the Medical Transactions, of which the most important is one giving an account of a case of hydrophobia, which came under his superintendence at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and which excited great interest at the time in the medical world. Dr. Powell is not only spoken of as an able and scientific physician, but also as an excellent Greek and Latin classic.



ROBERT GOOCH.

ROBERT GOOCH, the son of a naval officer, was born at Yarmouth, in Norfolk, in June, 1784. After having received the rudiments of education at a day school, he was placed, about the year 1799, with Mr. Borrett, a surgeon and apothecary, in his native town; and, shortly afterwards, taught himself Latin. He thus describes how he used to pass a portion of his time, during the early part of his apprenticeship:—"When I had nothing else to do,—no pills to roll nor mixtures to compose, I used, by the advice of my master, to go up into my bed-room, and there, with Cheselden before me, learn the anatomy of the bones, by the aid of some loose ones, together with a whole articulated skeleton." This, which hung up in a box at the foot of his bed, was, for some time, such an object of alarm, that, one night, he fancied it came out of its case and approached him. "I tried," he says, "to think of something else, but in vain. I shut my eyes, and began to forget myself, when, whether I was awake or asleep, or between both, I cannot tell, but suddenly I felt two bony hands grasp my ancles, and pull me down the bed: if it had been real, it could not have been more distinct." He is said, about this time, to have derived great benefit from a manuscript copy of the lectures of Astley Cooper, and to have had his reasoning powers much strengthened by reading and discussion with a blind gentleman, named Harley, to whom, at his death, he left £100 as a token of his gratitude and esteem.

In 1804, he went to Edinburgh, where he pursued his medical studies with great assiduity; attended the Royal Infirmary; and became a member of the Medical and Speculative Societies. Though shy and reserved in company, he took an active part in the debates of his fellow-students; and, "on one occasion," it is said, "when a medical coxcomb had written a paper as full of pretension as it was void of merit, so severely handled him, that the writer burst into tears and left the meeting." During the period allowed by the vacations, at Edinburgh, he passed the principal part of his time at Yarmouth, where he became attached to a Miss Bolingbroke, whom he subsequently married.

In June, 1807, he took his degree of M. D., and, after making a tour in the Highlands, proceeded to London, where he became a pupil of Astley Cooper, and passed the winter in dissecting. In 1808, he entered into partnership with a Mr. James, of Croydon, and persuaded some of his friends to establish the London Medical Review, to which, during its existence of five years, he became a principal contributor. Shortly after the death of his wife, which appears to have occurred in 1811, he removed from Croydon to the city of London, where he soon obtained an extensive and lucrative practice as an accoucheur; chiefly, it is said, owing to the strong recommendations of Mr. Young, Dr. Babington, and Sir William Knighton; the latter of whom, in all matters of importance, he was accustomed to consult. In 1812, he became physician to the Westminster Lying-in Hospital, and joint lecturer at St. Bartholomew's, with Dr. Thynne, on whose decease, which shortly afterwards took place, the whole profits derivable from the office devolved on Dr. Gooch. "You will be glad to hear," he says, about this time, in a letter to a friend, "that practice is coming in upon me, in a way and with a rapidity which surprises me; if its after progress is at all proportionate to its commencement (of which I feel no doubt), it will soon carry me out of the reach of pecuniary cares."

In 1814, he married the sister of Mr. Travers; observing, as a reason for no longer delaying a second union, "Lost time is lost happiness: the years of man are threescore and ten; the months, therefore, eight hundred and forty; about three hundred and sixty of my share are already gone,—how many have I to spare?" Although, at

this time, his practice and reputation were equally on the increase, it was not till eighteen months afterwards that he began to lose the fear of being overtaken by poverty; which, combined with the anxiety attendant on his office as lecturer, had an injurious effect upon his health. In 1816, taking advantage of the superabundance of Sir William Knighton's practice at the west end of the town, he, at the suggestion of that gentleman, removed to Berner's Street, where he carried on his professional labours with still greater success than he had in the city. Among other patients to whom he was introduced by Sir William Knighton, was the Marquess Wellesley; during a visit to whom, at Ramsgate, he was taken alarmingly ill, and was treated with great kindness and regard by that nobleman, who sent one of his own servants to London with him. After his recovery, his business became still more extensive. "In my profession," he observes in a letter to a friend, about two years after, "I am striding on with a rapidity which I had no right to expect at my age and standing. This is the happiest time of my life: my home is delightful to me; my station satisfactory, whether I regard what is doing for me, or what I am doing for others; my pecuniary cares gone; my prospects bright; and, I may add, as certain as any thing can be, that is, if I live and preserve my health; but there's the rub,—that troubles me more than ever."

In 1802, he was severely afflicted by the death of his eldest son: for some time he could talk on no other subject; and one night he went to rest, praying that the apparition of his boy would appear, and satisfy the doubts by which he had been harassed, respecting his future state. Soon after, his practice having become restricted, owing to his bad state of health, he began to devote much of his time to theological literature and religious meditation. In 1822, he visited Paris; but the excursion gave him no pleasure, and only served to increase the melancholy it was intended to dispel. "I am an old man," he thus wrote in reference to the journey; "with me, the bloom is off the plum; there is nothing in life which can afford me lively pleasure, except for a moment, but the pleasures I have found around my fire-side." He no longer received any delight from literary pursuits; seldom read a book; and, except for a short time, had scarcely patience to converse with any but his most intimate friends. In 1824, after making a tour into Wales, he passed a few weeks in Norfolk, and finding, on his return to London, the subject of altering the quarantine laws in agitation, he wrote an article on the contagious nature of the plague, which appeared in the Quarterly Review, for December, 1825. The occupation seems to have aroused him from his gloom; and, in a letter to his friend Southey, he announced, in vehement language, his intention of producing a paper in opposition to "a set of half educated, wrong-headed medical adventurers, trying to persuade the government that the plague is not contagious."

Towards the close of 1825, he again visited the continent; from which, however, he returned, in so weak a state, that he was compelled to relinquish his practice in midwifery, and confine himself to that of prescription. In April, 1826, he became, through the influence of Sir William Knighton, librarian to the king. This appointment he was glad to accept, as he began to fear his continued illness would oblige him to resign his profession altogether. At Malvern, however, where he passed the summer of the same year, he was so much invigorated, that he returned to town, able to employ himself actively in business, and in the composition of a work on the diseases peculiar to women, which he published in 1829. His bodily powers, soon after, began to decay with great rapidity. "He became," says one of his biographers, "a living skeleton; and so helpless, that he was fed like an infant; once or twice he grew delirious, for a few minutes, and the consciousness that he was so, distressed him greatly." His mental energies he retained to the last; and is said to have written a paper on anatomy, since inserted in the Quarterly Review, only a week or two before his death, which took place, after much suffering, on the 16th of February, 1830.

In person, he was short and thin; in features, handsome; in the expression of his countenance, melancholy,

but intelligent; and, in deportment, tranquil and impressive. His prepossessing manners, his high reputation for skill, and the evident kindness of his heart, rarely failed, it is said, to procure him the attachment and confidence of his patients. By most of his medical cotemporaries he was equally esteemed and admired. His treatise on the diseases peculiar to women is described as being the most valuable work on the subject, in any language;" and that portion of it which relates to puerperal fever, and puerperal madness, as being, "probably, the most important additions to practical medicine of the present age."

JOSEPH CONSTANTINE CARPUE.

JOSEPH CONSTANTINE CARPUE, after having completed his medical education, was appointed surgeon to the York Hospital, at Chelsea, for the cure of contraction of the limbs, which situation he held for a short time; and on his resignation of it, went abroad for further improvement in his profession. He returned to England and commenced practice in London, where, in 1801, he published a Description of the Muscles of the Human Body as they appear on Dissection. In the following year, he published An Introduction to Electricity and Galvanism, having previously made several experiments in the latter branch of science, which he warmly patronised on its first introduction into England. He was also a great advocate for the vaccine inoculation, and was appointed one of the vaccinating surgeons of the National Vaccine Institution. He has also distinguished himself by introducing into this country the operation performed in India for making a false nose; and, in 1816, published An Account of Two Successful Operations of Restoring a Lost Nose from the Integuments of the Forehead, performed by himself. In 1819, he published his History of the High Operation for the Stone, by incision above the Pubis, and an Account of the Various Methods of Lithotomy, from the Earliest Period down to the Present Time. He was very anxious to bring the high operation into practice, having witnessed the performance of it at Paris with great success. After the publication of this work, Mr. Carpue directed his attention to cutaneous diseases; for the cure of which he endeavoured to establish a hospital; and has, for many years, continued actively to employ himself in the accumulation of scientific and professional knowledge.

APPENDIX.



THE ARMY.

GUEST, (JOSHUA,) born in 1660, was the defender of Edinburgh Castle in 1745, when the rebels took possession of the Scotch metropolis. He held the command of the castle at a season which threatened danger to the house of Hanover, and has acquired a name less from his own merits than the fears of his fellow-countrymen; for it was no great exploit to maintain a fortress against an Highland army unprovided with artillery. He seems to have been a timid man; for when General Preston, the deputy-governor, wished to disperse, by cannon, the crowd who had assembled to hear the Pretender's proclamation, General Guest said it would be damaging the good subjects of the city, and his own friends would suffer by it. Preston, however, disregarded this cautious reasoning, and ordered a cannon to be fired, which drove down the side of a house that served as a shelter to the rebels, and they instantly retired to a safer distance. Guest's vigilance was, however, incessant; for, during the siege, he never retired to rest until six o'clock in the morning, when he was relieved by General Preston, nearly as aged as himself. He made a sally from the castle, and seized about two thousand loaves, which were to have been sent after the rebels, who had with them only four days' provision. As a proof of his honesty, it is said that he was offered £200,000 by the Pretender, to have surrendered the castle, which contained, at the time, riches to the amount of one million and an half. In the summer of 1746 he visited London, and being very infirm, arrived at his lodgings in Brook Street, in a horse litter. He soon after waited on the king, who received him and conversed with him very graciously. After a service of sixty years, he died on the 14th of October, 1747, and was buried in Westminster Abbey, where a monument, in the south aisle, records his "gallant" defence of Edinburgh Castle.

HAMILTON, (GEORGE, Earl of Orkney,) fourth son of the Duke of Hamilton, was born about 1666. He gave early proofs of a martial spirit, and was bred up to the military profession under his uncle, the Earl of Dumbarton. In the battles of Boyne, Aghrim, Steenkirk, and Landen, and at the sieges of Athlone, Limerick, and Namur, he displayed such undaunted gallantry, that William presented him with a regiment; appointed him a brigadier-general; and created him an Irish earl. He successively was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general, invested with the order of the Thistle, elected one of the sixteen Scotch peers in the British parliament of 1708, and sworn a privy-counsellor. In the Flemish campaign of 1712, he served under the Duke of Ormond; and, in 1714, was appointed gentleman of the bedchamber to George the First, and governor of Virginia. George the Second promoted him to the rank of field-marshal, and intrusted him with the governorship of Edinburgh Castle. By a daughter of Sir Edward Villiers, he left heiresses; and it is a remarkable fact, that the title, up to the present time, has been borne by none but females. The earl died on the 29th of January, 1737. In the quaint language of a contemporary memorialist, "he was a very well-shaped black man; was brave; but by reason of a hesitation in his speech, wanted expression." Dean Swift calls him "an honest, good-natured gentleman, who hath much distinguished himself as a soldier."

WILLS, (Sir CHARLES,) was born about 1670; in 1705, he served, as adjutant-general, under the Earl of Peterborough, in Spain, where he was one of the council of war who thought the capture of Barcelona impracticable. At St. Istevan de Litera, at the head of a small detachment, he repulsed the Chevalier d'Asfeldt, who had attacked him

with nine squadrons of horse, and as many battalions of infantry. The troops on both sides fought with the most desperate courage, keeping up their fire until the muzzles of their pieces met, and then charging each other at the point of the bayonet. Four hundred of the enemy were left dead on the field. In 1715, being then a major-general, he held a command in the north of England at the time of the rebellion. When Forster took possession of Preston, Wills marched against that town with six regiments of horse, and one battalion of foot; and had advanced to the bridge of Ribble, before the rebels were aware of his approach. They then began to raise barricadoes, and prepared for a defence. On the 12th of November, Wills made a vigorous attack upon the town in two different places, but was repulsed with very considerable loss. The next day, General Carpenter having arrived with a body of troops, assumed the chief command, and the rebels soon after surrendered. In 1716, General Wills was appointed colonel of the third regiment of foot; in 1726, colonel of the first regiment of foot guards; and, in 1739, was promoted to the rank of general of foot, and field-marshal. He was also a knight of the Bath; lieutenant-general of the ordnance; and sat in parliament for Totness, from 1713 until the time of his death, which took place on the 25th of December, 1741.

VAN KEPPEL, (Arnold Joost, Earl of Albemarle,) son of a Dutch noble, was born in 1670, and came over to England as a page of honour to William, who made him one of the grooms of the bedchamber; master of the robes; and subsequently created him, for his courage and fidelity in the army, Baron Ashford, Viscount Bury, and Earl of Albemarle in Normandy. He was a major-general before 1697, and in that year was employed in the camp at Promelles. In the year following, he was appointed colonel of the first troop of horse guards; and introduced the Polish envoy to William at Loo, which seat the king afterwards presented to him. He was soon after installed a knight of the Garter, and seemed to have engrossed the royal favour so entirely, that he disposed of every thing that was in the king's power. On the death of the king, who had bequeathed to him two hundred thousand guilders, he retired to his native country, where he took his seat as a member of the nobility in the assembly of the states general, and was appointed general of the Dutch forces. In 1705, he paid a visit to England; and, attending the queen to Cambridge, received the honorary degree of doctor of laws: soon after which he returned again to Holland; and having left the Hague to join the army under Auverquerque, he was at the forcing of the French lines near Tirlemont. He also bore a part in the battles of Ramillies and Oudenarde; and, at the siege of Lisle, was despatched, by the Duke of Marlborough, with thirty squadrons, to cover a convoy of ammunition, which the enemy were endeavouring to intercept; which service he successfully effected. In 1711, he conducted a convoy of ammunition and artillery to the siege of Bouchain; and, commanding at the battle of Denain, in 1712, he was made prisoner; but was soon released, and entertained Prince Eugene for the winter season in his house at the Hague. On the death of Queen Anne, he was sent, by the states general, to Hanover, to congratulate George the First on his accession to the British throne; and afterwards received him, with the Prince of Wales, on the frontiers of the united provinces. In 1716, he was made colonel of the Swiss battalion in the Dutch service, and held several of the highest offices in his native country. He died on the 30th of May, 1718; leaving, by his wife, a daughter of the Lord of St. Gravemoor, an only son, who succeeded him in his titles and estates. Bishop Burnet describes the Earl of Albemarle as a cheerful young man, that had the art to please; but was so much given up to his own pleasures, that he could scarcely submit to the attendance and drudgery that was necessary to maintain his post: he had all the arts of a court, and was civil to all. He shared in all the pleasures of William, who never suffered him to be long absent from his person; and he was equally trusted and admired by Queen Anne and George the First.

His exquisitely beautiful person, expensive mode of living, his open and lively conversation, elegant manners, and a total absence of all Dutch phlegm, contrasting forcibly with the stiff rectitude of his rival, Portland, endeared him to the English nation, who lamented his death, in the prime of manhood, with sincere regret. He, however, came under the lash of Swift, who has thrown out a dark and virulent hint respecting his companionship in William's pleasures.

LIGONIER, (FRANCIS,) a military man of great bravery, was a younger brother of the first Earl Ligonier. When Bland's dastardly dragoons lost their brave commander, Gardiner, at the battle of Preston Pans, George the Second promoted Ligonier to the vacant colonelcy; observing, "I will give them a man who will make them fight." Although so enfeebled by illness, that he could scarcely sit his horse, he would, contrary to all advice, march with the army to Falkirk, where he commanded the brigade of dragoons, at the head of which he displayed extraordinary but unavailing gallantry. During the contest, and subsequent retreat to Linlithgow, where he arrived about one o'clock in the morning, his clothes were completely soaked by the rain, and the consequence was a violent cold, which soon carried him off. The inscription on a monument, erected to his memory by Lord Ligonier, states that he was, "though a native of France, a zealous protestant, and subject of England, and sacrificed himself in its defence against a popish pretender."

TYRAWLEY, (JAMES O'HARA, Lord,) was born in 1690, and having entered the army, served, when only seventeen years of age, at the battle of Almanza, in Spain. He was in action during the remainder of Queen Anne's wars; became colonel of the royal English fusileers; and, a few years after the accession of George the First, was made a baron by that monarch. In 1727, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, and gradually rose to the rank of field-marshal; having, in the meantime, become colonel of various regiments, and acted twice as an ambassador to Portugal; and being, at the period of his last promotion, colonel of the Coldstream regiment of foot guards, and governor of Portsmouth. He died in 1774, when his title became extinct, having left no issue by his wife, who was a daughter of Lord Mountjoy. He was a man of the most commanding talents, both as a soldier and a diplomatist, and in both capacities rendered eminent services to his country.

HODGSON, (STUDHOLM,) was born in 1708; and, in 1761, at which time he was a lieutenant-general, distinguished himself by commanding the British troops at the attack on Belleisle, which he took, after an obstinate siege of two months. Before he could effect the landing of his troops, General Hodgson was three times repulsed, and he had no ordinary obstacles to surmount in leading his men to the siege; the cannon having to be drawn up steep rocks, and then dragged, for two leagues, along a very rugged road. For his services on this occasion, he was, on the 19th of March, 1765, promoted to be major-general; on the 21st of September, he was nominated governor of Fort St. George, and Fort Augustus, in Scotland; on the 8th of November, he attended the funeral of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, as gentleman of the horse; and, on the 2nd of August, 1796, he was created a field-marshal; and died in 1798. On the occasion of the taking of Belleisle, the city of London addressed the king, and various other demonstrations of public joy took place; and it was thought that no action of greater gallantry had been performed during the whole war, than that by which the enemy had been driven from the possession of the town by the British troops under the command of General Hodgson.

FAWCETT, (WILLIAM,) was born in Yorkshire, about 1720, and after having received his education at the free grammar school in Lancashire, obtained a commission in the army, for which he had imbibed an early predilection. His first military essay was as a volunteer in Flanders, where, by his gallant conduct, he obtained a pair of colours; but marrying soon after, re-

signed them, at the earnest request of his wife's family. His desire, however, for a military career remaining unabated, he entered the third guards, and devoted himself with great zeal to the theoretical study of his profession. With a view to his further improvement, he also made himself acquainted with the continental languages, and published, shortly afterwards, a translation from the French of Marshal Saxe's Art of War, and two other works on the same subject from the German. Having attained the situation of adjutant, his abilities and unremitting attention recommended him to the late General Elliot, who took him to Germany as his aide-de-camp, and on the death of the general, he filled the same situation under the Marquess of Granby. In this capacity he brought the accounts of the battle of Warburgh to England, where he was introduced to George the Second, who received him graciously, and not the less so, it is added, on his giving the whole account of the action in German. Soon after he was rewarded with a company in the guards, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the army; and became military secretary to, and the intimate and confidential friend of, Lord Granby. He was afterwards employed in settling part of the affairs in the war with Germany; by which means he became known to the great Frederick, whose opinion of his talents, it is said, was so high, that he made him some very tempting offers, which he, however, declined. He died on the 22d of April, 1804; being, at the time, colonel of the third dragoon guards, and governor of Chealsea Hospital, in the chapel of which he was buried; his funeral being followed by the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of Clarence and Kent, and several distinguished noblemen and statesmen.

MELVILLE, (ROBERT,) was born in Scotland, on the 12th of October, 1723; and, after having passed some time at the grammar school of Leven, completed his education at the universities of Glasgow and Edinburgh; by the latter of which, after he had distinguished himself as a military man, he was honoured with the degree of doctor of laws. Early in 1744, he joined the allied army in the Netherlands, as ensign in the twenty-fifth regiment of foot, with which he returned, in the following year, to serve against the Pretender's adherents in North Britain. At the latter end of 1746, he was again sent abroad with his regiment, and obtained a lieutenancy for his conduct at Laffeldt. While besieged in Ath, after the battle of Fontenoy, he narrowly escaped destruction, a shell having passed through the bed in which he slept. While proceeding to Ireland, at the termination of the war, he was wrecked on the coast of Normandy, but escaped without injury; and, in 1751, obtained a captain's commission. He was next employed on the recruiting service, in Scotland; and became aide-de-camp to the Earl of Panmore. In 1756, he served as major of the thirty-eighth, in Antigua; and, subsequently, assisted in the expeditions against Martinique and Guadaloupe: on the reduction of the latter, he was appointed its lieutenant-governor; and, on the death of Brigadier-general Crump, in 1760, he succeeded to the chief government. He had previously been made a lieutenant-colonel of the sixty-third regiment; and, on his return to England, in 1763, as a reward for his eminent services, after the fall of Guadaloupe, during the reduction of the other French islands in the West Indies, he was promoted to the rank of brigadier-general, and made captain-general and governor-in-chief of Grenada, the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent, and Tobago. In this station, which he filled for about seven years, his conduct appears to have been prudent, distinterested, and productive of much benefit to the colonists. On the cession of Tobago, in 1783, to the French, by whom it had been taken during the war, General Melville was deputed, with Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Young, to solicit some indulgence from the French government towards the British settlers on the island, for whom ministers had neglected to obtain the usual stipulations. On the termination of his mission, which proved decidedly successful, he visited Switzerland, Italy, the Low Countries, Germany, &c., chiefly with a view of examining the spots on which great military events, ancient and modern, had taken place. Guided by Polybius, he traced a new but appa-

rently obvious rout of Hannibal's march across the Alps. To military research he appears to have been much attached; he also displayed a strong inclination towards botanical pursuits, and was an unwearied labourer in the cause of charity. He projected, and, at his own expense established, the Royal Garden, in the island of St. Vincent, which, however, was afterwards supported entirely by government; and to the funds of various benevolent establishments, especially to those of the Scottish Corporation, or Hospital, in London, he contributed not only much from his purse, considering the narrowness of his means, but largely by his exertions. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies of London and Edinburgh; a member of the Board of Agriculture; a warm supporter of the Society of Arts; and, at the time of his death, which occurred on the 29th of August, 1809, a full general; having been elevated to that rank in October, 1789. During the latter part of his life, he was afflicted with blindness, a misfortune which he remotely attributed to his having been severely injured by the explosion of a house, while he commanded the advanced posts at Guadaloupe.

KINGSLEY, (WILLIAM,) descended from an ancient family who take their name from a place in Cheshire, was born in Kent, where his family had settled, and acquired large possessions. In 1742, he was aide-de-camp to the Earl of Dunmore, who commanded the troops sent over to Flanders for the service of the Queen of Hungary. He was present at the battle of Dettingen, in 1743; and, in the following year, was made captain-lieutenant, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel. At Laffeldt, he distinguished himself by his exertions, and narrowly escaped with his life, a cannon-ball passing between his legs, and killing four men behind him. In the year 1757, he went with the twentieth regiment, of which he was then colonel, in the expedition against Rochefort, and was to have commanded the troops at the landing. In 1758, he was advanced to the rank of major-general, and appointed to the staff in Germany. At Minden, where, in conjunction with Waldegrave, he commanded the British infantry, which bore the brunt of the battle, his regiment suffered more than any other in the field, and displayed the most extraordinary prowess. General Kingsley had his horse shot under him, and his hat and clothes were perforated with bullets. As he was leaving the field of battle, a soldier cried out to his comrade, "Look at the old boy, he's well peppered." He received the thanks of Prince Ferdinand for his great courage, and the good order in which he conducted his brigade; and historians unite in attributing the victory to the few regiments of British infantry, commanded by Waldegrave and Kingsley. He also was engaged in the night attack on Zierenberg; when, out of one thousand French, four hundred were taken prisoners, with two pieces of artillery, and great numbers were slaughtered by the troops, whom they exasperated by firing from the houses. He died unmarried, in 1769, and was buried in the family vault at Kennington, near Ashford, in Kent, where his descendants still possess a small estate. General Kingsley was a skilful and gallant officer, and much beloved in the British army. His popularity has been handed down by tradition, and a painting of his head hangs out as the sign, at the inn, near Maidstone. He was a frank, downright Englishman, who discharged his duty with earnest zeal. In his manuscript account of his early campaigns, which contain some valuable plans and information, he more than once complains of the inefficiency of the general officers, and the unaccountable indulgence frequently shown by the allies to "the most perfidious, ungrateful, and imposing Dutch." Sir Joshua Reynolds has painted his portrait; and his features, indicative of his character, are regular, bold, and manly.

FANNING, (EDMUND,) was born about 1725; and although bred to the profession of the law in America, chiefly distinguished himself in that country by raising several regiments, which he commanded in the service of government against the insurgents. In 1774, as a reward for his services, he was appointed surveyor-general of the royal lands in North Carolina; after which he suffered severely, both in person and

property, from the attacks of the revolutionists, against whom he continued to fight until the close of the American war. He came to England in 1782, at which time he was a colonel; and he was ultimately promoted to the rank of general. In 1785, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Nova Scotia and its dependencies; and, in 1786, on the recal of Lieutenant-governor Paterson, he was removed to the Island of St. John, now Prince Edward Island, where he remained till 1805. The bravery and fidelity of this officer merit the highest eulogium; his services not being merely those of a hireling, but of a voluntary, loyal, and devoted subject. He was always favourably mentioned by his commanding officer in the public despatches; and Lord North, among others, spoke of him, in the house of commons, in terms of the highest approbation.

WALL, (JOSEPH,) was born in Dublin, in 1737; and, after having conducted himself with great gallantry and ability in the king's service, obtained a command in that of the East India Company, and went out to Bombay, from whence, in a few years, he returned to Ireland. It is said that he now commenced the trade of fortune-hunting; and was so intrusive to one lady, that she instituted a prosecution against him for assault and defamation. In 1773, he was appointed secretary and clerk of the council of the province of Senegambia, in Africa; and, in 1782, he was lieutenant-governor of the island of Goree, with the rank of a field-officer. In that year, his ill state of health compelled him to return to England, and as he was preparing for his embarkation, discontent arose among the troops, who demanded a settlement for their short allowance, which so enraged him, that he ordered one of them, Benjamin Armstrong, a serjeant in the African corps, to receive eight hundred lashes. No court-martial was summoned; but the man having been stripped, was tied to the gun-carriage, and flogged by five or six blacks with pieces of rope, while the governor stood by, exclaiming, "Lay on, you black rascals, or I'll lay on you! cut him to the heart! cut his liver out!" in consequence of which, the man died in a few days. On Wall's arrival in England, an inquiry was instituted into his conduct; when, from the absence of the principal witnesses, the charges were not substantiated, and he was set at liberty, but was subsequently apprehended in 1784. He, however, escaped to Scotland, where he married a sister of Lord Seaforth, and passed over to France, whence he returned in disguise, in 1797; and, in 1802, surrendered himself for trial, in the hope of an acquittal, and being enabled thereby to obtain possession of a considerable property belonging to his wife. He, however, was found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged; and though twice respited, was executed on the 28th of January, amidst the yells and execrations of an immense mob. Governor Wall was six feet four inches in height, of a comely person, and elegant manners, but does not appear to have possessed one redeeming virtue to detract from the obloquy so deservedly attached to his name.

CRAIG, (JAMES HENRY,) was born about 1740, and having entered the army, served with distinction in various parts of the world, but particularly in America, where, in 1790, he attained the rank of full colonel. In 1794, he was made major-general; and, in the following year, commanded the expedition sent against the Cape of Good Hope, which led to the reduction of that colony. In 1797, he commanded a successful expedition against Manilla; and being afterwards raised to the rank of lieutenant-general, and the local one of general, he, in conjunction with Sir J. Stuart, conducted the army of the Mediterranean to Sicily. In 1807, he was appointed commander-in-chief of Canada; colonel of the seventieth foot, in 1809; and, died in 1812, after having received the honour of K. B. Sir James Craig was an officer of great merit and ability, and displayed great judgment in his government of Canada, during a most delicate and trying period of affairs.

HARCOURT, (WILLIAM, Earl Harcourt,) was born on the 20th of March, 1743; and entered the army, in 1759, as an ensign in the foot guards. In the following October, he obtained a captaincy in the sixteenth light dragoons;

and, after having exchanged to the third dragoons, joined the British army in America, where, in 1779, he was made a full colonel of the former regiment. at the head of which he distinguished himself in several actions, and in one of them, took prisoner the American general, Lee. This exploit struck terror, for a time, into the enemy, and procured Colonel Harcourt the approbation of the king, who. in consequence, appointed him one of his aides-de-camp. In 1782, he was raised to the rank of major-general; of lieutenant-general in 1783; and, in the following year, succeeded to the command of part of the British forces in Holland. In 1798, in which year he was made a groom of the royal bedchamber, he was promoted to the rank of general; and, in 1809, succeeded to his title, and took his seat in the house of peers. On the accession of George the Fourth, he was made a knight grand cross of the Bath, and carried the union standard at the coronation of that monarch; shortly after which event, he was created a field-marshal. Previously to this, he had been governor of Hull; and he subsequently became governor of Portsmouth, and of Plymouth. He was also the first governor of the Royal Military College at Sandhurst, and was for some years lieutenant of Windsor Forest; and, at the time of his death, which occurred in 1827, was a member of the consolidated board of general officers, and a commissioner of the Royal Military College, and of the Royal Military Asylum. He was a brave soldier, and was as staunch a supporter of government in the senate as in the field. He was much respected by George the Third and his queen, with whom he lived on terms of close intimacy. He married, in 1778, the widow of Thomas Lockhart, Esq., but left no issue.

DENHAM, (Sir JAMES STEWART, Baronet,) the only son of the celebrated political and financial writer of the same name, was born in Scotland in the year 1745; and after having received a military education in Germany, entered the British service at the age of sixteen, as a cornet of the first royal regiment of dragoons. After serving two years under Prince Ferdinand, he gradually rose to the rank of colonel; and in 1788, being in Ireland, he was commissioned to improve the system of discipline in the cavalry, which he effected with credit to himself, and with benefit to the army. In 1789 he commanded the garrison at Dublin; and, in 1791, was appointed to the command of the twelfth regiment of light dragoons, with which he remained in Ireland until the termination of the rebellion in that country; having previously been raised to the rank of general. As an officer, Sir James Denham is chiefly conspicuous for his conduct during the disturbances in Ireland, which he contributed in a great degree to check, by his energetic and prudent measures. Instead of resorting to military force, he formed a plan for bringing the power of the civil magistrate into efficient action, and he only took the field against the rebels when forbearance became dangerous.

ANDRE, (JOHN,) born in 1751, relinquished his trade of a merchant to join the British army in America, where he soon attained the rank of major and adjutant-general, and was employed by Sir Henry Clinton to carry on a negotiation with Arnold, the American general. In the performance of this hazardous duty, he entered, in disguise, the enemy's lines, one night, when he was taken, and condemned by a court-martial, to be hanged as a spy; which sentence was carried into execution on the 2nd of October, 1780, in spite of the intercession of Sir Henry Clinton and General Arnold, and of the request of Major Andre to Washington, to be shot instead of hanged. He died with great fortitude, saying, a few moments previously to the Americans, "I consider this hour as the most glorious of my life. Remember, I die as becomes a British officer, while the manner of my death must reflect disgrace on your commander." He was much beloved by the whole army, which went into mourning for him; and a monument, by order of the king, was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. Major Andre had written, while in America, a satirical poem, called the Cow Chace, on the defeat of two thousand rebels by a small body of seventy refugees; the last canto of which was printed on the very day that he was taken

prisoner. Washington has been much censured for his treatment of this officer; who, however, only suffered for failing in a plot, which, if successful, would have endangered the infant liberties of the American republic.

DESPARD, (EDWARD MARCUS,) was born in 1751, at Queen's County, in Ireland; and, at the age of fourteen, became an ensign in the fiftieth regiment. He soon after obtained a company in the seventy-ninth, and his conduct gained for him the approbation of his superior officers. At the close of the American war, he served in the West Indies, and during twenty years, was detached from the corps, and engaged on several very important services. In 1779, he acted with great credit as engineer in the expedition to St. Juan; and he was subsequently employed on some public works in Jamaica, where his skill obtained for him the thanks of the governor and council, with the appointment of commander-in-chief of Rattan, with that of field engineer, and the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He afterwards, at the head of the inhabitants of Cape Gracias à Dios, retook the principal Spanish settlements on the Black River; for which service he obtained, a second time, the thanks of the governor and council of Jamaica. He attained the rank of colonel in 1783; and, in the following year, was appointed chief commissioner for receiving and settling the ceded territory, and he was also made superintendent of the coast of Honduras. In these parts he obtained many important concessions from the Spaniards; but his interests were soon found to clash with a party of settlers, who preferred certain charges against him, which he went to meet in England. His conduct was declared to have been highly satisfactory, but he was not reinstated in the office of superintendent, which had been, in the interim, abolished. He sought compensation, and soon began to urge his claims with so much violence, that he was confined by government in Cold Bath Fields Prison; afterwards in the House of Industry, Shrewsbury; and ultimately in Tothill Fields Bridewell. After a long incarceration he was set at liberty, when, in a spirit of revenge, he connected himself with a band of desperate men, with whom he formed a plot for overthrowing the government. Having, however, been betrayed, Despard and his accomplices were taken, on the 16th of November, 1802, at the Oakley Arms, Lambeth, where they had met to deliberate on the project of assassinating the king as he proceeded, on the next day, to parliament. They were all brought to trial on the 5th of February, 1803; and it was sworn in evidence, by one of his associates, that Colonel Despard, speaking of the proposition for murdering his majesty, sprang up, and said: "If no one else will do it, I will—my heart is callous—I have well weighed the matter." The colonel was found guilty; but the jury recommended him to mercy, on the ground of his former services and character; the former of which were attested by Sir Evan Nepean, Sir Alured Clarke, and Lord Nelson. Lord Nelson said: "We served together, in 1799, on the Spanish main; we were together in the enemy's trenches, and slept in the same tent. Colonel Despard was then a loyal man and a brave officer." He was, however, ordered for execution; and after sentence was passed, several clergymen vainly attempted to obtain an interview; his answer to all applications of the kind being "that his mind was made up on the subject of religion." He refused to attend the prison chapel, or to receive the sacrament. On Monday, the 21st of February, he was brought to the scaffold, with six of his confederates, and the deportment of them all was firm, but not indecorous. The colonel made a long address to the spectators, at the end of which, the voice of a female (supposed to be the colonel's wife), having exclaimed "he dies for all of you," a loud cheer was given by the populace. The body of the colonel was buried in St. Paul's Church yard, near the north door of the cathedral. He was always remarkable for his bravery, which did not forsake him in his last moments; but the disaffection with which his mind was tainted, had extinguished the loyalty for which Nelson had given him credit. He might have been regarded as a man really desirous of benefitting his fellow countrymen, though with a mistaken

notion of the best means of doing so, had not the conduct which led to his execution resulted immediately from a supposed injustice he had experienced at the hands of the then existing government.

LINDSAY, (ALEXANDER, Earl of Balcarros,) the eldest son of the fifth Earl of Balcarros, was born in 1752; and in 1767, in which year he succeeded his father in the family honours, became ensign of the fifty-third foot, which regiment he joined at Gibraltar. Having passed two years in travelling on the continent, he obtained a majority in the fifty-third foot; and served three years in Canada and North America, under the late Generals Sir Guy Carleton and Burgoyne. After various services, he was raised to the rank of major-general; and, in 1794, was sent to command the forces in Jamaica, where he was also placed at the head of the civil administration as lieutenant-governor, and returned to England, where he died in March, 1825. He was a most meritorious officer; and, at the time of his death, was one of the representative peers for Scotland, but took no active part in politics.

BECKWITH, (Sir GEORGE,) the second son of the late Major-general Beckwith, was born in the year 1753; and being bred to the army, became, on the 20th of July, 1771, an ensign of the thirty-seventh foot. On the 7th of July, 1775, he obtained a lieutenancy; and, on the 1st of January, in the following year, he embarked, with the same regiment, under the orders of the Marquess Cornwallis, for America; where, on his arrival, he was nominated adjutant to a battalion of grenadiers, with whom he shortly afterwards served in the unsuccessful operation against Charlestown. He next served with the grenadiers, on the following 27th of September, in the memorable battle of Brooklyn; in the action at the landing upon York Island; at the affair of White Plains; and at the storming of the heights of Fort Kuyphausen: soon after which he embarked for Rhode Island, with the corps detached there, which closed the campaign. He rejoined the body of the army, in the Jerseys, in the month of February, 1777, where he remained till the opening of the campaign; but, on the 2nd of July, purchasing a captain-lieutenancy, he embarked with the fleet for the Pensylvanian campaign, and served at the battles of Brandywine and Germanstown, remaining under canvass till January, 1778, when the army retired into winter quarters, in Philadelphia. In the May following, he succeeded to an effective company; and, about the same time, became aide-de-camp to the commander of the Hessian troops, General Kuyphausen, and served, as such, at the battle of Monmouth, in Jersey. In 1781, he was ordered, by Sir Henry Clinton, to accompany the notorious Brigadier-general Arnold, in an attack upon New London, in which service he assisted at the carrying, by assault, of Fort Griswold, a strong field-work, having twenty-six pieces of heavy cannon; the loss of the British being ten officers and two hundred men killed and wounded. On the 30th of the following November, he obtained the brevet rank of major; and General Kuyphausen having resigned the command of the Hessians in 1782, he continued for a few weeks with his successor, General Losberg; but in the June of the same year, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the late Lord Dorchester, by whom he was employed in negotiating the arrangements that took place with General Washington, for the withdrawal of the British from America, in 1783. In 1786, he went to Canada, in the capacity of aide-de-camp to Lord Dorchester, by whom he was employed, not only in a military capacity, but also in political matters, in the United States; and, on the 18th of November, 1790, his zeal and ability were rewarded with the brevet rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1793, he was appointed adjutant-general to the British forces in North America; on the 25th of August, 1795, he received the brevet rank of colonel. In April, 1797, he was nominated colonel upon the staff in Bermuda; to the civil government of which he succeeded in the spring of the following year, and continued there until 1803, when he returned to England, having, in the mean time, been raised to the rank of major-general. In 1804, he was removed to the staff in the Leeward and Windward Islands, and appointed

governor of St. Vincent's, whither he proceeded. On the death of the commander-in-chief, Sir William Myers, at Barbadoes, he returned to that island, and held the same office until March, 1806, when he was raised to the local rank of general. About the same time, he was superseded by Lieutenant-general Bowyer; but was immediately placed on the staff as second in command, having, on the 30th of August, 1805, been raised to the rank of lieutenant-general; and, in April, 1806, he repaired to his former station at St. Vincent's. In the November of the same year, having held the rank of captain of the thirty-seventh twenty-nine years, he was appointed colonel of the sixth garrison battalion. In June, 1808, General Bowyer retiring from his post, the chief command at Barbadoes a second time devolved upon him; and, in the following month of October, he was nominated to the command of the forces in the Leeward and Windward Islands. In January, 1809, at the head of ten thousand men, he conducted the operations against Martinique, and obliged that valuable island to surrender in twenty-four days; and, in the summer of the same year, he captured some small islands, called the Saintes; for which services he was rewarded with the military order of the Bath and the colonelcy of the second West India regiment. In January, 1810, he attacked and captured, in eight days, the island of Guadaloupe; immediately after, took St. Martin and St. Eustatius; and, in twenty-one days from the time of his taking the field, he deprived the enemy of all his West India possessions. On the 4th of June, 1814, he was rewarded with the rank of general; and, about the same time, returned to England, for the restoration of his health. In October, 1816, however, he was appointed to the command of the troops in Ireland, which he held during the succeeding four years; having, on the death of the Earl of Lindsey, on the 21st of September, 1818, been removed from the colonelcy of the second West India, to the eighty-ninth regiment. In March, 1820, he returned to England, when the baneful effects of his long residence and arduous services in the West Indies became visible on his health, and at length deprived him of life, on the 20th of March, 1823. High encomiums have justly been passed upon him for his humanity, his talents, and bravery. He never forgot his duty as a governor, but always adopted such measures as would best ensure the safety, happiness, and welfare of the inhabitants intrusted to his charge. The merchants of the West Indies, it is said, consider the period of his administration of the laws as the brightest of their history; and he was so beloved at Barbadoes, that, on his resolving to return to Europe for the restoration of his health, the legislature voted him a service of plate, of the value of £2500.

DON, (Sir GEORGE,) was born about 1754, and commenced his military career as ensign of the fifty-first foot, and after a series of various services abroad, obtained the colonelcy of the ninety-sixth regiment. He was aide-de-camp to General Murray, at Minorca, and was placed on the staff of that island during the siege of the castle of St. Philipp, and commanded the fifty-ninth regiment at Gibraltar. He also served under various distinguished commanders in Flanders, Germany, and Holland; and during the winter campaign of 1794, in the last-mentioned country, acted as adjutant-general to the British army. In the same year he was appointed aide-de-camp to George the Third, and, on his promotion to the rank of major-general, shortly afterwards, he was appointed to the command of the Isle of Wight. In 1795, being employed in the expedition to the Helder, he was detained a prisoner until 1800; about six years after which he was appointed governor of Jersey. This post he retained until 1814, in which year he was made a full general and lieutenant-governor of Gibraltar, a situation he still continues to hold. He is one of the oldest officers living in the service; and in addition to his other honours, has been presented with the military orders of a G.C.B. and a G.C.H.

TARLETON, (BARRASTRE,) was born in Liverpool, on the 21st of August, 1754, and at first commenced studying the law, but, on the breaking out of the war in America, he entered the army, and having arrived in that coun-

try was permitted to raise a body of troops called the "British Legion," which he commanded in several successful excursions against the enemy. Such was the daring intrepidity, energy, and skill, with which he conducted his corps, that he may be said to have greatly accelerated, if not secured, some of the most important victories under Lord Cornwallis. On his return to England he was made a colonel, and became so popular, that, in 1790, he was returned free of expense as member for Liverpool, which he represented in three subsequent parliaments. In the house of commons he generally voted with the opposition; was one of those who declared the Duke of Wellington's conduct in Spain to have been rash and precipitate, and among other liberal measures, advocated reform, and supported the motion for putting the officers of the navy on an equal footing with those of the army. In 1818, previously to which he had been raised to the rank of general, he was created a baronet, and on the coronation of George the Fourth was made a K. C. B. He married, in 1798, a daughter of the Duke of Ancaster and Kesteven, but had no issue by his wife. General Tarleton was one of the bravest officers of his time; and is described as having been to the British, in the American war, what Arnold, in his early career, was to the Americans. He is however, charged by Gordon, in his History of the American Revolution, with having been somewhat too sanguinary in the action with Colonel Burford; but the general, who himself published an account of the campaign of 1780 and 1781, explains the matter by saying, that "his soldiers thinking that he had been slain by the Americans, were stimulated to a vindictive asperity not easily restrained." Whatever, however, his conduct might have been on the occasion, it was specially applauded by Lord Cornwallis in his public despatches, who seems to have thought a spirit of revenge an useful ingredient in the composition of a soldier.

VILLETTES, (William Anne,) the descendant of an ancient French family, which had settled in England after the revocation of the edict of Nantes, was born on the 14th of June, 1754, at Bern, in Switzerland, where his father was diplomatically employed by George the Second. He was educated at a private school near Bath, and at the University of St. Andrew's. Being intended for the bar, he became a student at Lincoln's Inn, but kept two or three terms only; having, in 1775, obtained a cornetcy in the tenth regiment of dragoons. He attended Sir W. Pitt, while commander of the forces in Ireland, as aide-de-camp and secretary; and, on the breaking out of the war in 1793, having previously attained the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the sixty-ninth foot, he was sent with that regiment to the Mediterranean. He highly distinguished himself at Toulon, Corsica, and Bastia, of which, on its capture, he was made governor, and would, but for a point of etiquette, have obtained the thanks of parliament for his services. In 1796, illness compelled him to return to England; in 1797, he went to Portugal, where he served for some time under Sir C. Stuart; in 1798, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and appointed comptroller of the household to the Duke of Kent. In the following year he was sent to Corfu, with a view of raising a corps of Albanians for his majesty's service; but he soon became convinced that the proposed measure would be highly inexpedient, and it was accordingly abandoned. He next served at Malta under General Pigot; on whose departure in 1801, Villettes was appointed to the chief command, which he retained until 1807, when he was recalled for the purpose of being sent to the Baltic, under Lord Cathcart. The expedition had, however, sailed before he could reach England. Shortly after his arrival, Villettes, then a lieutenant-general, was appointed colonel of the fortieth foot, and lieutenant-governor of Jamaica, whither he cheerfully proceeded, notwithstanding his strong presentiment that he should speedily fall a victim to the climate. In the following summer, he undertook a military tour of inspection, during which he was attacked by a fever, of which he expired, after three days' illness, on the 14th of July, 1808. Villettes is said to have been an amiable man and a good soldier; at Bastia he displayed much courage; and while commander-in-chief at Malta, considerable judgment, especially in quelling a



mutiny at Fort Ricoli. Though not brilliant, his career was at once honourable to himself and useful to the nation.

PHIPPS, (HENRY, Earl Mulgrave,) was born on the 14th of February, 1755; and, on entering the army, rose gradually to the rank of a captain and lieutenant-colonel, which he became in 1783, having previously served with distinction both in America and the West Indies. In 1790, he was raised to the rank of colonel; and, in 1792, succeeded, on the death of his brother, to the Irish barony of New Ross, in the county of Wexford. In 1793, he was appointed colonel of the thirty-first foot; and, in 1794, in which year he was created Baron Mulgrave, in the British peerage, greatly distinguished himself at the taking of Toulon, and was raised to the rank of major-general. On the 1st of June, 1801, he was promoted to be lieutenant-general; and he was subsequently appointed chancellor of the duchy of Lancaster; secretary of state for the foreign department; and first lord of the admiralty. In 1809, he was raised to the rank of general; and, in the following year, he resigned his post at the admiralty for the office of master-general of the ordnance. In 1812, he was created an earl; since which he has received the order of a knight grand cross of the Bath; become governor of Scarborough Castle; and filled the posts of custos rotulorum, and vice-admiral of the east riding of the county of York. He commenced his parliamentary career in 1789; and, in both houses, generally supported the measures of government. The merits of Lord Mulgrave as a soldier, if not of the highest, are of a respectable order; and for his services in America, the West Indies, the Mediterranean, and in Holland, he received the approbation and thanks of his commanding officers, in their public orders. He married, on the 20th of October, 1795, Sophia, daughter of William Maling, Esq., of West Henington, in Durham, and has several sons and daughters.

CATHCART, (WILLIAM SCHAW, Earl,) was born in 1755, and received his education at the University of Glasgow, with a design of following the profession of the law. Coming, however, to his family estates, in 1776, he entered the army in the year following, and went out to America, where he served in the sixteenth light dragoons, and became successively aide-de-camp to Sir T. Wilson and Sir Henry Clinton. After having conducted himself with great gallantry, in several actions, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the commander-in-chief, and served as such at the battle of Monmouth Court-House; and having raised the corps called the Caledonian Volunteers, he was appointed to it with the provincial rank of colonel, and occasionally commanded with it at the outposts. On the 13th of April, 1779, he obtained the majority of the thirty-eighth foot; during the autumn of which year, he was appointed to serve as quarter-master-general to the forces in North America, till the arrival of General Dalrymple. After having been present at the siege of Charlestown, he, in 1780, returned to England; and, in the following year, obtained a company, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, in the Coldstream guards; which, in 1789, he exchanged for the twenty-ninth foot, and became colonel of that regiment. In 1793, he was appointed brigadier-general, and attached to the forces under Lord Moira; and, in 1794, joined the Duke of York's army, at Arnheim; and served with it during the remainder of the campaign. In 1797, he was appointed colonel of the second regiment of horse guards, placed on the staff in Great Britain; and made a lieutenant-general on the 1st of January, 1801. In 1805, he was ordered as ambassador to Russia; but, instead of proceeding thither, was sent to take the command of the British army, in Hanover, where he acquired an entire ascendancy over the senate of Bremen, and conciliated the Russian general, Bensingen, and all the officers of his army, with whom the British were then combined. He was recalled home after the death of Mr. Pitt, and acted as commander of the forces in Scotland, till 1807, when he was sent on a mission to Sweden; and afterwards joined Lord Gambier in the expedition against Copenhagen. On his return to England, he was rewarded with the dignity of an English viscounty; and, on the 12th of January,

1812, was raised to the rank of general. In 1813, he was again called upon to be employed on a diplomatic mission to St. Petersburgh; and, during the same year, the Emperor Alexander conferred upon him the imperial Russian order of St. Andrew, and the cross of the military order of St. George, of the fourth class; and, on the 18th of June, 1814, he was created a British peer. He has the reputation of a brave, intelligent, and trust-worthy officer; and, as a statesman, always supported the war system, and generally voted for the measures of ministers. In June, 1779, he married, at New York, in America, the daughter of Andrew Elliot, Esq., of that place, by whom he has had issue, five sons and three daughters.

COOKSON, (GEORGE,) was born about 1755, and after having served as a midshipman in the navy until 1777, he, in the following year, obtained a commission in the second regiment of artillery, with which he proceeded to the West Indies in 1780. After various services, he was, in 1800, appointed, with the rank of major, to the command of the artillery under Brigadier-general Maitland, at the siege of Belle-isle. He afterwards proceeded with the army to Egypt, and landed in the Bay of Aboukir all the field-pieces, according to a plan of his own, never before adopted. Previously to quitting Egypt, where he conducted himself with much skill and bravery, he was presented with a gold medal by the Grand Seignior, and appointed to a troop of horse artillery, and on his return to England, in 1803, he was promoted to a majority, and in the year following, to a lieutenant-colonelcy. In September following, he was appointed to the command of the artillery in the Dublin district, to which situation he returned, after having gone out with the artillery to Hanover, under the command of Lord Cathcart. In May, 1807, he served under Lord Cathcart, at Copenhagen; and, in October, 1808, he embarked, in command of the artillery, forty-eight field-pieces and one thousand two hundred men, to be landed at Corunna, with the army under General the late Sir David Baird. On the 29th of December following, he supported, with the horse artillery, the cavalry on the plains of Benevente, when the French general, Lefebre, and several of the imperial army, were made prisoners. After the retreat to Corunna, he, on the 13th of January, 1809, prepared and blew up the two great magazines three miles from that place, containing nearly twelve thousand barrels of gunpowder. In July, he commanded the artillery at Walcheren; and, after the surrender of Flushing, he returned to England, where he succeeded to a colonelcy in the royal artillery; and, on the 4th of June, 1814, was promoted to the rank of major-general in the army. He was one of the most efficient artillery officers of his day; and has seen more service than almost any man of the same standing in the army. His prowess and skill were of a first-rate character; and it was confessed by various commanders-in-chief, that to him is due no inconsiderable portion of the successes that attended the armies to which he was attached.

MONTAGUE, (EDWARD,) fourth son of Admiral, and brother of Vice-admiral Montague, was born about 1755; and was educated for the army at the Military Academy, Woolwich. In 1770, he went out as a cadet to the East Indies. About 1781, being appointed to the command of a company, he was employed under General Goddard, in demolishing the various forts in the Rohilla country; and whilst attempting to force the gates of one, he was severely wounded in the cheek by an arrow, which entering on one side of his face, nearly penetrated to the other. He instantly broke the shaft off close to the iron barb, and gallantly leading on his corps to the attack, succeeded in penetrating and carrying the fort; the point of the arrow remaining in his face for several days afterwards. In 1784, he obtained the rank of major; and at the siege of Cuddalore, manifested such superior judgment in taking post on an eminence, that he was complimented on his skill, by an officer of rank in the army of the enemy. In the expedition against Seringapatam, he was selected by Marquess Cornwallis, to attack the stupendous fortresses of Nunderdroog and Ramahdroog; the first of which was pronounced, by the engineer, almost impregnable. He was ordered to pro-

ceed from Bangalore to join the army, with his best train of artillery, and the expedition with which he performed the movement, is said to have excited the astonishment of the whole army. He shortly afterwards reduced the strong fort of Severndroog, a service in which he displayed great tact and activity. In 1794, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and was chosen to command the corps attached to the Bengal army, about to join General Harris in his enterprise against Seringapatam. About three days previously to its capture, serving with his usual gallantry in the trenches, his arm was shattered by a cannon-ball, in such a manner as to require immediate amputation. The wound proved fatal; but such was his unconquerable spirit, that after the operation, he insisted on being carried into the trenches, where he continued to the last to encourage his men by his presence. He was of a generous, frank, and benevolent nature; beloved both in public and private life, and especially by the army, with which he had served for a period of twenty years.

AUCHMUTY, (Sir SAMUEL,) was born in 1756, and entered the army, at the age of twenty, as a volunteer in the forty-fifth foot, then serving in America. He soon attained the rank of lieutenant, and was engaged in several actions, particularly those of Brooklyn and White Plains. On his return to England he exchanged into the seventy-fifth, and went to India, where he served, from 1783 to 1796, on the Malabar coast, in Mysore, against the Rohillas, and at the first siege of Seringapatam. In 1795, he became major of the seventy-fifth foot; and, about two years after, lieutenant-colonel of the tenth. In 1800, he went out to Egypt, where he acted as adjutant-general until the middle of 1802. He was next employed, with the rank of brigadier-general, in South America. Arriving at the Rio de la Plata, at the end of 1806, he assumed the chief command; General Beresford, with the main body of the British forces, being then in the enemy's hands at Buenos Ayres, which had recently been captured by the Spaniards. In January, 1807, he attacked Monte Video, which his troops, after having repulsed the garrison in a sally, carried by storm, on the 3rd of the following month. In May, he was succeeded by General Whitelocke, under whom he bore a part in the disastrous affair at Buenos Ayres, the result of which was a total evacuation of the territory of La Plata by the British, and eventually the dismissal of Whitelocke from the service. In 1808, he was made a major-general; and two years afterwards, took the chief command of the forces in the Carnatic. After having completely defeated the Dutch, and, in conjunction with the navy, reduced Java, he returned to England, in 1813, and was made a lieutenant-general. He subsequently became commander-in-chief of the forces in Ireland, where, in August, 1822, while riding in Phœnix Park, he suddenly dropped from his horse and expired. He had been rewarded for his services with the thanks of parliament on two occasions; a grand cross of the Bath; a gold medal, commemorative of the capture of Java; and, in 1812, with the colonelcy of the seventy-eighth. Unsupported either by family or wealth, but endowed with much courage and great abilities, Sir Samuel Auchmuty acquired that rank in the service, and those honours from his sovereign and the country, which he so well deserved, by merit alone. In private life his character is said to have been decidedly estimable.

PITT, (JOHN, Earl of Chatham,) eldest son of the great statesman, was born on the 10th of September, 1756; and having entered the army, rose by degrees to the rank of a full general. In 1778, he succeeded to the title of Earl of Chatham; and, by the influence of his brother, became successively first lord of the admiralty, lord privy seal, lord president of the council, and master-general of the ordnance. About 1807, he became governor of Jersey; and about 1820, was appointed governor of Gibraltar, having previously been raised to the dignity of K. G. The Earl of Chatham did not display much ability either as a statesman or soldier; the solitary exploit by which he obtained notoriety in the latter character, being as commander of the ill-fated expedition to Walcheren; the success of

which, had it been probable, he had by no means the talent or energy to ensure. He married, in 1783, Mary Elizabeth, second daughter of Thomas Townshend, first Viscount Sydney, by whom he has no issue.

HUTCHINSON, (JOHN HELY, Earl of Donoughmore,) the second son of the celebrated Hely Hutchinson, was born in Ireland, on the 15th of May, 1757; and, after receiving a liberal education at Eton, returned to complete his studies at Trinity College, Dublin. He commenced his career in the army as cornet of the eighteenth dragoons; and after removing to two other regiments, went to finish his military education at Strasburgh, whence he was recalled to take his seat in the Irish house of commons, as one of the members for the city of Cork. On the breaking out of the war with France, in 1793, he obtained permission to raise a regiment, with which he assisted to put down the revolt in Ireland. He served in the first expedition to Holland, as colonel, and afterwards as major-general, under the Duke of York, and went out to Egypt as second in command under Sir Ralph Abercromby. At the death of that officer, at the battle of Alexandria, he assumed the chief command; and, in that capacity, successfully terminated the Egyptian campaign. As a reward for his services, he had the order of the Bath bestowed on him; he was returned to the first imperial parliament after the union, but, being created an Irish peer, in 1801, he did not take his seat. He was, at the same time, further rewarded with a pension of £2000 per annum, and was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. At the peace of Amiens, he returned home; and, after having unsuccessfully performed two diplomatic missions to Russia, he turned his attention to politics, and joined the opposition in the house of peers. Notwithstanding, however, his political sentiments, he was, in 1815, made one of the knights grand crosses; and, on the announcement of Queen Caroline's intention to come to England, was deputed, by the king, to meet Mr. Brougham at St. Omers, and propose to him certain terms for the residence of her majesty abroad. Since that period, he has interfered but little in public matters; and, in 1825, he succeeded his brother as Earl of Donoughmore, being, at that time, colonel of the eighteenth foot and governor of Stirling Castle. Lord Donoughmore was not only a distinguished and successful general, but, when he saw occasion to be so, an able and eloquent statesman. In the Irish parliament, he supported the cause of the union; and, during the discussion of that measure, is said to have delivered one of the most argumentative, eloquent, and impressive speeches, perhaps, ever produced in any legislative assembly.

WHITELOCKE, (JOHN,) was born about 1759, and was brought up to the military profession, under the patronage of Lord Aylesbury, who placed him at Lockee's Military Academy, near Chelsea, and, in 1777, procured him an ensigncy in the fourteenth regiment of foot. In 1787, having married a daughter of Mr. Lewis, chief clerk of the war office, he became a field-officer, through the influence of his father-in-law; and in 1793, was promoted to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the thirteenth foot, with which he served some time in the West Indies. He returned to England in 1794, when he was appointed to the home staff; and, on the 1st of September, 1795, he was made colonel of a regiment in the West Indies, and promoted to the rank of brigadier-general on the 10th of the same month. In 1807, at which time he was a lieutenant-general, he served with Sir S. Auchmuty at the siege of Buenos Ayres; after the unsuccessful attack on which town, he returned to England, and was brought to a court-martial for his conduct in the affair. Four charges were preferred against him, the substance of which was, that he had not exhibited proper management or exertion in the attack on Buenos Ayres; and that he had concluded a treaty with the enemy, for the surrender of Monte Video, after he had captured that fort, and had every means for retaining possession of it. In his defence he stated that the inhabitants of Buenos Ayres were too much exasperated with the British to render its reduction of any advantage; and that he had yielded up Monte Video at the suggestion of the enemy's general,

who informed him that unless a cessation of hostilities took place, he could not answer for the lives of the British prisoners. He was, however, found guilty, and sentenced to "be cashiered, and be declared totally unfit and unworthy to serve his majesty in any military capacity whatever;" which sentence, notwithstanding his former services, was carried into effect, with the approbation of the king. General Whitelocke was a most valiant officer; and less blame was attached to him on the occasion of the court-martial, than to those who acted in command with him, on the faith of whose advice he is said to have acted, more than on his own experience, which, as a military tactician, was certainly too inconsiderable to warrant the trust assigned to him.

ASTON, (HARVEY,) born in 1760, attained the rank of captain in the army about 1784; and, soon after the breaking out of the war with France, having become a lieutenant-colonel, he joined the army in India. His conduct gained him promotion to the rank of colonel, in 1796; and he was soon after put in command at Tangore. In 1799, while absent from his regiment, having been informed of a quarrel between a lieutenant and Majors Picton and Allan, he declared in a private letter, that he considered the two latter had acted towards the lieutenant with illiberality. This having come to the ears of the majors, they demanded a court-martial, which was refused, and the colonel himself was called upon for an explanation. He answered that he could not be called to account for his public conduct by the officers of his corps, but added that he should be ready to give satisfaction to any one who could allege any thing against him as a private gentleman. He was accordingly challenged by Major Picton, and a meeting followed, when the major's pistol flashed in the pan, and Colonel Aston fired in the air. The next day satisfaction was demanded of him, in offensive language, by Major Allan, with whom he accordingly went out, and having received his antagonist's fire without showing signs of being hurt, the colonel, in an erect posture and with the utmost composure, levelled his pistol, to show he had the power to discharge it, and then laying it across his breast, said, "He was shot through the body—he believed the wound was mortal—and he therefore declined to fire—for it should not be said of him that the last act of his life was an act of revenge." He languished for a week in excessive pain, which he bore without a murmur, and died deeply regretted by all who knew him.

GRAHAM, (THOMAS, Lord Lynedoch,) entered the army as a volunteer, and, in 1794, served at the siege of Toulon, under Lord Mulgrave; for his conduct on which occasion he received the special thanks of that nobleman. Having returned to England, he raised a battalion of the ninetieth regiment, of which he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, and colonel in 1795. In the year following, he obtained permission to join the Austrian army; and, on his return to Gibraltar, proceeded with the expedition against Minorca, and was, for two years, at the blockade of Malta. In 1803, he was made major-general; and, in 1808, accompanied Sir John Moore, as aide-de-camp, in his expedition to Sweden; and, subsequently, went with that general to Spain. In 1809, he commanded a division at the siege of Flushing; in 1810, he commanded the British troops at Cadiz, and was made a lieutenant-general; and, in 1811, fought and won the battle of Barossa. The same year he was made second in command under Lord Wellington, and was present at the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo; but, his sight failing him, he was obliged to return to England. In 1813, he again joined the army in Spain, led the left wing at Vittoria, reduced the town and citadel of St. Sebastian, crossed the Bidassoa, and (after a severe contest) established the British army on the territory of France. Ill health again compelled him to go to England, and, with the local rank of general, he was appointed to command the forces in Holland. On the 3rd of May, 1814, he was created a peer of the empire, by the title of Baron Lynedoch, of Balgowan, Perthshire, and refused a grant of £2000 per annum, to himself and heirs, which was intended to have accompanied his elevation. He was also

made a grandee of the first class, in Spain. In 1821, he was made general in the army; obtained the colonelcy of the fourteenth foot in 1826, and the governorship of Dumbarton Castle in 1829. For his repeated services, he frequently received the thanks of parliament; and Sheridan, speaking of him, said, "he had known him in private life, and never was there seated a loftier spirit in a braver heart." Alluding to his services during the retreat to Corunna, he said, that "in the hour of peril, Graham was their best adviser—in the hour of disaster, Graham was their surest consolation." The conduct and character of Lord Lynedoch have been the subject of eulogium by Walter Scott, in his Vision of Don Roderick, the concluding stanzas of which are dedicated to his lordship.

MAITLAND, (Sir THOMAS,) the third son of the Earl of Lauderdale, was born about 1760; and, having entered the army in 1778, rose rapidly to the rank of lieutenant-general, without having achieved any military exploit of importance. In 1813, he was appointed governor and commander-in-chief over Malta; and was subsequently nominated lord-high-commissioner of the Ionian islands, and commander-in-chief of the forces in the Mediterranean. He died at Malta, in 1824, at which time he was a privy-counsellor, and knight grand cross of the Bath, and of the Ionian orders. Sir Thomas is principally to be considered in his capacity of governor; in which character he gave the Greeks a constitutional charter, framed on the principles of policy and justice, and restored their country to great comparative prosperity, without imposing additional taxes on the people. He was not, however, free from unpopularity; which he is said to have incurred, in a great measure, by removing the statue of Count Schulembourg from the citadel of Corfu, to make way for his own, and by superintending the negotiation which led to the surrender of the Christian town of Parga, into the hands of the Turks. He, nevertheless, died much respected and lamented; and, at his funeral, an oration in praise of him was spoken by Count Bulgaire, a nobleman of one of the first families in Corfu.

MUNRO, (Sir THOMAS, Bart.,) was born about 1760, and, in 1778, proceeded to India, where he distinguished himself in the Mysore war; and was nominated one of the assistants to Colonel Read, in settling and governing the provinces captured from Tippoo Saib. His conduct at the taking of Seringapatam attracted the notice of Lord Wellesley, who selected him to administer the government of Canara, and also appointed him over the provinces ceded by the Nizam, in 1801. In 1804, he obtained the rank of lieutenant-colonel; and, after having visited England in 1808, was sent by the East India Company to Madras, on an important mission, which he performed in a most satisfactory manner. In 1813, he attained the rank of colonel; and, in 1817, received the rank of major-general, and was appointed to head an expedition against Soondoon, which he captured. For his services, he was made a commander and knight companion of the Bath, and a vote of thanks to him was moved in the house of commons, on the 4th of March, 1819, by Mr. Canning, who passed the highest compliments upon General Munro, both as a military and a civil officer. In 1820, he was appointed governor of Madras; in 1825, was created a baronet; and died in India, on the 6th of July, 1827, of cholera morbus. Sir Thomas Munro was remarkable not only for his skill and bravery as an officer, but for the vigour of his mind, and the comprehensiveness of his understanding. "England," said Mr. Canning, "never produced a more accomplished statesman, nor India, fertile as it is in heroes, a more skilful soldier."

SPENCER, (Sir BRENT,) the descendant of a respectable Irish family, was born in or about the year 1760, and entered the army in 1778. He was first engaged in active service, at Brimston Hill, in the island of St. Christopher, when that fortress, which had been considered almost impregnable, was taken by the French. Having gradually risen to the rank of major, he commanded the thirteenth foot, at Jamaica, in 1791. For some time afterwards he was actively employed in different parts of the West Indies; and, in 1797, became a brigadier-general.

On his return to England, he was made aide-de-camp and equerry to the king, with whom he appears to have been an especial favourite. He commanded the fortieth regiment in the expedition to the Helder, in 1799; and obtained much praise from the Duke of York for his gallantry at the storming of Oudecapel. In 1801, he went out to Egypt, at the head of a brigade of light troops, forming part of the reserve under Sir John Moore; and distinguished himself at the commencement of the campaign, by carrying with the bayonet, an entrenchment which had severely galled the British troops during their landing. He subsequently displayed much bravery in the actions on the 13th and 21st of March; commanded the successful attack against Rosetta, and received the thanks of the commander-in-chief for his brilliant conduct in the affair before Alexandria. At the conclusion of the war, he returned to England; and was appointed brigadier-general of the staff in the Sussex district. In 1805, he became a major-general; and in 1807, he commanded a brigade at the siege of Copenhagen, where he covered the embarkation of the troops, which, it was supposed, would have been interrupted by the Danes. In 1808, he was sent out to the peninsula, and received the thanks of Sir Arthur Wellesley, for his advice and assistance at the battles of Rolica and Vimiera. Shortly after the convention of Cintra, he returned to England, and, as a reward for his services, was created a knight of the Bath. In May, 1810, he was appointed second in command of the army in Portugal, where he displayed great ability and courage, especially at Busaco and Fuentes D'Onor. In 1811, he came back to England, and was made a lieutenant-general; in 1821, he became a full general; and after passing some years in rural retirement, died at the Lee, near Great Missenden, in Buckinghamshire, on the 29th of December, 1828. In addition to his other honours, Sir Brent Spencer was governor of Cork, and a knight of the Portuguese order of the Tower and Sword. In private life, Spencer was much beloved; and, as a commander, deservedly admired for his firmness, skill, and zealous devotion to his military duties.

CAMPBELL, (Sir ALEXANDER, Bart.) born in Scotland, in 1761, entered the army in 1776, and commanded three companies of the ninety-seventh regiment, on board Admiral Darby's ship, in 1780. In 1781, he served at the siege of Gibraltar, but remained on half-pay from 1783 till 1787, when he was appointed to the seventy-fourth regiment, then forming for service in the East Indies, and for which he raised nearly five hundred men. In 1793, he went to India; and, in 1794, was appointed brigade-major to the king's troops on the coast of Coromandel, and subsequently, in the same year, was selected governor of Madras, for the civil, judicial, and military charge of the settlement and fort of Pondicherry. In 1799, at which time he was a lieutenant-colonel, he joined the army under General (afterwards Lord) Harris, sent against Tippoo Sultaun; and at the siege and capture of Seringapatam, he acquitted himself with such bravery, as to call forth the strongest expressions of approbation from the commander-in-chief. In 1800, he was appointed to the command of Fort Bangalore; and in the following year, commanded the force destined to reduce the Danish settlement of Tranguebar, which he effected. In 1802, he was appointed to the command of the northern division of the Madras army; and, in 1805, he succeeded the Duke of Wellington, then Sir Arthur Wellesley, in the command of Seringapatam, and all the Tippoo Sultaun's dominions. In 1808, he returned to England, and was appointed a brigadier-general, and placed on the staff in Ireland. In 1809, he was appointed to the staff of the army serving in Portugal and Spain; and was present at the crossing of the Douro, and in the pursuit of General Soult. At Talavera, where he received a severe wound in the thigh, he commanded the right wing of the British army, and distinguished himself in such a manner, that he was specially recommended for promotion, and was in consequence, made colonel of the light infantry volunteers. In 1810, he was made a major-general; knighted in 1812; and, in 1813, landed at Mauritius, as commander of the forces, with the local rank of lieutenant-general. In 1815, he was created a baronet; in the same year was

made colonel of the eightieth foot; and, in 1820, was appointed commander-in-chief at Madras, in the occupation of which office he died, at Fort St. George, in December, 1825; on which occasion the Company's army went into mourning for a fortnight. He is described as having been a man of great talent, distinguished for zeal and attachment to the service, and a soldier of the most intrepid and tried courage. He married, first, Olympia Elizabeth, sister to Sir John Morshead, Bart., by whom he had two sons and three daughters; and, secondly, Elizabeth Anne, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Pemberton, by whom he had a son and a daughter.

CRADOCK, (JOHN FRANCIS, Baron Howden,) whose family claims descent from the ancient princes of Wales, was born on the 12th of August, 1762, and was the only son of John Cradock, Archbishop of Dublin. He entered the army in 1777, and, in twelve years, had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He served in the West Indies, and the disturbed districts of Ireland; and, on the breaking out of the war with France, was employed at the reduction of Martinico, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. He was wounded in the campaign on the first of these islands; and, on his return to England, he received the thanks of parliament. His regiment being reduced, was placed on half-pay, but, in 1798, he was made major-general, and he acted as quarter-master-general during the rebellion in Ireland. He was in the actions at Vinegar Hill, and Ballynahinch, at which latter place he was severely wounded. In the war in Egypt, he took a conspicuous part, and received from the Grand Seignor the order of the Crescent. Soon after, he was appointed to the chief command of the East India Company's forces, at Madras; was made lieutenant-general; and, after the departure of Lord Lake, commanded, for some time, the whole of the forces in the Indian peninsula. The native troops became dissatisfied with some regulations he made respecting their dress, and which gave rise, in 1806, to the mutiny at Vellore. He commanded the British troops left to occupy and defend Portugal, in 1808-9, and was superseded in that command by Sir A. Wellesley. Subsequently, he was made governor of Gibraltar, a situation which he soon resigned. In 1809, he obtained the command of the forty-third foot; and the government of the Cape of Good Hope was given to him in 1811, but he resigned it in 1814, when he was made general in the army. The grand cross of the Bath was conferred on him soon after; and, in 1819, he was raised to the peerage, by the title of Baron Howden, of Grimston, in the county of Kildare. This being an Irish barony, he, in 1820, unsuccessfully presented himself as a candidate for York, on the ministerial interest. His lordship married the third daughter of the Earl of Clanwilliam, in 1798, by whom he has one son, a lieutenant-colonel in the army.

FITZGERALD, (Lord EDWARD,) fifth son of the first Duke of Leinster, and grandson of Charles, second Duke of Richmond, was born on the 15th of October, 1763. After the death of his father, he went to reside with his mother and her second husband, Mr. William Ogilvie, under whose superintendence his education was directed, chiefly towards military pursuits, for which he had evinced an early predilection. In 1779, he returned to England, and, having entered the army, sailed to America, where he became aide-de-camp to Lord Rawdon, and greatly distinguished himself by his intrepidity and courage. During this campaign, he gave many proofs of valour amounting to rashness, and was, on one occasion, left insensible in the field, at Entaw Springs, severely wounded in the thigh; in which state he was found by a poor negro, who nursed him in his hut, till he recovered. In 1783, he was on General O'Hara's staff, at St. Lucia, and returning to his native country, he entered the Irish house of commons; but he found a parliamentary life, he said, so insipid, that, but for his mother, he believed he should have joined the Turks or Russians. In 1786, he entered himself a student of the Military Academy at Woolwich; and, at the termination of his parliamentary career, proceeded on a tour to the continent, on his return from whence, an attachment he had previously formed, having become hopeless, induced him to join his regiment



in America, where, according to Mr. Moore, he imbibed those republican notions which, ultimately, proved so disastrous to him. Through his instrumentality, the celebrated William Cobbett, then a sergeant-major in his regiment, was discharged, who spoke of him as "a most humane and excellent man, and the only real honest officer he ever knew in the army." Having determined on returning to England, he made several journies through unvisited tracts of country on his way thither, and arrived at home in 1790, when he learned that the lady to whom he had been attached was married to another. At this time, his uncle, the Duke of Richmond, being in office, he was, through his recommendation, appointed to lead the enterprise, then in contemplation, against Cadiz, on his promise that he would not appear in the Irish parliament in opposition to government. Being returned, however, to parliament, by the Duke of Leinster, he was accused, by the Duke of Richmond, of breaking his word, and a rupture took place between them, which ended in his losing the appointment. During the progress of the French revolution, in 1792, he visited Paris, and became intimate with Paine, of whom he wrote in terms of admiration and enthusiasm, and desired his mother to address him as "Le Citoyen Edward Fitzgerald." Shortly afterwards, he assisted at a dinner, given by the English in Paris, in honour of the successes of the French armies, at which meeting he publicly renounced his titles, and expressed his republican principles in such a manner, that he was, without inquiry, dismissed the British army. Whilst in France, he married Pamela, the adopted daughter of Madame de Genlis, and the reputed child of Philippe Egalité; shortly after which, he proceeded to Dublin, "where," says Mr. Moore, "he plunged at once into the political atmosphere, himself, more than sufficiently excited." Here he joined the society called The United Irishmen; and also attached himself to an armed association, under the name of the first national battalion; which the viceroy having issued a proclamation to put down, an address, approving of the measure, was proposed in parliament, when Lord Edward exclaimed: "I give my most hearty disapprobation to that address; for I do think, that the lord-lieutenant, and the majority of this house, are the worst subjects the king has." "Take down his words," was immediately echoed from all parts of the house; "and being," says Mr. Moore, "permitted to explain, he did so with some humour, by repeating what he had before declared, adding, 'I am sorry for it;' which apology, after a debate, next day, of two hours' long, was accepted." At this period, treasonable associations were being organized over the whole of Ireland, and were defended by Lord Edward in parliament, who, some time afterwards, went to Paris to treat with the French directory on behalf of the conspirators. On his return to Ireland, he was suspected by the government, but he, nevertheless, continued his secret measures against it, till at length a warrant was issued for his apprehension, together with the other leaders of the conspiracy. He was, however, previously to his capture, afforded many opportunities of escape, of all of which he refused to avail himself, saying: "It is now out of the question; I am too deeply pledged to these men to be able to withdraw with honour." A thousand pounds was then offered for his aprehension; and information having, at length, been obtained of his retreat, he was secured, after a desperate struggle with his assailants, in which he killed Major Ryan, and was himself much wounded. On being lodged in prison, he was treated with great care and attention, and every exertion was made to procure his pardon, by his friends and relatives, who, it is said, were assisted in their endeavours by the Prince of Wales. During his captivity, his illness increased to such a degree, that he occasionally became delirious, but towards its termination he grew calm and composed, and died, with perfect resignation, on the 3rd of June, 1798. Mr. Moore represents Lord Edward as the hero and the martyr of a good cause; and dedicates his biography to a lady, as the memoirs of her illustrious relative. He says, that the concession, late, but effectual, of those measures of emancipation and reform, which it was the first object of Lord

Edward and his brave associates to obtain, has set a seal upon the general justice of them, which no power of courts or countries can ever do away. Lord Edward Fitzgerald possessed considerable mental powers and great personal bravery, but wanted that prudent command over his passions necessary to form a great civil, military, or political character. Being himself the slave of his own ardent impulses, they were capable of being so excited and worked upon as to render him the tool of others. General Sir John Doyle wrote of him: "Of my lamented and ill-fated friend's excellent qualities I should never tire in speaking. His frank and open manner, his universal benevolence, his *gaieté de cœur*, his valour almost chivalrous, and, above all, his unassuming tone, made him the idol of all who served with him. His affection for his family, and particularly for his mother, formed the most amiable point in his character, and his letters to her are full of the tenderest expressions of love and duty." His widow retired to Hamburgh, and married a second time in less than two years after his decease. The attainder was removed from his name some time afterwards.

HISLOP, (Sir THOMAS,) son of Colonel Hislop, was born on the 5th of July, 1764, and entered his father's regiment (the royal artillery) as a cadet, in 1778, but remained till the following year at the Royal Academy, Woolwich. In 1780, he went to Gibraltar, where he was stationed till 1783, when he became a lieutenant. He afterwards served as captain at the siege of Toulon, and in Corsica; was made a major on his return home; and, in 1795, went to the West Indies, as lieutenant-colonel of the thirty-ninth regiment. He reduced the Dutch colonies of Demerara, Essequibo, and Berbice, of which he was appointed governor; and, in 1803, he became lieutenant-governor of Trinidad. In 1809, he was advanced to the rank of major-general; and, in 1810, acted as second in command against Guadaloupe: he received a medal for his services, and resumed his command at Trinidad; but, early in 1811, returned, on account of ill health, to England. In a short time, he again engaged in active service, and was placed on the staff of Bombay, with the local rank of lieutenant-general, and the command of the Company's troops. He was captured by an American frigate, in his voyage to India, and returned to England in a cartel. He was immediately appointed to the command of the Madras army; was created a baronet, on the 2nd of November, 1813; and proceeded, in June, 1814, to Metza, having received the rank of lieutenant-general. He held an important command in the campaign against the Pindarees and the Mahratta princes; though the vote of thanks passed by the house of commons and the India Company each contained a clause in which those bodies declared they did not mean to offer any opinion on the charge of putting to death, in cold blood, the governor of Talnier, which was imputed to Sir Thomas Hislop. The accusation was, however, never investigated; and he was made K. C. B. in September, 1818; knight grand cross in the following month; and, in 1822, was permitted an augmentation of his arms, and received the command of the ninety-third regiment. In December, 1829, he obtained command of the forty-eighth. Sir Thomas Hislop was always regarded as a brave officer; but is particularly distinguished for the valour he displayed on his voyage from England to Bombay, in the Javanese. This ship, having no troops on board, being attacked by a privateer, Sir Thomas, though obliged to remain inactive, stood at the capstan, encouraging the sailors, while bullets and splinters were flying about on every side. To his gallantry on this occasion, he is said to be indebted, both for his appointment to the Madras command and his elevation to a baronetcy.

HOPE, (the Honourable JOHN, Earl of Hopetown,) son of the second Earl of Hopetown, was born on the 17th of August, 1766, and having been educated abroad, joined the army, as a volunteer, at the age of fifteen. Having obtained a cornetcy in the tenth dragoons, in the year 1784, he was gradually advanced to the rank of lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-fifth foot, to which he was appointed in 1793; and he was employed under Sir Ralph Abercromby, in 1796, as adjutant-general, with the local rank

of brigadier-general in the Leeward Islands. Being elected member of parliament for Linlithgowshire, he returned to England in the following year, and, in 1799, went to Holland as deputy adjutant-general; but being severely wounded in landing at the Helde, he was forced to return to England. In 1800, he accompanied the expedition to Egypt as adjutant-general, and, in the battle of Alexandria, was wounded in the hand: he shortly after negotiated for the surrender of Cairo, and concluded the convention thereon with General Belliard, the French commander. He became major-general in 1802, and deputy-governor of Portsmouth in 1805, a post he resigned in the same year, being ordered to the continent with the command of some troops under Lord Cathcart. Being made lieutenant-general in 1808, he proceeded to Sweden, as second in command to Sir John Moore; with whom he was soon after present at the famous battle of Corunna. By the exertions of General Hope, the victory was secured: he superintended the embarkation of the troops, and was the last to go on board, having previously perambulated the city to assure himself that not one of his soldiers was left a prisoner in Corunna. He received the thanks of parliament, and was made a knight of the order of the Bath; a British peerage being, at the same time, conferred on his elder brother. He was next employed in the unfortunate Walcheren expedition; and, returning to Spain in 1810, he was presented with a medal. He was afterwards appointed commander-in-chief in Ireland, where he remained till 1813, when he became second in command to Lord Wellington, in the peninsula. He received a severe contusion, while heading the British left wing at the battle of the Nive, and was afterwards severely wounded and taken prisoner, in a sally of the garrison, at the reduction of Bayonne, with which service he had been intrusted. Having returned home, he was made an English peer, by the title of Baron Niddry, on the 17th of May, 1814, and declined a pension of £2000 per annum. In 1815, he was made a knight grand cross of the Bath; in 1816, he succeeded to his brother's title; was made general in 1819; and was appointed to the command of the forty-second foot in 1820. In 1822, when George the Fourth was in Scotland, the Earl of Hopetown was one of the few persons he honoured with a visit. He was twice married: first to his cousin, Elizabeth Weir, who died in 1811, by whom he had no issue; and, secondly, to the third daughter of Sir John Wedderburn, by whom he had nine sons and two daughters. He died at Paris, on the 27th of August, 1823, aged fifty-seven. He was a brave and determined soldier; and his private character was, in every respect, estimable. As a senator, his speeches were distinguished by their common sense and plainness.

MACKAY, (ROBERT,) entered the army as a volunteer; and, in 1778, obtained a commission in the native infantry of Madras, in which he served under Sir Hector Munro, at the investment of Pondicherry. As a reward for his gallantry, he was afterwards appointed to the adjutancy of the fourth battalion of native infantry; and, joining the army commanded by Sir Eyre Coote, took part in all the engagements against Tippo Saib up to the affair of Velore. He was next appointed aide-de-camp to Colonel Reinbold, of the Hanoverians; and, after being present in some severe actions, under the command of General Stuart, he obtained permission to proceed to Madras, where he was appointed to a native corps in one of the northern provinces. In 1785, he was captain-lieutenant to a corps doing duty at Madras; and, in 1789, was promoted to a company, and appointed to a regiment of European infantry at Velore, with which he served in the field nearly two years as first-lieutenant. In 1793, he was appointed to command a native corps in the subsidiary force, with which he made several successful attacks on the refractory subjects of the Nizam of the Deccan, a tract of country of which he was afterwards deputed to take possession. He continued in almost constant, and generally successful, service, until 1802, when he set sail for England, where he arrived after an absence of thirty years. In 1804, he was made lieutenant-colonel-commandant; colonel, in 1808; major-general, in 1811; and lieutenant-general in 1821. Few officers have so well

deserved the rank to which they have attained as General Mackay. His zeal, bravery, and long services, have seldom been surpassed; and had he received the highest military honours, they would not have been inadequate to his deserts.

PREVOST, (Sir GEORGE, Bart.,) born in the year 1767, entered the army at an early age, and first distinguished himself as lieutenant-colonel of a battalion of the sixtieth regiment of infantry, serving in the West Indies. At St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Dominica, he conducted himself with such remarkable gallantry, that he was made governor of the last-mentioned place, and about 1803, was created a baronet. In 1805, he was appointed lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth; and, in 1808, he was selected to fill the important charge of lieutenant-governor and lieutenant-general, commanding the forces in the province of Nova Scotia. In the autumn of the same year, he proceeded to the West Indies, and was second in command upon the expedition at the capture of the island of Martinique; after which he returned to his government in Nova Scotia, and succeeded Sir James Craig, as governor and commander-in-chief of the forces in all British North America. In 1814, he embarked for England, and died at his residence in Baker Street, London, in 1816. Sir George Prevost was one of the most meritorious and useful officers of his day. It seems, however, that the mildness of his government in Canada gave rise to some charges against him, which he came to England purposely to repel; and his anxiety upon the occasion is supposed to have hastened his death. So much was he, nevertheless, beloved, that it is said, his death, when it was known at Quebec, "drew tears from the eyes of those very persons who had opposed his administration as too indulgent." Notwithstanding his death, his widow insisted on an examination taking place of the charges that had been brought against her husband; which was refused. His innocence, however, may be presumed from the fact of the Prince Regent having conferred on his widow the privilege of adding supporters to her arms, accompanied with an acknowledgment of her husband's valour and loyalty.

LUMLEY, (the Honourable Sir WILLIAM,) the son of the late Earl of Scarborough, was born in the year 1769, and entered the tenth light dragoons in 1787; became a captain in 1793; and, in the following year, he was appointed aide-de-camp to Earl Fitzwilliam, lord-lieutenant of Ireland. In 1795, he was appointed major of Warde's levy, which was disbanded on the 24th of June following. He was shortly after appointed lieutenant-colonel of the late twenty-second light dragoons, with which he served in Ireland during the rebellion; and, on the 7th of June, 1798, was engaged in the affair of Antrim, in which he was severely wounded. In 1801, he proceeded to Egypt, and superintended the embarkation of the French army. He also served in the East during the siege of Alexandria, after which he returned to England; and, on the 29th of April, 1802, he received the brevet rank of colonel. The twenty-second being disbanded about that period, on the following 25th of June he was reduced, and remained on half-pay till the 9th of July, 1803; when he was appointed colonel of the third reserve, or garrison battalion, which he formed by his own personal exertions. On the 25th of March, 1805, this corps also was disbanded, and he was again reduced to half-pay; having, on the 25th of June, 1805, been appointed to the staff of the London district. On the 7th of August, 1806, he was nominated to the staff of the Cape of Good Hope; and, in the October of the same year, he proceeded, as second in command, to the Rio de la Plata. On the 16th of January, 1807, he was at the head of the advance, or light brigade, at the landing of the British, and also during the siege of Monte Video. He likewise commanded a brigade in the unfortunate attack, made in July, upon the town of Buenos Ayres. He returned to England with the army, in the following November; and, in April, 1808, proceeded to Malta, but was removed from thence, in August, to the staff, in Sicily. In November, 1809, he again returned to England, for the recovery of his health, having suffered repeatedly from dangerous attacks of a liver complaint; and, on the following 25th of October, his services were rewarded with the rank of major-general. He was appointed to the staff of the

army then serving in the peninsula, where he particularly distinguished himself on several occasions, and commanded a brigade of cavalry at the battle of Albufera, fought in 1811. On the 7th of November, 1812, he was appointed colonel of the West India rangers; and, on the 4th of June, 1814, was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general. In January, 1815, he was made K.C.B.; and, in June, 1819, was gazetted as governor of the Bermudas. He has, for some years, been governor of those isles; but is said to have rendered himself unpopular as such, from the exercise of unnecessary harshness. He is a brave and intrepid officer; and, on all occasions where he has commanded, has shewn himself worthy of the trust reposed in him by his superiors.

OSWALD, (Sir JOHN,) was born about 1770, and was appointed second lieutenant of the twenty-third foot, in the month of February, 1788; a year after which he obtained a lieutenantcy in the seventh foot. In the July following, he embarked, with his regiment, for Gibraltar; and, in January, 1791, was appointed to the captaincy of an independent company, but was attached, with the same rank, in March, to one in the thirty-fifth foot. He was, for some time, brigade-major to General Leland; but, wishing for active employment, afterwards joined the second battalion of grenadiers, with which he embarked for the West Indies, under Sir Charles Grey, and was present at the taking of Martinique, St. Lucia, and Guadaloupe. In 1797, he returned, with his regiment, to England, and was appointed a lieutenant-colonel; and, in 1799, embarked for Holland, where he received the special thanks of the Duke of Gloucester, for his gallantry in the affair of the 19th of September; but he was so severely wounded as to be obliged to seek restoration of his health in England. On his recovery, he served under General Pigot, at the taking of Malta, and, after the peace of Amiens, returned home; but, on the breaking out of hostilities, in 1804, he received the brevet rank of colonel; and, in 1806, joined the army commanded by the late Sir J. Craig, in Sicily, where he was appointed commandant of Metazzo. In consequence of his gallant conduct while covering the disembarkation of the troops in St. Eufemia Bay, he was intrusted with the third brigade of the army, with which he was present at the battle of Maida; twenty-two days after, he took Scylla Castle, in Calabria; and, in February, 1807, he embarked for Egypt, under the orders of Major-general Fraser. After having assisted at the taking of Alexandria, he marched, as second in command, against Rosetta; after his admirable retreat from which town, he was appointed commandant of Alexandria; and, in June, 1808, was made brigadier-general in the Mediterranean. In 1809, he received the command of the reserve of the army destined for Naples, with which he proceeded to Italy, and took the island of Procida, of which he was appointed commandant. In July, however, he returned to Sicily; and in September, a force was confided to him, destined to expel the enemy from certain of the Ionian Islands, of which he took Zante, Cephalonia, Ithaca, and Cerigo. He next stormed and took the fortress of Santa Maura; and shortly afterwards, being intrusted with the whole civil administration of the above islands he established an advantageous intercourse with the neighbouring Turkish Pachas, and, by his judicious management, possessed the Greeks with a favourable prepossession of the British government. At the commencement of 1811, he was appointed colonel of the Greek light infantry, a corps he had himself formed and organized from the prisoners he had made of that nation; shortly after which he sailed for England, where, on the 4th of June, he was raised to the rank of major-general, and placed on the staff of the western district. In the following August, he was nominated to the peninsular staff, under the Duke of Wellington, on joining which he was placed in command of the fifth division of the army; and after distinguishing himself by heading its masterly retreat from before Tordesilias, returned to England. On his rejoining the army, in 1812, he was again attached to the fifth division, forming part of the left column, under the orders of Lieutenant-general Sir J. Graham, under whom he was present at all the actions previous to the capture

of St. Sebastian, the taking of which, as well as of Vittoria, his military skill and intrepidity had not a little accelerated. A short while after the former fort had been carried, he obtained leave to return to England, where, in August, 1819, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general; in the following October, he obtained the colonelcy of the thirty-fifth foot; and, in 1820, he was created a knight grand cross of the Bath. Too much can scarcely be said in praise of the tact and gallantry displayed by this brave officer. He was thanked by the British parliament for his services, and has also received three medals. He has also been created a K. C. B.; and the inhabitants of the Ionian Isles were so sensible of the benefit they derived from his prudent management after their capture, that they presented him, at his departure, with numerous addresses, accompanied with an appropriate gift.

ANSON, (Sir GEORGE,) was born about 1770, and entered the army as a cornet, in the sixteenth light dragoons, in 1786, but exchanged afterwards into the twentieth, with which regiment he served five years in Jamaica; and on his return to England, in 1797, he exchanged into the fifteenth dragoons, and proceeded to join the army in Holland, being, at that time a lieutenant-colonel. In 1805, he was appointed aide-de-camp to the king, and received the rank of colonel; and being afterwards appointed lieutenant-colonel of the sixteenth light dragoons, proceeded to Portugal in 1809, and commanded that regiment in the attack upon Oporto. In the same year he was appointed a brigadier-general, and in that capacity commanded a body of cavalry at the battles of Talavera, Salamanca, and Vittoria. In 1810, at which time he was member of parliament for Lichfield, he was made a major-general; a colonel of the twenty-third light dragoons in 1814; and, in 1815, was created a K.C.B. in consequence of his having been at the battle of Waterloo. In 1819, he became a lieutenant-general; and, at that time, was still a member of the house of commons. He is known as an officer of superior talents and great intrepidity, but attracted no attention in parliament, where he voted generally with the Whigs. He married, on the 27th of May, 1800, Frances, grand-daughter of Sir Robert, and sister of Sir Frederick, Hamilton, Bart., by whom he has several children.

CLINTON, (Sir HENRY,) entered the army in 1787, as ensign in the eleventh foot, and, in 1788 and 1789, served, with the Brunswick corps, in Holland. In 1793 and 1794, he was aide-de-camp to the Duke of York, in the Netherlands; in 1795, became lieutenant-colonel of the sixty-sixth, and acted under Sir R. Abercromby, in the West Indies, at the landing in St. Lucia, and the siege and surrender of Morne Fortunée. While on his return to England, in 1796, he was taken prisoner, but procured his liberation in the following summer, and soon afterwards exchanged into the first foot guards, with whom he served against the rebels, in Ireland, where he acted as aide-de-camp to Lord Cornwallis, and was present at the surrender of General Humbert's French force at Ballinamuck. In the following year, he was attached, in a diplomatic capacity, to the Austro-Russian army in Italy, and was afterwards appointed to attend Suwarrow into Switzerland. He next acted as adjutant-general in the East Indies, under Lord Lake; and, in the battle of Lasswariee, commanded the right wing of the British army. In 1804, he was despatched on a mission to the Russian army in Moravia. In 1806, he embarked for Sicily, and commanded the garrison of Syracuse until January, 1808, when he was appointed brigadier-general, and went with Sir John Moore to Sweden. Being subsequently employed as adjutant-general to the army in Portugal, he served at the battle of Vimeira, and throughout the retreat to Corunna, of which, soon after his arrival in this country, he published a vindication. In 1809, he was made a major-general, and adjutant-general of the forces in Ireland. Two years afterwards, he returned to the peninsula, where he much increased his military reputation by the courage and ability which he displayed at the battles of Salamanca, Nivelle, Nive, Orthes, and Toulouse. In 1813, he became a lieutenant-general; and, during the campaign that followed Napoleon's escape from

Elba, he was second in command of the Belgian army, one division of which he headed in the celebrated battle of Waterloo. At the time of his death, which took place on the 11th of December, 1829, he was a knight grand cross of the Bath. He had also received for his eminent services, the thanks of the house of commons, an honorary cross, clasp, and medal, and the insignia of the orders Maria Theresa, St. George of Russia, and Wilhelm of the Netherlands. Being a distant relation to the Duke of Newcastle, he sat in two parliaments for Boroughbridge, but never took a very active part in politics. He was married, in 1799, to Lady Susan Charteris, but had no issue. Like many of his brave cotemporaries, Sir Henry Clinton evinced no traits by which his character could be individualized; and it can only be said of him, that, in a long course of active employment, he contributed much, by his ability and courage, to the honour of his profession and the glory of Great Britain.

RAMSAY, (GEORGE, Earl of Dalhousie,) born in 1770, succeeded his father in the title and estates in 1787, and entered the army at an early age. In 1794, he had reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel. He was made major-general in 1808, and commanded a division at the battles of Vittoria and the Pyrenees; and his services on the occasion were rewarded with a clasp and medal. He became a lieutenant-general in 1813, and distinguished himself highly at the battle of Waterloo. On the 18th of July, 1815, he was elevated to the British peerage; was made grand cross of the order of the Bath, and received the thanks of parliament. He was subsequently appointed lieutenant-general of Nova Scotia, a post he resigned, in 1819, for that of governor-general of British North America. In 1824, he founded the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec; and subsequently planted Wolfe's plain with oats, which gave occasion to the following epigram:

"Some men love honour,
Other men love groats;
Here Wolfe reaped laurels,—
Lord Dalhousie, oats."

In 1829, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in the East Indies, where he received the local rank of general, which, subsequently, (July, 1830,) was extended to that of general in the army. In 1805, he married Miss Brown, of Coalston, by whom he has three sons.

VASSALL, (Lieut.-colonel,) born about 1770, rose in the army to the command of the thirty-eighth foot, which he led, in 1807, at the storming of Monte Video. The troops were ordered to the assault, though exposed to a heavy fire on marching towards the breach, which the men having missed, they would have retreated in confusion, but for the encouragement given them by Colonel Vassall, who continually cried out, "My brave men, do not flinch; every bullet has its billet! Push on! follow me, thirty-eighth!" Having got within the breach, he was still continuing to advance, when a grape-shot broke his legs, and he fell, exclaiming, "Push on, my good soldiers! charge them! never mind me! somebody will pick me up! it's only the loss of a leg in the service!" He continued to cry out, all the time that the action lasted, "I don't care for my leg, if my regiment does its duty; and I hope they will!" He joined in the cheer with which the men hailed the surrender of the town, and insisted on being carried to the head of his regiment. He died on the 7th of February, 1807; and, as his corpse was being carried through the room in which Colonel Brownrigg lay mortally wounded, that gallant officer exclaimed, "There goes a brave soldier, and I shall soon follow him!" At eight in the evening, both were buried with military honours. Lieutenant-colonel Vassall, by his conduct in his last moments, deservedly gained the title of a hero. He left behind him a wife and three children.

LONG, (RICHARD BALLARD,) was born on the 4th of April, 1771, and, after having been educated at Harrow, removed to the University of Gottingen, whence he returned to England in 1791, and entered the dragoons, of which he became a captain in 1793. He accompanied his regiment to join the Duke of York's army in Flanders; and, in 1794, he succeeded to the post of major of brigade, in which charac-

ter he was present at most of the actions fought in Holland and the Netherlands. Having been appointed deputy-adjutant-general, he remained with the army during the whole of the retreat, and, in 1796, arrived in England. He continued on the home staff till he was appointed aide-de-camp to Sir William Pitt; and, on the 26th of July, 1797, he was gazetted as major of the York rangers, from which he was promoted, by purchase, to the lieutenant-colonelcy of the Hompesch mounted riflemen, with which he served in Ireland with great credit during the whole of the rebellion. He returned to England in 1800; and, on the 30th of May, was appointed lieutenant-colonel of the York hussars, the officers of which, when it was disbanded at the peace of Amiens, presented him with a sword of great value. He then passed some time at the military college at High Wycomb; but, on the renewal of war, he was, on the 30th of December, 1803, gazetted lieutenant-colonel of the second dragoon guards, with which he went, in the following year, to Ireland. In August, 1805, he accepted the command of the light dragoon guards; and, on the 17th of December, of the same year, he assumed the lieutenant-colonelcy of the fifteenth dragoons, on the recommendation of their colonel, the Duke of Cumberland, who returned his thanks to Long for the excellent state of discipline into which the regiment was brought under his directions. On the 25th of April, 1808, he was gazetted colonel; and, on the 30th of October following, embarked for Spain, to serve under Sir John Moore, as colonel of the staff of the army. In consequence of the rapid retreat of the British troops, he never joined them on their march, but, after traversing a great tract of country, he reimbarked at Vigo, whence he proceeded to Corunna, where he arrived on the evening preceding the battle. He had no command, but volunteered his services, and was present throughout the whole of the engagement. Having landed afterwards at Portsmouth, he was appointed, in 1809, adjutant-general to the forces, under the command of the Earl of Chatham, engaged in the expedition to Walcheren. After the capture of Flushing, he returned with the army to England; and, in the following year, having joined the army under Lord Wellington, at Coimbra, was appointed to command the cavalry in the south, under the orders of Marshal Beresford. He directed the cavalry movements in the action at Campo Major; was engaged at Los Santos; and was second in command of the cavalry in the battle of Albufera, for his exertions on which occasion he afterwards received the thanks of parliament. He was subsequently engaged in the actions at Usagre, Ribera, Arroyo del Molino, and Almarez; and, on the 4th of June, 1811, was gazetted major-general. He proceeded with the army to Madrid, to join Lord Wellington, with whom he was present at the battles of Vittoria, the Pyrenees, and at Pampeluna. He was publicly thanked by Sir Rowland (now Lord) Hill, for his active exertions in rescuing four hundred wounded British soldiers in the Pyrenees from the hands of the enemy; and was recalled soon after, in order to make room for the promised appointment of a junior officer. On his return to England, he was offered, but declined, a command in Scotland. He was gazetted lieutenant-general on the 19th of July, 1821, and died at his residence, in Berkley Square, London, on the 2nd of March, 1825. Lieutenant-general Long added to the virtues of a brave military commander that scrupulous sense of justice, which induced him to decline advancement, when it tended to elevate him above the heads of older officers, whom his own modest pretensions taught him to regard as his superiors. With this generosity and disinterestedness of disposition he united the highest principles of honour and independence, which induced all who were acquainted with him to esteem and venerate his character.

COLE, (Hon. Sir GALBRAITH LOWRY,) next brother to the Earl of Enniskillen, was born on the 1st of May, 1772. He entered the army at an early age; distinguished himself on a variety of occasions; and, in 1801, was raised to the rank of colonel. He was second in command at the battle of Maida, and commanded a division at the battles of Albufera,

Salamanca, Vittoria, the Pyrenees, Neville, Orthes, and Toulouse. For these services, he obtained a cross and four clasps, and received (21st May, 1815) the thanks of parliament. He was also made a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath, and knight of the Tower and Sword. In 1808, he became major-general; in 1811, he received the local rank (in Spain and Portugal) of lieutenant-general; and, two years afterwards, was made lieutenant-general in the army. In 1818, he was appointed governor of Gravesend and Tilbury Fort; governor-general of the Mauritius, in 1822; and colonel of the twenty-seventh regiment in 1826; four years after which, he was advanced to the rank of full general. In 1806, Sir Lowry Cole was returned to parliament for Fermanagh, in Ireland, and severely reprehended the then administration for its conduct towards that country. He retained his seat until he went to the Mauritius. In June, 1815, he married the youngest daughter of the Earl of Malmesbury, and has several children.

STEWART, (the Hon. Sir WILLIAM,) fourth son of the Earl of Galloway, entered the army at a very early age; and, whilst serving in the West Indies, was appointed lieutenant-colonel in 1795, and assistant adjutant-general to Lord Moira's army. He was sent to St. Domingo, in 1796; appointed commandant at St. Nicholas, in 1797; and visited the continent in 1799, where he served under the Archduke Charles, Marshal Suwarrow, and General Korsacow, in Suabia, Switzerland, and Italy. He formed a rifle corps in 1800, and served in the expedition to the Ferrol; he was wounded in the attack on Copenhagen, and received, subsequently, the thanks of parliament, and the rank of colonel. Between 1802 and 1809, he was employed in the home service, in Sicily and Egypt. In 1808, he was promoted to the rank of major-general, and, the next year, was at the head of the light brigade at Walcheren. From 1810 to 1814, he served, almost without interruption, in the peninsula, where he commanded the second division of the allied army, and obtained a cross and two clasps for his services. In 1813, he was made lieutenant-general; he several times received the thanks of parliament; and was honoured with the grand cross of the Bath, and the order of the Tower and Sword. He died on the 7th of January, 1827, at Culloden.

ROSS, (ROBERT,) was born at Ross Trenor, in the year 1774; and having been educated at Trinity College, Dublin, entered the army, and served as major of the twenty-eighth, in Holland, where he distinguished himself in repelling the attack made by the French on the lines of Sir Ralph Abercromby, who thanked him for his gallantry. Having recovered from a wound he received on the occasion, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, as lieutenant-colonel of the twentieth, and won the battle of Maida, by arriving just in time to throw his regiment on the enemy's flank, and force them to retreat, immediately after they had began to attack the left line of the British. He was present in the Portuguese campaign, up to the retreat of Corunna; and his conduct at Vittoria induced the Duke of Wellington to appoint him to the head of a brigade which he commanded at the battle of the Pyrenees, where two horses were killed under him. He was now raised to the rank of major-general; and, at the battle of Orthes, he received a severe wound, from which he had scarcely recovered, when he was sent, at the head of five thousand men, against North America. He took the town of Washington without difficulty; and was moving, on the 12th of September, 1814, towards Baltimore, when a conflict took place, in which he was killed by a shot from a rifle. The insignia of the order of the Bath was transmitted to his widow, by desire of the Prince Regent. The twentieth regiment erected, in the church of Ross Trenor, a monument to his memory; and another was raised, at the public expense, in St. Paul's Cathedral. Major general Ross was enthusiastically devoted to his profession; and it was said by Colonel Brook, his successor in command, that his only fault, if it might be deemed so, was an excess of gallantry and enterprise.

CAVENDISH (WILLIAM HENRY, Lord Bentinck), the second son of the late Duke of Portland, was born on the 14th of September, 1774, and having

entered the army, became a captain in the Scotch Greys; with which he served in Flanders, under the late Duke of York, to whom he was appointed aide-de-camp. In 1795, he attained the rank of colonel, and was made aide-de-camp to George the Third; and, in 1799, he joined Suwarroff's army, in Italy, where he continued in active service until 1801. In 1803, he went out to India, as governor of Madras; was made a major-general in 1805; and, in 1808, was despatched on a mission to the Spanish court, relative to the invasion of that country by France. He then joined Sir John Moore, at Corunna, where he commanded a brigade with great skill and valour. His next appointment of importance, was as commander-in-chief of the forces in Sicily; and for his judicious conduct in the negociations with that court, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general. He has since been appointed colonel of the eleventh dragoons, and a full general, besides having received the distinctions of K. B., G. C. B., and G. C. H. He married, on the 19th of February, 1803, Mary Acheson, daughter of Arthur Earl of Gosford, by whom he has issue.

STAUNTON, (FRANCIS,) was born in Cheshire, about 1779; and having entered the army, became a lieutenant in the grenadier battalion of Bombay, with which he served in India and Egypt, until compelled, by ill health, to return to England. On his recovery, he went out again to India, with the rank of captain; and soon afterwards distinguished himself at the battle of Corygaun, where, with about nine hundred men, he defeated thirty thousand of the enemy; an achievement which was spoken of by Sir T. Hislop, as "one of the most splendid and heroic actions ever fought." For this service, he was appointed honorary aide-de-camp to the Marquess of Hastings; and, in 1819, was raised to the rank of major. His conduct was also highly praised, in the house of commons, by Mr. Canning, who lamented that "the rank of so brave an officer did not entitle him to be recorded in the notes of the house." Major Staunton also received the medals of Egypt and Seringapatam; and it is to be regretted that so heroic a soldier should have received the poor reward of a majority, whilst that of a field-marshal has been bestowed on some whose services, compared with those of the subject of this memoir, are worthless and insignificant.

CAMPBELL, (Sir NIEL,) commenced his career, in 1797, as ensign in the sixth West India regiment, with which he served until 1801, when he obtained a company in the ninety-fifth rifles. He next became assistant quarter-master-general in the southern district; and, in 1805, procured a majority in the forty-third foot, which he accompanied to Jamaica. In 1808, he was appointed deputy-adjutant-general to the forces in the windward and leeward islands, with the brevet of lieutenant-colonel; and assisted at the capture of Martinico, the Saintes, and Guadaloupe. In 1811 and 1812, he bore an active part as colonel of the sixteenth regiment of Portuguese infantry, in the blockade of Almeida, the sieges of Cuidad Rodrigo, Badajoz, and Burgos, and the battle of Salamanca. In 1813, he proceeded, through Sweden, to the head-quarters of the Emperor of Russia, in Poland, where, with Sir Robert Wilson, and Colonel Lowe, he was employed to report to the British government, the operations of the allies, with whom he remained, until their entry into Paris, previously to which event he was severely wounded by a cossack, who mistook him for an enemy. In April, 1814, he was appointed commissioner, on the part of England, to accompany Napoleon to Elba, where he remained, but in no definite capacity, until the ex-emperor's return to France. While in this ambiguous employment, which was something between that of gaoler and a spy, he found Buonaparte so difficult of access, that he had recourse to the expedient of frequently making short voyages, which afforded him opportunities of seeing him, on the pretext of paying his respects, as well on his departure, as on his return from each. "At length, while," says Napoleon, in the Manuscrit de St. Helène, "the English officer was amusing himself at Leghorn, I set sail with a favourable wind." Campbell, however, incurred no blame on account of the exile's escape. He served, with the brevet

rank of colonel, throughout the campaign of 1815; during which he headed one of the columns at the assault on Cambray. In 1825, he became a major-general; and, about a year after, was appointed to the governorship of Sierra Leone, where he died in 1827. He had previously been knighted, made a companion of the Bath, and received the insignia of the orders of St. Anne, St. George, and St. Wlademir, from the Emperor of Russia.

BLANTYRE, (Lord,) was born at Edinburgh, on the 10th of June, 1775; and, on the 5th of November, 1783, succeeded to the family estates and title as eleventh Lord Blantyre. Having completed his education at Cambridge, he entered the army, at the age of nineteen; and, soon after, repeatedly sold out of one regiment into another, at a great expense of rank and money, in order to gratify his desire of being on active service. He served in the unsuccessful expedition to Holland, having previously been aide-de-camp to General Fraser, in Portugal; and was, subsequently, chosen to act in the same capacity under General Sir Charles Stuart, whom he accompanied to Egypt. After the troops were withdrawn, he went, on a special mission, to Constantinople; and, in 1807, accompanied the expedition to the Baltic. In 1809, at the head of the second battalion of the forty-second regiment, he joined Lord Wellington's army in Spain, with which he continued for three years; during which he was occasionally at the head of the brigade, and was present at the battles of Busaco and Fuentes d'Ænore. Having, on the latter occasion, driven back a regiment of the enemy's cavalry, which had broken in on the British infantry, he was honourably mentioned in the commander-in-chief's despatches. He served at Badajoz, and on other occasions, till his regiment was so reduced that it was ordered home to recruit its numbers; a public order of thanks being issued by the commander-in-chief on its leaving the peninsula. He now retired to his estate in Scotland; and on the 26th of February, 1813, married Frances, the grand-daughter of the late Admiral Lord Rodney. Being opposed to the political opinions of the then administration, he continued to live secluded till 1819, when, at the earnest solicitation of Lord Liverpool, he assumed the office of lord-lieutenant of Renfrewshire, with an understanding that it should not compromise his political independence as a representative peer of Scotland. In this new capacity, his firm, though mild and conciliating conduct, tended greatly to preserve the tranquillity of the country. He was, about this time, made major-general in the army, and a C. B.; and, in 1822, was presented, with his two brothers, in the presence of his aged mother, to George the Fourth, on the occasion of the king's visit to Scotland. During the latter part of his life, Lord Blantyre resided chiefly on the continent; and, early in 1830, his lady, by whom he had already several children, bore him twins at Brussels. He soon after visited Scotland, chiefly for the purpose of accelerating the finishing of a mansion in progress of erection, on his estate at Erskine, on the Clyde. Hearing that disturbances had broken out in Belgium, he returned to the protection of his family in Brussels; and happening, out of curiosity, to look from a window in the Rue Royale, from which he had, a few minutes before, warned away a maid-servant, he was killed by a musket-ball, fired by one of the Dutch troops, who were passing at the moment. Lord Blantyre was endeared to his family by his domestic virtues, and to all who knew him by the excellence of his general character. His warm-heartedness was apparent in his regard to the wishes and happiness of those about him, and his manner was remarkable for its elegance. As a soldier, he was brave and prudent, though decisive; as a politician, he was liberal, inclining to the opposition of the day, of which, however, he never was a bigoted partizan.

LOWE, (Sir HUDSON,) was employed as a military officer in a foreign corps, acting chiefly in the Mediterranean, and receiving pay from England. He held, in 1801, the office of surgeon-major, to the garrison of Gibraltar, which he resigned on the 26th of September; but continued in the same quarter as assistant-inspector of hospi-



tals. In 1803, he was appointed assistant quarter-master-general, which post he resigned in the same year, on being appointed to the command of a corps. In 1806, he was made governor of the island of Capri, and after retaining possession of it for more than two years, was obliged to surrender the place to the French. In 1809, he served under Lieutenant-general Sir John Stuart, and Brigadier-general Oswald; and was with those generals at the taking of St. Maura, on which occasion his conduct was favourably spoken of in the public despatches. In 1813, he was intrusted with the £200,000 granted by parliament towards the relief of the Russians; and early in the succeeding year, was attached to the army of Silesia, under Marshal Blucher, whom he accompanied in his subsequent campaigns, during which he attracted the favourable notice of the allied sovereigns. In June, 1815, he was knighted, and promoted to the rank of major-general in the army; and, shortly afterwards, went out on foreign service, in conjunction with Lord Exmouth, whom he assisted in the taking of Toulon, in the following August. In two months afterwards, he was invested with the local rank of lieutenant-general on the continent; on the 23d of January, 1816, he was made a knight commander of the Bath; and, immediately set sail for St. Helena, of which island he had been appointed governor, on the determination of government to send thither the Emperor Napoleon. His first interview with the illustrious exile, produced any thing but a good feeling between himself and the emperor, whose dislike to Sir Hudson was increased by the restraint put upon his wishes and movements. In the course of their disputes, it is asserted, that Buonaparte called Sir Hudson Lowe a thief-taker, a scrivener to Blucher, and a commandant of brigands; and declared that no government could be so mean as to give the orders he caused to be executed. On the other hand, General Lowe is reported to have said, that he considered Ali Pacha a much more respectable scoundrel than Buonaparte; and to have told Mr. O'Meara, Napoleon's surgeon, that Napoleon was a great liar; which, he added, he might repeat to the ex-emperor, if he thought fit. The result of this misunderstanding was a formal complaint against Sir Hudson, made by the ex-emperor, in 1817, to parliament, when Lord Holland spoke in behalf of the latter, and Lord Bathurst, defended the former. Sir Hudson had also several disputes with the surgeon of Napoleon, Mr. O'Meara, and Mr. John Stokes; one of whom was dismissed the service for an unfounded calumny, and the other was sent away from St. Helena. On the death of Buonaparte, in 1821, Sir Hudson resigned his office; and on arriving in England, in 1822, was publicly assaulted by the son of Count Las Casas, in revenge for some affront offered to the Count, in the interdiction of a letter he had been about to send from St. Helena to Europe. He was also attacked by Mr. O'Meara, in his Voice from St. Helena; and, in 1823, he applied for a criminal information against the author, but was refused by the court of King's Bench, in consequence of the lapse of time. In June, 1822, Sir Hudson Lowe was appointed colonel of the ninety-third Highland regiment of foot: in 1824, governor of Antigua; in 1825, he was again permitted to assume the rank of lieutenant-general upon the continent; and at the present time he is second in command in the island of Ceylon, an appointment said to produce £4,000 a year. He was married on the 16th of December, 1815, to Mrs. Johnson, the widow of Colonel Johnson, by whom he has issue. With respect to Sir Hudson's conduct towards Napoleon, there have been such varying accounts, and all written in the spirit of party feeling, that none can be altogether relied on. The emperor, however, seems to have, in some measure, provoked by his own haughtiness, the unpleasant surveillance of Sir Hudson; who, on the other hand, besides being of a warm and irritable temper, according to Sir Walter Scott, had an oppressive sense of the importance and difficulties of his situation, to a nervous and irritating degree.

PACK, (Sir DENIS,) a native of Ireland, entered the fourteenth dragoons as cornet, in 1791; served in the campaign of 1794, under Lord Moira; and volunteered to carry an important despatch to Nieuport, from which, when it was invested by the French, he had great difficulty in escaping. He was

afterwards engaged at Boxtel, and other places; and bore a part in the arduous winter campaign which followed. In 1795, he went from England to Quiberon Bay, with a small detachment of dragoons, and afterwards served in the Isle Dieu, for some months, as field-officer. During the rebellion in Ireland, he was actively employed; and, after the surrender of General Humbert, commanded the escort in charge of him, and the other French generals, to Dublin. In 1800, he became lieutenant-colonel of the seventy-first; in 1805, went to the Cape of Good Hope, under Sir D. Baird; and, in 1806, accompanied Beresford's expedition to South America, where he was taken prisoner, but escaped, and was afterwards appointed to the command of all the light companies, at whose head he twice defeated the enemy, and received three wounds in the attack on Buenos Ayres. He afterwards served in Portugal; and, in 1809, he was sent to Walcheren, where he stormed a battery, manned by more than five times his force. In 1810, he became aide-de-camp to the king; and, afterwards signalized himself in several battles, particularly at Salamanca and Toulouse. In 1813, he was made a major-general; and, at the conclusion of the peninsular war, in which he was eight times wounded, returned to England, and, in 1815, was made knight commander of the Bath, and received a cross and seven clasps. In the same year he was wounded at Waterloo; and, after the battle, received the grand cross of the Bath, and the order of St. Wladimir and Maria Theresa, from the Emperors of Russia and Austria. In 1819, he was made lieutenant-governor of Plymouth; and, in 1822, obtained the colonelcy of the eighty-fourth. He was married to the sister of the second Marquess of Waterford; and died on the 24th of July, 1824, in London.

CARROL, (Sir WILLIAM PARKER,) was born in Tipperary, about 1776; and, for a short time, studied the law, but imbibing a predilection for the army, he entered the hundred and thirty-fifth, and afterwards the eighty-seventh regiment, in which he served in the expedition against Holland. In 1800, he was placed on the half-pay of the line, with a captaincy in a defencible regiment, at Gibraltar; whence, in consequence of his having, as president of a court-martial, decreed what was considered too slight a corporal punishment to a soldier, he was ordered to remove; and, on his arrival in London, found himself superseded. However, an inquiry having been made, and laid before the commander-in-chief, he was reinstated in his rank, and shortly afterwards, he distinguished himself by his gallant conduct in the expedition against Buenos Ayres. Whilst in Spain, he was left, by General Whitelocke, as a hostage in the hands of the Spaniards, whose friendship he gained by his knowledge of their language, and procured the release of several British officers. He was afterwards sent to Spain as a military commissioner; and, in the peninsular war, literally fought his way up to rank and fame, having been engaged in twenty-eight different battles, in many of which he held distinguished command. In May, 1809, he rendered an essential service to the Marquess of Romana, by attacking his opponent, Marshal Ney, whilst the Count, in the mean time, escaped from Oveido, with the authorities of the town, and all the wealth, public and private. At the close of the war he returned to England, a lieutenant-colonel in his own regiment, and with the rank of major-general in the service of Spain; and decorated with a great number of foreign crosses, which he received permission to wear from his own sovereign, by whom he was knighted. Some time in 1812, the freedom of the city of Dublin was voted him; the members of the Irish bar presented him with a sword; and the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland presented him with a silver cup, of the value of two hundred guineas. In addition to his skill and bravery during the peninsular war, he distinguished himself by his liberality to his own regiment, and other troops under his command, whom he supplied with many comforts out of his own private purse.

VIVIAN, (Sir RICHARD HUSSEY, Baronet.) born about 1776, entered the army as an ensign in the twentieth regiment of foot, in July, 1793, during the winter of which year he was employed on the coast of France with the army under the command of Lord Moira. On

the 7th of May, 1794, he was appointed to a company in the twenty-eighth foot, and, in June following, landed with the army at Ostend. He was present at the sortie from Nimeguen, and was left in that place, with a detachment, until it was finally evacuated. On the 8th of January, 1795, he fought in the action at Geldermasten, in Holland; and, in the following year, returned to England, whence he sailed, with Admiral Christian, for the West Indies. In August, 1796, he embarked for Gibraltar, where he remained till August, 1798, when he exchanged into the seventh light dragoons, which, in August, 1799, joined the expedition to the Helder, in the course of which he was seven times engaged; being in the battles of the 19th of September, and the 2nd and 5th of October, of that year, besides several skirmishes. Having returned to England, he was, in March, 1803, advanced to the rank of major; and, on the 14th of September, 1804, being made lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-fifth light dragoons, he exchanged into his late corps, the seventh, with which he embarked, in October, 1808, for Corunna. He was in the different skirmishes during the arduous retreat in the January following; his regiment forming the rear-guard of the army. On the 20th of February, 1812, he received the brevet rank of colonel; and, in the August of the following year, embarked in command of the seventh light dragoons, for the peninsula. Having joined the army of the Marquess of Wellington, in October, he was, in the following month, appointed to the command of a brigade of cavalry, and was present at the crossing of the Neve, and in different skirmishes that took place during the advance of the army. He was present at the battle of Orthes; at the entrance into Bourdeaux; and, on the 8th of April, in the advance upon Toulouse, was so severely wounded, that his right arm was disabled. In the following month of June he returned to England, and, on the 4th, was raised to the rank of major-general, on which occasion the officers of his regiment voted him a piece of plate of the value of three hundred guineas. Subsequently, at Waterloo, he commanded the sixth brigade of cavalry, and soon after received the rank of a knight commander of the military order of the Bath; and was likewise made a knight of the Hanoverian, Russian, and Austrian orders. He also became one of the equerries to the Prince Regent, and he shortly after served on the staff at Brighton. On the 15th of March, 1824, at which time he sat in parliament, he opposed Mr. Hume's motion for the abolition of military flogging, which, he said, he lamented to observe, was necessary to discipline. In July, 1829, he was returned to parliament for Windsor, for which he had sat in the former session; in January, 1827, he was appointed colonel of the twelfth light dragoons; and, in the following month of December, of the same year, was raised to a baronetcy. In March, 1829, he supported the bill for catholic emancipation. The military character of Sir R. H. Vivian is justly admired, and his intrepidity has been warmly eulogized by the Duke of Wellington. As a politician he has rendered himself occasionally conspicuous, by his support or opposition of the plans proposed by others, but he has originated no measure of importance, either civil or professional.

COTTON, (STAPLETON, Lord Combermere,) eldest son of Sir Robert Cotton, was born in 1777; entered the army in 1791, while still at Westminster School; and having been professionally educated at a military school, joined his regiment, (the Welsh fusileers,) in Dublin. Having been promoted to the dragoon guards, he served, in 1793 and 1794, under the Duke of York, in Flanders; and, in 1796, having become lieutenant-colonel of the twenty-fifth light dragoons, he assisted at the reduction of the Cape, and afterwards proceeded to the assistance of Colonel Wellesley, against Tippo Saib, in India. He distinguished himself particularly at the battle of Mallvelly; and after the Mysore war, returned to England, and, in 1800, exchanged into the sixteenth dragoons, which he commanded, in Ireland, until 1803, when he was made major-general. In 1808, he was sent to Portugal with a brigade of cavalry, and was at the battle of Talavera, and most of the subsequent actions of the peninsula. At the battle

of Salamanca, he was second in command to the Duke of Wellington. He received the order of the Bath, and the repeated thanks of parliament for his conduct in that campaign, and was made lieutenant-general in 1811. In 1813, he was made commander of the twentieth dragoons, and received the grand cross of the Tower and Sword from the Prince Regent of Portugal, besides that of the order of Ferdinand from the King of Spain. On the conclusion of the war he was advanced to the peerage, by the title of Baron Combermere, of Combermere, in Cheshire, and declined a pension of £2,000 a-year that was offered to him by government. In 1816, he was appointed governor of Barbadoes, and commander of the forces in the West Indies. In 1820, he received the local rank of general in the East Indies; and having returned to England in 1821, he was made governor of Sheerness, and was appointed to the command of the third dragoon guards. In 1825, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the forces in Bengal, and made general in the army; and prosecuted the Burmese war with so much vigour and effect, as shortly brought it to a conclusion. For these services he received the thanks of parliament, besides a present from the East India company, and was elevated to the rank of Viscount Combermere, of Bhurtpore, in the East Indies; and, on his return to England, in 1829, was made colonel of the first life guards. His lordship has been twice married: first, to the eldest daughter of the third Duke of Newcastle, by whom he had three sons, who are all dead; and, secondly, to Miss Caroline Fulke-Greville, by whom he has one son and two daughters. Lord Combermere represented the borough of Newark in three successive parliaments, before his elevation to the peerage. He has taken little part in politics, and is an eager follower of Izaac Walton, being one of the keenest and most devoted anglers in England.

TORRENS, (Sir HENRY,) the son of a clergyman, was born in Ireland, in 1779, and having received a scientific military education, was appointed to an ensigncy in the fifty-third foot, of which he became lieutenant in 1794; and was removed to the sixty-third foot in 1795. He accompanied the expedition to the West Indies, in the winter of the latter year; served at the taking of St. Lucia, and was severely wounded at the siege of Morne Fortunée, in that island, on the 1st of May 1796. On the 9th of June following, he rejoined his corps at St. Vincent's, and was present at the attack and storm of three French redoubts, on the 10th of June; he served seven months in the Carib country, and commanded a post in the woods during the reduction of those people. In March, 1797, he was promoted to a company in the West India regiment; with which he served as captain and paymaster, until June, 1798, when he returned to England; and, in August following, was appointed aide-de-camp to General Whitelocke. In November of the same year, he went to Portugal as aide-de-camp to General Cuyler; and in August, 1799, he was removed to the twentieth foot. He served in the expedition to the Helder, and was in the actions of the 2nd and 6th of October, and was severely wounded in both thighs, on the latter day, from which he suffers to the present time, the ball not having been extracted. In November, 1799, he was promoted to a majority, in the Surry Rangers, which corps he formed and commanded. After having served with it one year in Nova Scotia, he was removed to the eighty-sixth foot, which he joined in Egypt, and commanded in the march across the desert on its return to India. He subsequently commanded it in the field for two years, during the war with Scindia; after which, he came home on account of ill health. In January, 1805, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel, by brevet; served as assistant adjutant-general to the Kent district for fifteen months; was removed as major, to the eighty-ninth foot; and went as military secretary to the expedition to South America, in 1807. After taking part in the attack of Buenos Ayres, he returned to England, where he was appointed, in December, 1807, assistant military secretary to the commander-in-chief. In 1808, he served as military secretary in the expedition to Portugal; and was present at the battles of Rolica and Vimiera. In the October of that year, he returned to England, to his former situation of

assistant military secretary to the commander-in-chief; since which, he has been appointed chief secretary. In June, 1811, he was removed to a company in the third foot guards; in February, 1812, received the rank of colonel; and major-general on the 4th of June, 1814. In January, 1815, he was raised to the dignity of a knight commander of the military order of the Bath; in November of the same year, was included in those general officers who received foreign orders; and, on the 28th of March, 1820, he was gazetted adjutant-general of the forces. He died on the 23rd of August, 1828, in consequence of a fall from his horse, in a fit of apoplexy, leaving behind him a widow and children. As an officer, he made himself particularly conspicuous in carrying into effect various improvements in cavalry tactics; upon which subject he has published an able work. He was held in high estimation by the late Duke of York; and was an officer whose labours and talents were devoted to his profession, and to the improvement and interest of the British army in general.

PONSONBY, (FRANCIS CAVENDISH,) second son to the Earl of Besborough, and nephew to Earl Spencer, entered the army in 1800; became lieutenant-colonel in 1810; colonel in 1814; and major-general in 1825. His chief services have been in the peninsula, and he obtained a cross for his conduct at Busaco, Salamanca, Vittoria, and the Nive, where he acted as assistant adjutant-general. He was wounded when the army were on the lines of Torres Vedras, and also at the siege of Burgos. At Waterloo, where he received several wounds, he was thrown on the ground, trampled on by cavalry and infantry, and his life was saved with difficulty. General Ponsonby is a companion of the Bath, knight of the Tower and Sword, of Maria Theresa, and of St. George of Russia. He has been in parliament, but never distinguished himself as a senator.

SHIPP, (JOHN,) was born in the year 1785, at Saxmundham, in Suffolk, and commenced his military career as a drummer in an experimental regiment, raised by government, with which, after seeing some service at the Cape of Good Hope, he proceeded to the East Indies in 1801. Here he applied himself to reading and writing, and was intrusted to keep the captain's private accounts; after which, to use his own words, he "left fifing, and obtained the dignity of full private, and corporal." In a few months, he rose to the post of sergeant, in which capacity he led the forlorn hope three times at the storming of the fort of Bhurtpore, for which he was rewarded with an ensigncy in the sixty-fifth regiment. Through the influence of Lord Lake, he was shortly afterwards appointed lieutenant in the seventy-sixth regiment, with which he proceeded to Calcutta, whence he shortly afterwards embarked for England, where he became so involved in debt, that he was compelled to sell his commission. Having paid his debts, he enlisted in the twenty-fourth dragoons, with which regiment, about three months afterwards, having in the interim been advanced to sergeant, he landed at Calcutta, in the autumn of 1808, whence he proceeded up the Ganges to Caconpore, and thence by land, to Meeruff. Here he rose progressively, to drill-corporal, drill-sergeant, and regimental sergeant-major; and in consideration of his services, was at length presented, by the Marquess of Hastings, with an ensigncy in the eighty-seventh regiment, which he proceeded to join at Dinapore. A short while afterwards he was engaged in the battle of Muckwanpore, where he distinguished himself by killing in single combat one of the enemy's most formidable chieftains, whose death is said to have contributed not a little to turn the current of affairs in favour of the British in the Nepaul campaign. On the termination of this expedition, Shipp paid a visit to Cawnpore, where he was married, in April, 1816; and after eighteen months' absence, his regiment was ordered on an expedition against the Hattras Rajah. In the course of this campaign, he received a wound in the hand, in consequence of which he was ordered home. He was, however, soon enabled to return to India, where he was immediately employed in the expedition against the Pindarees; and was at the same time appointed baggage-master to his regiment. At the close of the campaign in 1819, he returned to his

family at Cawnpore; and in 1821, was raised to the rank of lieutenant. Not long afterwards, he entered into a horse-racing speculation with the major of his regiment; and disputes having occurred between them, in consequence of its failure, Shipp made charges against the major, for which he was dismissed the service, but allowed to sell his commission. To add to his misfortunes, about the same period he lost his wife; and returned to England in affliction, poverty, and unmerited disgrace. No British soldier was ever more eminent for activity and intrepidity, than Shipp; and it is to be regretted that government should have so ill rewarded the services of one, who contributed not a little towards the success of the British arms in the East Indian campaigns of his time; and whose only error was a want of prudence in the manner of laying out the trifling emoluments he had accumulated.

FITZROY, (JAMES HENRY, Lord Somerset,) youngest son of Henry, fifth Duke of Beaufort, was born on the 30th of September, 1788; and entered the army, in 1804, as cornet of the fourth dragoons. Having obtained a company in the same regiment, he served in Spain and Portugal with such distinction, that in 1809, he was appointed aide-de-camp; and, in the following year, military secretary to the Duke of Wellington. After having taken part in all the important peninsular battles, he joined in the action at Waterloo, where he conducted himself with great bravery, and had the misfortune to lose an arm. In 1815, he became a lieutenant-colonel; and in the same year, as a reward for his services, was made a knight commander of the Bath, and appointed extra aide-de-camp to the Prince Regent, with the rank of full colonel of the army. In 1818, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Truro; in 1819, on the death of Sir F. Harvey, he was appointed secretary to the master-general of the ordnance, which situation he afterwards resigned on Mr. Canning's coming into power in 1827. He again came into office under the Duke of Wellington, as military secretary to the commander-in-chief, which post he continues to hold, having, in the meantime, been raised to the rank of a major-general in the army. Few officers in the British army stand deservedly higher for intrepidity and bravery than Lord Fitzroy Somerset; who, it was admitted by the Duke of Wellington, did not a little contribute to the successes gained by the British arms in the peninsular war.

M'CARTHY, (Sir CHARLES,) a native of Ireland, was appointed governor and commander-in-chief of Sierra Leone, in 1815. By affording protection to the Fantees, a native tribe, who had been oppressed by the Ashantees; the king of the latter, in 1823, moved towards Cape Coast with a great force, and sent to Sir Charles, threatening to make his head an ornament to the great war-drum of Ashantee. On mentioning this intimation to some officers, in a jocular way, it created a laugh, but Sir Charles, with a presentiment of evil, seriously observed, "You need not laugh, it may so happen." Two days before his death, he said, in an ironical manner, to two Ashantee prisoners, who had been brought before him, "I hear your master wants my jaw bones for his big drum; very well, I am going to give them to him to-morrow." On the day preceding the action, the rain poured in torrents upon the soldiers, already reduced by several days' severe marching through morasses and tangled forests. When the engagement was at the hottest, the ammunition became exhausted; and the Ashantees, ten times the number of the British and their allies, received a reinforcement of five thousand men. A total route ensued. Sir Charles M'Carthy received a wound in the breast from a bullet, and while resting against the trunk of a tree, was cruelly butchered by the enemy. This fatal event occurred on the 21st of January, 1824. His loss was deeply felt by the colony, to whom he had endeared himself by the benevolence of his rule, and his mild endeavours to propagate Christianity.

OSBORNE, (PEREGRINE, Duke of Leeds,) known in the naval world as Earl of Danby, and Marquess of Carmarthen, the third son of Thomas, first Duke of Leeds, was born in the year 1658, and evinced an early inclination for the naval profession. He served as a volunteer on board various ships, and, on the 2nd of January, 1691, was appointed commander of the Suffolk. After having highly distinguished himself at the battle of La Hogue, as well as on other occasions, he was, on the 12th of July, 1693, advanced to the rank of rear-admiral. In the succeeding year, he served under Lord Berkeley; and commanded the naval forces in the disastrous attack on Brest, in which he narrowly escaped being killed, by the bursting of a bomb on his own vessel. In the ensuing November, he was appointed to command the ships that escorted the king from Holland. During part of the summer of 1695, he was stationed, for the protection of trade, with a squadron at the entrance of the channel. While on this service, he withdrew, to avoid what he conceived to be a French fleet, of force superior to his own, but which proved to be a number of homeward-bound merchant-ships. The consequence was, that several vessels from Barbadoes, as well as two others, with valuable cargoes, from the East Indies, being thus left wholly without protection, fell into the hands of the enemy. This mishap was treated by government as an accident; and, in the year 1697, he was made colonel of the first regiment of marines, and rear-admiral of the white; but he assumed no subsequent command, except in April, 1705, when he convoyed the Duke of Marlborough to Holland, and, afterwards, a fleet of merchantmen from thence to England. Having passed through the regular stages of preferment, he was, on the 21st of December, 1708, appointed admiral and commander-in-chief of the fleet. On the death of his father, in 1712, he became Duke of Leeds, and retired from the service; but long before the former event, he had been called up, by writ, to the house of peers, by the title of Lord Osborne, of Kiveton, and took his seat on the 19th of March, 1689-90. His death occurred on the 25th of June, 1729. By his wife, Bridget, only daughter of Sir Thomas Hyde, of South Myms, in the county of Hertford, he had two sons; the survivor of whom, Peregrine Osborne, succeeded to his title and estates. His private character has been attacked by Burnet, who calls him an extravagant man, both in his pleasures and his humours. This charge has been met by Charnock, who says, "the first, were it true, the public have but little, or, indeed, nothing to do with; and, for the second, there will be but little difficulty in acquitting him of it, when it is considered that, as looking forward to the advantages of rank and fortune, he had patriotism or greatness of mind sufficient to encounter the dangers, difficulties, and hardships, incident to a naval service. When he had afterwards so deservedly attained a most elevated rank in that very service, he had so much public spirit as to offer, in the year 1707, to sail with a small squadron to Madagascar, to suppress a nest of pirates;—a command few men would have wished to undertake, and still fewer would have solicited."

HOSIER, (FRANCIS,) whose misfortunes have conferred upon him a posthumous renown, was fourth lieutenant of the Neptune, a second-rate ship, in 1692. He was captain of the Salisbury, in 1706, and was despatched to the Scilly Islands, to receive on board the body of Sir Cloudesley Shovel. He subsequently captured two vessels, the one French, the other Spanish; and, in 1719, was second captain of the Dorsetshire, under the Earl of Berkeley. In the following year, he was appointed second in command of the fleet sent

to the Baltic, under Sir John Norris. In April, 1726, he was sent, with a strong fleet, to the West Indies, to block up the Spanish galleons in the ports of that country; and, should they attempt to come out, to seize, and bring them to England. He arrived off Porto Bello, where, owing to the unwholesome climate, his men fell sick, and scarcely enough were left to navigate the ships to Jamaica, where the admiral remained some short time for the recovery of the invalids. He recruited his deficiency in numbers, by engaging some seamen he fortunately found at Jamaica unemployed; and his own men being now restored to health, by his attentive exertions and the humanity of the inhabitants, he put to sea once more, and resumed his former station. Here he remained exposed to the insults and taunts of the Spaniards, but fettered by his instructions from chastising their insolence. His ships were ruined by the worms; his men perished daily, carried off by disease and the malignant climate; and the broken-hearted admiral died, on the 23rd of August, 1727. A few days before his death, he had been made vice-admiral of the white. His body was embalmed, and buried in the ballast of his ship, in which it was afterwards brought to England for interment. It has been observed, by Charnock, that the misfortunes and merit of Admiral Hosier survived him longer than is usually the case, either with the greatest or most unhappy of mankind: and it is no slender testimony of worth, when the absence of panegyric is feelingly supplied by compassion.

WARREN, (Sir PETER,) was born in 1703; and, after having actively served in the navy for many years, distinguished himself, in 1745, as commander of the armament against Louisburg, which he captured on the 17th of June. He was, at this time, a commodore, and captain of the Superbe; and, in a few weeks afterwards, his services were further rewarded by his appointment to a rear-admiralship of the blue. In 1746, he fell in with the French squadron, and achieved such a victory over the enemy, as tended to render the then existing views of the French government almost abortive. His exploits rendered him so popular at home, that, in 1747, he was returned to parliament for the city of Westminster; and, some time afterwards, the freedom of the city, and of the goldsmith's company, was presented to him. In 1752, he was elected alderman of Billingsgate ward; but declined the honour, in a letter, in which he sent £200 to the ward; one half to be distributed amongst the poor, and the other half to be disposed of as the common-council of the ward should direct. He died in Ireland, on the 29th of July, 1752, and a splendid monument was erected to his memory in Westminster Abbey. Sir Peter Warren was not only a popular and heroic officer, but in private life he had the character of a good and amiable man; and passed through life without making a single enemy.

HOLMES, (CHARLES,) was born about 1710; and, in 1742, commanded the Sapphire, of forty guns, in which he took several prizes, whilst cruising off the coast of Portugal. He subsequently was appointed to the Enterprise, the Lenox, the Anson, and the Grafton, in which last vessel he had the command of a small squadron, on the coast of North America, where he distinguished himself in a few engagements of minor importance. In 1758, he had the charge of a small force on the rivers Wexr, Elbe, and Embs; dislodged seven thousand French and German troops, who had occupied the city of Embden; and made such excellent dispositions of his vessels, in those rivers, as not only obtained him the freedom and high acknowledgments of that city, but also gained him the most particular approbation and thanks of Prince Ferdinand of Brunswick. He was soon after made rear-admiral of the blue; and, in 1759, was appointed third in command of the fleet sent out under Sir Charles Saunders, for the purpose of reducing Quebec; and was, at the same period, advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the white. On his return home, he received the thanks of the house of commons (in which he had a seat, as representative for Newport, Isle of Wight); and, early in 1760, was nominated commander-in-chief on the Jamaica station, where he died, on the 21st of November, 1761. As a naval

officer, Admiral Holmes had the reputation of being brave, vigilant, active, inflexible, and just; and, in private life, he was affable and amiable. He did not, however, escape detraction; and, in 1750, challenged an examination of his conduct by court-martial, which ended in his honourable acquittal.

BEAUCLERK, (Lord AUBREY,) eighth son of Charles, first Duke of St. Albans, was born in 1710; and, on the 1st of April, 1731, became a post-captain, and was appointed to the Ludlow. In 1739, he was promoted to the Prince Frederick, of seventy guns; and went out, in the following year, under Sir Chaloner Ogle, to reinforce Admiral Vernon, previous to the expedition against Carthagena. On the 23rd of March, 1741, he was engaged, under Commodore Lestock, in the attack on the castle of Bocca Chica; and Lord Aubrey Beauclerk's vessel being in the thickest of the action, his legs were both shot off, but he would not have his wounds dressed till he had given his orders that the ship should fight to the last extremity. He died in a short time after. A handsome monument in Westminster Abbey, bears an inscription, describing him as a brave commander, and an amiable man, equalled by few in modesty, candour and benevolence. He married the daughter of Sir Henry Newton, and widow of Sir Francis Alexander, but died without issue.

WATSON, (CHARLES,) was born in 1714, and, about 1744, was commander of the Dragon sixty-gun ship, in which he served, with great gallantry, against the combined squadrons of France and Spain, off Toulon. He took part in Lord Anson's engagement of the 3rd of May, 1747, and also in that of the same year, between Lord Hawke and M. De L'Entêndiere; and, for his bravery in the latter, he was made rear-admiral of the blue, and appointed governor and commander-in-chief of the Newfoundland station. In 1754, he was intrusted with a naval armament, with which he sailed to the East Indies, and soon after his arrival, received his majesty's commission, constituting him rear-admiral of the red. His first proceeding was the reduction of Fort Geriah, the capital of the arch-pirate Angria; which, with the co-operation of Colonel (afterwards Lord) Clive, he effected, early in the year 1756. In the same year, he assisted at the taking of Calcutta; and, after having performed various other services, he died at that place, on the 16th of August, 1757, at which time he was vice-admiral of the white. He was sincerely and deservedly lamented by his countrymen in the east; and the East India Company, in gratitude for his eminent services, caused a splendid monument to be raised to his memory in Westminster Abbey.

DOUGLASS, (Sir JAMES,) was born about 1715; and, having entered the navy, was, in 1755, appointed to the command of the Bedford, seventy-four, in which he captured three French merchantmen. In May, 1757, he commanded the Alcide, one of Sir Edward Hawke's squadron, on the occasion of his unsuccessful expedition against Rochefort. During the year 1758, he was successfully and actively employed in cruising in the channel; and early the succeeding year, was ordered to join Sir Charles Saunders, then about to proceed against Quebec. After the successful termination of that expedition, he was sent home with the despatches; and, on his arrival, received the honour of knighthood, and the accustomed royal present of £500. In 1760, he was made commodore at the Leeward Islands; and whilst off Antigua, did considerable injury to the enemy, by the various captures he effected. In 1761, he assisted Lord Rollo in attacking the island of Dominica, the reduction of which was effected with the trivial loss of eight men killed and wounded. In 1762, he sailed for England; and, in the October of that year, was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white. He afterwards went out to the West Indies as commander-in-chief; and, in 1773, he was appointed commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, and retained that office for the usual period of three years. He was progressively advanced till 1782, when he became admiral of the white; and died at Scotland, in 1787.

SHOULDHAM, (MOLYNEAUX,) the son of a clergyman, entered the navy at the age of ten years, and was, on

the 12th of May, 1746, made captain of the Sheerness frigate, employed in cruising off the coast of Scotland. He commanded the Seaford, in 1754; and removed to the Warwick, a sixty gun ship, which was compelled to strike to a French force, consisting of a ship of seventy-four guns, another of sixty, and a frigate. In 1761, Shouldham, in the Raisonable, of sixty-four guns, accompanied Admiral Rodney in his expedition against Martinico, and lost his vessel, by running upon a reef of rocks of which the pilot was ignorant. In a few days after, he was employed in landing the army under General Monckton, which was the last service he was engaged in for a length of time. In 1768, he was appointed to the Cornwall, seventy-four; and, early in the year 1771, to the Royal Oak, of equal magnitude. In 1772, he was governor of Newfoundland; in 1775, rear-admiral of the white; and was returned, soon after, member for Fowey. He next went on board the Chatham, of fifty guns, to command on the American station; on the 3rd of February, 1776, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue; and, on the 3rd of July, was advanced to the peerage of Ireland, by the title of Baron Shouldham. His lordship returned from America in 1777; and, in the succeeding year, convoyed the outward-bound West Indian and American fleets to a safe latitude. He was afterwards made port-admiral of Plymouth,—an office which he held until the year 1783, except at intervals, when it was filled by Vice-admiral Milbanke. On the 19th of March, 1779, he was raised to the rank of vice-admiral of the white; on the 26th of September, 1780, to that of vice of the red; on the 24th of September, 1787, he became admiral of the blue; and, on the 1st of February, 1793, admiral of the white. Admiral Lord Shouldham died, without issue, at Lisbon, on the 30th of August, 1798, when the title became extinct. His lordship was a gallant and intelligent officer; and, although he had the misfortune to lose two ships, yet it was under circumstances for which he could not be accounted blameable.

BICKERTON, (Richard,) became a post-captain in the navy on the 21st of August, 1759, after which time he commanded, successively, the Culloden; the Glasgow, the Lively, the Renown, and the Marlborough. In 1773, he steered the barge in which George the Third reviewed the fleet at Portsmouth; and, on the 24th of June, received the honour of knighthood. Sir Richard subsequently commanded the Augusta, and the Terrible, seventy-four; in the latter of which, he captured an American privateer. Afterwards, he was attached to the channel fleet, under Admiral Keppel; and, in the action with the enemy, off Ushant, on the 27th of July, 1778, was second in the line to the leading ship, and had thirty men killed and wounded. On the 19th of May previous to the engagement, he was created a baronet. In the month of April, 1779, Sir Richard Bickerton, in company with the Ramillies, succeeded in taking eight of the merchantmen, with valuable cargoes, from the West Indies. On leaving the Terrible, he was appointed to the Fortitude, of seventy-four guns; and proceeded, in the main fleet under Admiral Darby, in 1781, to the relief of Gibraltar. In August, he was re-appointed to the Augusta yacht, in which he attended his majesty during his visit to the North Sea squadron. Bickerton, towards the conclusion of the year, was nominated to the Gibraltar, an eighty-gun ship, in which he hoisted his broad pendant, as an established commodore. He departed, under convoy, on the 6th of February, 1782, with a squadron intended for India; where he joined Sir Edward Hughes, just time enough to participate in the engagement of the 20th of June, 1783, with the celebrated M. De Suffrein. In 1787, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral; and, in 1790, hoisted his flag in the Impregnable, and was nominated to a command in the channel fleet. He was advanced to be vice-admiral of the white, on the 21st of September, 1790; and, after the apprehension of a war had subsided, was transferred to the St. George, of ninety-eight guns, and constituted port-admiral of Plymouth. While holding this command, he died of an apopletic fit, on the 25th of February, 1792. Sir Richard Bickerton was married, in 1758, to Mrs. Marie-Anne Hassey, by whom he had four

children: two sons and two daughters. At the period of his decease he was representative in parliament for the city of Rochester.

LOCKHART ROSS, (Sir JOHN,) distinguished as Captain Lockhart until he assumed the name of Ross, was of Scottish extraction, and was promoted to the rank of lieutenant in the royal navy, on the 21st of October, 1743. On the 23rd of March, 1756, he was made a post-captain, and appointed to the Tartar frigate, stationed in the British channel; and, being a fast sailer, Captain Lockhart had the good fortune, whilst cruising in her, to meet with more success than any of his cotemporaries. His success in taking the vessels of the enemy raised his name so high, that an English privateer, being in great danger of capture, is reported to have run alongside her adversary, and ordered the commander to strike to "The Tartar, Captain Lockhart;" a demand which was met with instant compliance. On the return of the captain into port, the freedom of the borough of Plymouth was voted him in a gold box; and, soon after, the merchants and underwriters of the city of London presented him with a silver cup and salver, bearing a representation of the Tartar, and of seven privateers she had taken. Early in 1758, he took a vessel off St. Domingo, of considerable value; and his name struck such terror into the enemy, that they fitted out a stout frigate, mounting eighteen twelve-pounders, and manned with a select crew of three hundred and fifty men, one hundred of whom were the sons of merchants, who had volunteered for the especial purpose of cruising in the supposed track of the Tartar. In 1759, he was promoted to the Chatham, of fifty guns, and had two frigates placed under him, which, on the 18th of May, descried and captured the Arethusa. In July, he went under Commodore Duff, to watch, from Quiberon Bay, the motions of the French fleet, in Brest; and, in the following year, he was appointed to the Bedford, a third-rate, which he resigned soon after. About the same time, he changed his name to Ross; and, in 1761, was chosen member of parliament for the united burghs of Lanark, and some others; and, in 1768, was returned for the shire of Lanark. Captain Lockhart Ross was, in 1777, appointed to the Shrewsbury, of seventy-four guns, in which ship he was very smartly engaged, under Admiral Keppel, in the action with the French fleet, on the 27th of July, 1778. On the 19th of March, 1779, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, and hoisted his flag on board the Royal George, of one hundred guns, as fourth in command in the channel. In the year last mentioned, he became entitled to a Scotch baronetcy; and, shortly afterwards, accompanied Sir George Rodney in the expedition for the relief of Gibraltar. Returning to England, in 1780, he again served in the channel fleet; and, on the 26th of September, in the same year, was raised to be rear-admiral of the red. In July, 1782, he went, with Lord Howe, on a short cruise, and, on his return, resigned his command. On the 24th of September, 1787, he was made vice-admiral of the blue; and died, on the 9th of June, 1790, at his family seat, Balagowan Castle, in Scotland. Admiral Ross was a brave and excellent officer; and, as he was successful in every enterprise, it is fair to suppose that opportunity was all that was wanting to his attainment of the highest point of professional celebrity. He was, as a man, humane and benevolent; for, in the summer of 1782, by a bountiful distribution of provisions, among the poor on his estates, he saved the lives of many of those who must, at that period of distress, have otherwise inevitably perished.

MOUNT EDGECUMBE, (GEORGE, Earl of,) second son of Richard, first Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, served as midshipman in the Mediterranean, on board one of the ships under the command of Admiral Haddock. He was promoted, successively, to the ranks of lieutenant and commander; and, on the 19th of August, 1744, was made captain of the Kennington, of twenty guns. In the following year, he was removed to the Salisbury, a fifty gun-ship; and, on the 30th of January, 1747, he fell in with, and captured, the Jason, a French East India ship, of seven hundred tons, laden with a very



valuable cargo. In November, he was returned as representative for the boroughs of Plympton and Fowey; but took his seat for the latter place. In 1751, he had the command of the Monmouth, and was sent to Gibraltar, as senior officer of a small squadron, to shift part of the garrison, and bring home two of the regiments. In the following year, the captain removed into the Deptford, of sixty guns, and was soon after appointed commander, with the nominal rank of commodore, of a small squadron, with which he proceeded to the Mediterranean, where he remained on the station, until 1756. In 1758, he served in America, under Admiral Boscawen; and, in 1759, shared in the glory of defeating, off Belleisle, in the month of November, the last effort of the naval power of France. At the general election, in 1761, he was a third time returned for the borough of Fowey; and, on the 21st of October, 1762, was made rear-admiral of the blue; having, in the interim, succeeded to the peerage, by the death of his elder brother. The next month he took the oaths as lord-lieutenant of the county of Cornwall; and in June, the year following, resigned the situation of clerk of the council of the Duchy of Lancaster, which he had for some time held. In the year 1764, he was appointed port-admiral, at Plymouth; and, in 1770, he was made vice-admiral of the blue. On the occasion of his majesty's visit to Spithead, to review a division of the fleet, Lord Mount Edgecumbe was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the white. In the month of July following, he attended Lord North, on his installation as chancellor of the University of Oxford; and received, in consequence, the honorary degree of doctor of laws. On the 3rd of February, 1776, he was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral of the red; on the 29th of January, 1778, to that of admiral of the blue; and lastly, was made admiral of the white, on the 8th of April, 1782. On the 17th of February, 1781, he was created Viscount Mount Edgecumbe and Valletort; and, on the 18th of August, 1789, Earl of Mount Edgecumbe. His civil appointments kept pace with his promotions in the navy. In 1765, he was made a privy-counsellor, and appointed treasurer of the household. In 1771, he was made one of the joint vice-treasurers of Ireland; but gave up this office, in 1773, on being appointed captain of the band of gentlemen-pensioners. This station he resigned on the change of ministry, in 1782, and filled no office till February, 1784, when he was again named one of the vice-treasurers of Ireland. He held this appointment until his decease, which happened in the month of February, 1795. The Earl of Mount Edgecumbe, though he rose to the highest honours of his profession, was not distinguished by any brilliant exploits; and for his important civil appointments, he was more indebted to party connexions, than to the services which he performed.

DIGBY, (Honourable ROBERT,) grandson of the fifth Lord Digby, was born about the year 1720; became captain of the Solebay frigate, on the 5th of August, 1755; and, subsequently, served, in 1757, on board the Dunkirk, a sixty-gun ship, at the unsuccessful expedition against Rochefort. He was present, in 1758, with Admiral Keppel, in his expedition against Goree, and afterwards with Hawke, when he defeated the Marquess de Conflans. In 1760, he was ordered to the Mediterranean, where he served for some time; and, on the 4th of April, 1775, he was constituted a colonel of marines. In 1778, he was appointed to the Ramillies, seventy-four, in which he was engaged, under Admiral Keppel, in his encounter with the French fleet off Ushant. On the 19th of March, 1779, he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and, as commander of one of the divisions of the channel fleet, hoisted his flag on board the Prince George, where he was joined by the Duke of Clarence, then Prince William Henry, who commenced his naval career under Admiral Digby. His subsequent services were of minor importance; and, after his return to England, he rose gradually to the rank of admiral of the white, which he obtained in June, 1795. He was married, on the 17th of August, 1784, to Mrs. Jauncy, eldest daughter of Andrew Elliott, Esq.; and, about the year 1761, he was returned to parliament for the city of Wells.

PARKER, (Sir PETER,) the son of Rear-admiral Christopher Parker, was born in 1723, and entered the navy under the auspices of his father. In 1743, he was appointed lieutenant of the Russel; and, in 1747, promoted to the command of the Margate; from which he removed, in 1749, to the Lancaster. In 1757, he was employed in the Woolwich, of fifty guns, on the West India station; in 1758, he commanded the Montagu, with which he took a number of prizes in the channel; and, in 1761, he served in Admiral Keppel's squadron, in the Buckingham, off Belleisle, where he acquired much reputation in a successful encounter with some of the enemy's craft; which, being low in the water, and adapted for carrying heavy metal, were deemed particularly formidable. In 1762, he removed from the Buckingham to the Terrible, a new seventy-four; which, however, at the conclusion of the war, was put out of commission. In 1774, he was appointed to the Barfleur, of ninety guns; and, in 1775, hoisted his broad pendant on board the Bristol, of fifty guns; in which he proceeded, with a squadron under his command, to the American station. On account of bad weather, and other impediments, he did not reach Cape Frate until May, 1776. In the following month, he made an unsuccessful attack on Charlestown, in South Carolina. Shortly afterwards, he joined Lord Howe, the commander-in-chief, at New York; whence he was despatched, with the Asia, Renown, and Preston, to distract the attention of the enemy, while the army attacked the lines on the Long Island. Towards the close of the same year, he proceeded, in command of a small squadron, to make an attempt on Rhode Island, of which he obtained possession without loss. He was now advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and, a few months after, appointed to the chief command on the Jamaica station, where he served with signal success until 1782, in which year he returned with a convoy to England. In the interim he had been made, successively, rear-admiral of the white, vice-admiral of the blue, and vice-admiral of the white. On the 26th of December, in the last-mentioned year, he was created a baronet; and, subsequently, became commander-in-chief at Portsmouth; member of parliament for Maldon; admiral of the blue; and, finally, admiral of the white. He died in 1811, leaving two sons and two daughters, by his wife, whose maiden name was Nugent.

RODDAM, (ROBERT,) was born about 1724, and, after having served for some time as a midshipman, was taken into the ship of Sir Chaloner Ogle, whom he accompanied in the expedition, under Admiral Vernon, to the Spanish settlements; on which service, he behaved with great bravery. On the 3rd of November, 1741, Mr. Roddam was made third lieutenant of the Superb; and, by his skill, was twice the means of saving the vessel, on her return to England. He was, on the 7th of September, 1742, commissioned third lieutenant of the Monmouth, and, while cruising off Cape Teneriffe, captured a Spanish ship, worth £100,000. He was next promoted to the command of the Viper sloop, in which he was sent, by Sir Peter Warren, who headed the western squadron, to attack thirty vessels, laden with naval stores, and lying in Sidera Bay, near Cape Ortugal. The attempt was successful: the young officer took the battery, destroyed all the vessels in the bay, and, with three or four prizes, he, in three days, rejoined his admiral. For this service, he was promoted to the Greyhound frigate, with the rank of post-captain; and on his arrival at Portsmouth, he was solicited, by the inhabitants, to become their representative in parliament,—an honour which he, however, thought proper respectfully to decline. In 1755, he proceeded, in the Greenwich, to the Jamaica station, and while cruising off Hispaniola, on the 16th of March, 1757, he was compelled to strike his colours to a French force, but resolutely refused to leave his ship in one of his own boats; declaring, that he would rather fight the unequal battle, than give up his sword, till it was, according to custom, regularly sent for by the enemy. His demand was, after some delay, complied with; and after his release, being tried by a court-martial at Jamaica, he was declared to have reflected honour on the British navy. In 1759, whilst in command of the

Colchester, being ordered to relieve Captain Duff, off Belleisle, he carried his ship between the Saints and the shore, into Andieme Bay; and is said to have been the first English navigator who ever made the perilous attempt. In 1770, Captain Roddam was appointed to the Lenox; and, about eight years afterwards, he was made rear-admiral of the white, and ordered to Chatham, as commander-in-chief at the Nore and in the river Medway. On the 19th of March, 1779, he received the rank of vice-admiral of the blue; and was promoted to be vice-admiral of the white, September 26th, 1780; and vice-admiral of the red, September 24th, 1787. He was appointed, April 20th, 1789, commander-in-chief at Portsmouth; and continued, for three years, to perform the duties of that office, with zeal, despatch, and ability. Among other instances, he got the guard-ships ready for sea in five days; and, in a fortnight, had five sail more ready at Spithead. This extraordinary expedition so astonished the French nation, that their newspapers noticed that British ships of war sprung up like mushrooms. He struck his flag at Portsmouth, in 1792; was promoted to be admiral of the blue, in the February of the following year; admiral of the white, on the 12th of April, 1794; and, in 1805, admiral of the red; at the head of which he stood, at his death, which took place in April, 1808, at Newcastle. He was an able and enterprising commander; and, though he would not have risked the lives of his men, by an unequal engagement, so zealous was he of the honour of the British flag, that, in his own words, "he would have fought as long as he could swim, rather than have submitted to its receiving an indignity."

SCHOMBERG, (Sir ALEXANDER,) was, on the 11th of December, 1747, promoted to the rank of lieutenant; and, having served in that capacity on board the Intrepid, was, on the 5th of April, 1757, made a post-captain, and appointed to the Richmond frigate; from which he removed, at the end of the year, to the Diana. In the spring of 1760, he accompanied Commodore Swanton on the expedition undertaken for the relief of Quebec; and, on the 16th of May, in company with Captain Deane, in the Lowestoffe, successfully attacked a small French force which lay above the town, consisting of two frigates, two armed ships, and some inferior vessels. Captain Schomberg returned to England; and, soon after his arrival, was appointed to the Essex, of sixty-four guns; in which he continued during the remainder of the war. In 1762, he was one of the officers employed in occasionally cruising in the channel, to watch the small remnant of the French naval force which had escaped destruction at the time of the defeat of the Marquess de Conflans. Peace ensuing, the Essex was put out of commission; but, in 1771, Captain Schomberg was appointed to the Prudent, of sixty-four guns, in consequence of the apprehended rupture with Spain; and, in the month of December following, he took the command of his majesty's yacht, the Dorset, stationed in the port of Dublin; which appointment he held until his decease. In the year 1777, he received the honour of knighthood; and died, on the 19th of March, 1804, at his house in Ely Place, Dublin. He was an experienced and gallant officer, with a thorough knowledge of naval tactics. At the time of his decease, he had been nearly fifty years a captain, and was the oldest officer of that rank in the royal navy. He was in high esteem amongst his brother officers, whose respect for his memory was manifested by the circumstance of six admirals being his pall-bearers.

MIDDLETON, (CHARLES, Lord Barham,) the youngest son of Robert Middleton, Esq., was born at Leith, in October, 1726. Having entered the navy, he, in 1761, commanded the Emerald frigate, of thirty-two guns, on the West India station; where he distinguished himself so highly by his activity in protecting the commerce of that part of the world, that the assembly of Barbadoes voted him their thanks, and presented him with a gold-hilted sword, as a token of the high sense they entertained of his important services. Before the conclusion of the war, he removed from the Emerald into the Adventure, in which he served on the home station until peace was effected. His next command was in

1775, when he was appointed to the Augusta, of sixty guns, which was stationed at Chatham, as a guard-ship. He quitted that ship in the year 1777, and in August of the following year, was constituted comptroller of the navy; an office which he held until 1790. On the 24th of September, 1787, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white; and, at the general election in 1784, was returned to parliament for the city of Rochester. On the 1st of September, 1790, he was made rear-admiral of the red; on the 1st of February, 1793, vice-admiral of the white; on the 12th of April, in the succeeding year, vice-admiral of the red; and, on the 1st of June, 1795, admiral of the blue. As a flag officer he never held any command. He was created a baronet on the 4th of September, 1781; and in the year 1806, was raised to the dignity of the peerage, by the title of Baron Barham, of Barham Court. He was a member of the privy-council; one of the elder brethren of the Trinity House; and first lord of the admiralty during the important victories of Sir R. Calder, Lord Nelson, Sir R. Strachan, and Sir J. Duckworth. He held other public appointments, besides being one of the vice-presidents of the Lock Hospital, and of other charitable institutions. Lord Barham died at his seat in Kent, on the 17th of June, 1813, in the eighty-seventh year of his age. He married Margaret, daughter of James Gambier, Esq., barrister-at-law, and had, by his wife, one daughter. Admiral Lord Barham was more distinguished for his civil than his naval services; the latter of which were small in number and importance, but honourable on account of the skill with which they were performed.

OGLE, (Sir CHALONER,) was born about the year 1727; and, in 1761, at which time he was captain of the Aquilon, distinguished himself by taking, at different times, five of the enemy's privateers. In 1770, he was nominated chief officer of the Elizabeth, of seventy-four guns; and, about the same time, received the honour of knighthood. In 1774, he was appointed to the Resolution; and, in 1779, accompanied Sir George Rodney, to the relief of Gibraltar; but, being placed in the rear, had no opportunity of distinguishing himself in the action. Returning to England, he fell in with a French convoy bound to the East Indies; and, after an action of half an hour, succeeded in capturing a sixty-four-gun ship, without the loss of even one of his crew. He afterwards, under the command of Admiral Rodney, went out to the West India station; and, on the 26th of September, 1780, was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue. In the February following he came home in the Greyhound; and did not afterwards hold any command, but, on the 24th of September, 1787, was made vice-admiral of the blue; on the 1st of February, 1793, vice of the red; and on the 12th of April, 1794, admiral of the blue squadron. He married, on the 7th of September, 1761, Miss Esther Thomas, youngest daughter of the Bishop of Winchester, by whom he had issue. He died on the 28th of August, 1816, at his seat, in the county of Hants, in his eighty-ninth year; and, at the time of his decease, was senior admiral in the royal navy.

ELLIOTT, (JOHN,) was born about the year 1730; and, in 1760, being on the Irish station, had the charge of three frigates, with which he captured a small squadron under the French commander, Thurot, lying off the Isle of Man. For their conduct in this affair, Captain Elliott and two other officers received from the Irish parliament a vote of thanks, and had also the freedom of the city of Cork presented to them in silver boxes. He afterwards successively commanded the Bellona and the Trident; was made a commodore, in 1777; and, in the following year, accompanied Sir George Brydges Rodney's expedition undertaken for the relief of Gibraltar. On his return, Captain Elliott was employed in the channel fleet, as commander of the Edgar, until June, 1782, when he quitted that ship; but, during the remainder of the war, was not engaged in any matters of importance. In 1786, he was nominated governor of Newfoundland, and retained the appointment for the usual period of three years. On the 24th of September, 1787, he was made rear-admiral of the red; and, on the 21st of February, 1790, vice of the blue; soon after

which, he was appointed to a command in the fleet intended to be sent against Spain, on the apprehension of hostilities concerning Nootka Sound. The time of his death is not known.

DOUGLAS, CHARLES, of Scotch descent, is reported to have been in the Dutch service, before he entered the British navy. He was made an English lieutenant on the 4th of December, 1753; and commander, on the 24th of February, 1759; was appointed captain of the Syren, of twenty guns, on the 13th of March, 1761; and, in September, 1762, proceeded, under Lord Colville, to Newfoundland, in order to disperse the French squadron, under M. De Ternay. In this ship, he attended the transports, and covered the landing of Lieutenant-colonel Amherst, and his troops: a duty he very diligently performed. In 1767, he commanded the Emerald frigate, of thirty-two guns, on a cruising expedition: and, towards the end of the year 1770, was commissioned to the St. Albans, of sixty-four guns; and, in 1775, became captain of the Isis, of fifty guns, in which he proceeded to North America. After having, with incredible difficulty, forced his way through large fields of thick ice, for the space of nearly sixty leagues he reached the river St. Lawrence, and proceeded to the relief of the capital of Canada, then closely besieged by the North American army; and, on his arrival, drove the opposing army up the river in great confusion. He remained on this station for a short time, and returned home at the close of the year. As a testimony of his services, he was created a baronet, on the 28th of December, 1776; and, in 1777, was employed on the home station, with the command of the Stirling Castle, of sixty-four guns, which vessel was considered the slowest sailer in the fleet, being called, according to a quaint term used amongst seamen, a haystack. He, however, contrived to get it up, so as to take a prominent part in the action off Ushant, on the 27th of July; and was, soon after, promoted to the Duke, of ninety-eight guns; and employed in the channel fleet, until the year 1781, when he became first captain of the Formidable, the flag-ship of Sir George Rodney, commander-in-chief on the West India station. As captain of the fleet, he distinguished himself in the engagements of the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, with the Count de Grasse. Rodney himself is said to have acknowledged to his private friends, that his success was, in a great degree, attributable to the advice and assistance of Douglas; and, in his public despatches, he pays him this tribute:—"My own captain, Sir Charles Douglas, merits every thing I can possibly say: his unremitted diligence and activity greatly eased me in the unavoidable fatigue of the day." In October, 1783, he hoisted his broad pendant, as an established commodore, on board the Assistance, of fifty guns, in which ship he proceeded to assume the chief command on the Nova Scotia station. He retained this appointment until 1786, when he was recalled, as it would appear, at his own request, in consequence of some disgust he had taken. He was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, on the 24th of September, 1787; and, in January, 1789, is said to have been re-appointed to the North American station; but died, at Edinburgh, of apoplexy, early in the following month. Sir Charles Douglas was distinguished, as an officer, by perseverance and courage; and, having a taste for mechanical pursuits, he turned it to account, whenever it might, in any degree, benefit the service. The locks introduced into the navy, in 1758 as a substitute for matches, were revised and improved upon by him; and were adopted with success in his own and other ships. It is said that he was acquainted with six European languages, and could speak them correctly.

KINGSMILL, (Sir ROBERT BRICE,) whose original name was Brice, was born about the year 1731, at Belfast; and, at an early age, entered the naval service, for which he had evinced a predilection. Having filled, with credit, the previous subordinate stations, he was, in 1762, made a post-captain, and appointed to the Crescent; but he did not come into action until 1778, in which year he commanded the Vigilant, in the engagement between Admiral Keppel and Count D'Orvilliers. In the year 1790, Kingsmill was appointed to the Duke, of ninety guns; on the 1st of

February, 1793, advanced to be rear-admiral of the white; and, shortly afterwards, he was nominated commander-in-chief on the Irish station. In this situation he gave general satisfaction; he distressed and injured the common foe to a serious extent; and the cruisers under his directions succeeded in capturing twenty-one vessels of war, mounting altogether five hundred and ninety-six guns. He resigned his office in 1800, in which year he was created a baronet; and, in 1805, he was made admiral of the red; in the November of which year he died, without issue, at his seat in Hampshire.

ROWLEY, (Sir Joshua,) was born in 1732; and having entered the navy, commanded the Montagu, of sixty guns; in which, in 1757, he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and there signalized himself, under Admiral Osborn, in the attack made in February, 1758, on the Marquess du Quesne's squadron. On the 20th of November, 1759, he assisted materially in Lord Hawke's defeat of the French fleet under M. Conflans. In 1760, Captain Rowley was commissioned to the Superb, seventy-four; and in May, 1762, was ordered, with a small armament, in charge of the outward-bound convoy to the East Indies. On the 11th of March, he fell in with a very superior force under M. de Ternay; but after he had formed into a line, the enemy took alarm, and escaped to avoid an engagement. In 1778, he was appointed a colonel of marines; and, as commander of the Monarch, third-rate, served, on the 27th of July, under Lord Keppel, in his encounter with M. d'Orvilliers. Towards the close of the year, he was appointed to the Suffolk; and, having assumed the rank of commodore, proceeded to join Admiral Byron in the West Indies; escorting thither, at the same time, a fleet of more than two hundred sail of merchantmen. Having reached his destination, he took part, on the 6th of July, 1779, in the engagement with the French squadron off Grenada. He afterwards served in this quarter, successively, under Rear-admiral Darker and Sir G. B. Rodney; the latter of whom, in December, 1780, detached him, with the Vengeance, Magnificent, and Stirling Castle, in pursuit of three French frigates, which had been seen from the Morne, at St. Lucia; and which, after a long chase, were taken by their pursuers. In the same year, he commanded the Conqueror; and displayed considerable gallantry, in Rodney's encounters with M. de Guichen. Having returned home in 1783, he was not afterwards engaged on active service. On the 10th of June, 1786, he was created a baronet; and, on the 24th of September, 1787, was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral of the white. He died at his seat, Tendring Hall, on the 26th of February, 1790, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. He was married, on the 18th of March, 1759, to Sarah, the eldest daughter of Bartholomew Barton, Esq. deputy governor of the bank of England, by whom he left issue.

CHRISTIAN, (Sir Hugh Cloberry,) was born about 1736, and attained the rank of rear-admiral of the white some time previous to 1795. He was principally distinguished for his services in the West Indies, particularly for the assistance he rendered Sir Ralph Abercromby in the retaking of St. Lucia; his share in which affair was thus expressed in the official despatch: —"During the services which have been carried on in the island of St. Lucia, all the courage and every exertion of the army would have proved ineffectual, if Rear-admiral Sir H. C. Christian and the royal navy had not stepped forward with the alacrity which has been so conspicuous in forwarding the most arduous part of the public service; to their skill and unremitting labour is, in a great measure, owing the success which has attended his majesty's arms." In 1797, he returned to England; and, as a reward for his services at St. Lucia, was appointed commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, where he died in 1798.

RUSSELL, (Thomas Macnamara,) was born about the year 1739; and having, after the death of his father, lost a considerable property, by the negligence of trustees, entered the navy when very young, and served for fourteen years, as a midshipman. Having at length attained the rank of lieutenant, he was employed, on the



American coast, in various ships; and, in 1780, signalized himself on board the Raleigh, at the taking of Charlestown, in South Carolina. He was successively promoted to the ranks of commander and post-captain, which latter he attained on the 7th of May, 1781; and, being on a cruise in the Hussar, of twenty guns, captured a frigate, a privateer, and some other vessels of inferior consequence. On the 22nd of January, 1783, Captain Russell was successfully imposed on by a French frigate, of thirty-eight guns; which, by hoisting English colours over French, made him mistake her for a distressed prize to one of his majesty's ships; but the deceit being soon detected, an action ensued, which ended in the French commander being compelled to strike his colours. On the return of Captain Russell to England, he declined the honour of knighthood, on the ground that his income was insufficient to sustain the rank that was offered. In 1790, he was ordered, in the Diana frigate, to the Jamaica station, where he twice received the public thanks of the inhabitants for his conduct during an expected insurrection among the negroes. While serving in this quarter, he was detached, by Admiral Affleck, to convoy a cargo of provisions, sent, as an act of humanity, from Jamaica to the white people of St. Domingo. He was welcomed with grateful joy; and, as a testimony of the feeling of the inhabitants, was invited to a public dinner, given, at Aux Cayes, by the house of assembly. On this occasion he asked, and obtained a promise, for the release of one of his countrymen, then under sentence of death on a charge of supplying the blacks with arms; of which, it appears, he was innocent. The assembly, however, on the following day, refused to fulfil their agreement; declaring no promise made after dinner could be considered binding; but, after some further negociation, in which Russell threatened to kill a Frenchman for every hair on the head of the murdered Englishman, he was at length set at liberty. Having performed this act of humanity, he returned home in the Diana; and, being soon after put in command of the St. Albans, he was, on the 11th of January, 1796, nominated to the Vengeance, of seventy-four guns, in which he was present at the taking of St. Lucia and Trinidad. Early in 1799, he served for a short time in the channel fleet; and, on the 23rd of April, 1800, was appointed to the Princess Royal, which he quitted, on his promotion to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue, on the 1st of January following. In 1803, he served, in the North Seas, under the orders of Lord Keith; and, at the latter part of the year 1804, was employed in blockading the ports of the Texel. On the 9th of November, 1805, he was made vice-admiral; and, about the year 1807, he was made commander-in-chief of the North Sea squadron; in which capacity he effected the reduction of Heligoland. On the 12th of August, 1812, he became admiral of the blue; and was afterwards regularly promoted, until he became admiral of the white. He died on the 22nd of July, 1824, in the eighty-fifth year of his age; having been married about the year 1793. Admiral Russell was employed in the service of his country a period of seventy years, during which time he was present in thirty-six engagements. He always showed himself to be a brave and skilful officer; and possessed, in addition to the qualifications of a good sailor, the manners and urbanity of a finished courtier. The following is an extract from a letter written to him by Nelson, about the year 1803:—"You are a pleasant fellow at all times; and, as Commodore Johnstone said of General Medows, I have no doubt but your company would be delightful, on the day of battle, to your friends, but d—d bad for your enemies. I desire, my dear Russell, you will always consider me as one of the sincerest of the former."

FREEMAN, (WILLIAM PEERE WILLIAMS,) formerly Williams, was advanced to post rank on the 10th of January, 1771; and, during the war between Great Britain and her North American colonies, proved himself a very efficient officer. In 1780, he was captain of the Flora, of forty-two guns; in which, on the 10th of August, he captured La Nymphe, after a desperate encounter. In March, 1781, he served under Vice-admiral Darby, in his expedition for the relief of Gibraltar;

and, on the 29th of May succeeding, being in company with the Crescent, commanded by the Honourable Thomas Pakenham, he gave chase to two Dutch ships which they had espied off the coast of Barbary. After an action, maintained with great spirit for two hours and a quarter, the Castor surrendered to Captain Williams; but the Crescent, having been disabled, was under the necessity of striking her colours to the Brille, the other ship belonging to the enemy. By a manœuvre of Captain Williams, she was, however, forced to sail off without her prize. After this encounter, he descried, on the 19th of June, two large frigates bearing down upon him; and, notwithstanding the disabled state of his ships, he manifested an intention of fighting. It was, however, thought prudent, among the English officers, to separate; and the Castor was retaken by the enemy, which also made prize of the Crescent. Captain Williams next commanded the Prince George, of ninety-eight guns, in which he served, under Sir Samuel Hood, at the reduction of the island of St. Christopher's, in the month of March, 1782; and afterwards under Sir George B. Rodney, in his engagements with the Count de Grasse, of the 9th and 12th of April following. He obtained a flag on the 12th of April, 1794; and, on the demise of King George the Fourth, was senior admiral of the red. Some few years back, he obtained the royal license to assume the name of Freeman. Admiral Freeman evinced, on all occasions, skill and gallantry in his profession; and was remarkable for being the oldest officer in the service at the accession of William the Fourth, who appointed him admiral of the fleet, as a mark of respect for his long services.

ONSLOW, (RICHARD,) was born in the year 1741, and was the nephew of Arthur Onslow, the speaker of the house of commons. Having become a midshipman at an early age, he obtained the rank of lieutenant on the 17th of December, 1758, and that of commander on the 11th of February, 1761. Being commissioned, in 1762, to the Humber, he convoyed the outward bound fleet to the Baltic. He continued to command several ships in succession until 1793; in which year, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white, and to that of the red in 1794. In the year following, he became vice-admiral of the red; and, in 1796, he held, for a short period, the office of port-admiral of Portsmouth. In October, 1797, the English fleet having fallen in with the Dutch squadron, he distinguished himself in the action that took place, on the 11th of the month, off Camperdown. The engagement was commenced by him, and he succeeded in passing under the stern of the Dutch vice-admiral's ship, at considerable hazard, and caused it ultimately to surrender. Admiral Duncan, in his official despatches, observes: "My signals were obeyed with great promptitude; and Vice-admiral Onslow, in the Monarch, bore down on the enemy's rear in the most gallant manner, his division following his example." Admiral Onslow was rewarded, on the 30th of October, 1797, with a baronetage; besides which, he received the thanks of both houses of parliament, and was presented with the freedom of the city of London, accompanied with a sword of the value of one hundred guineas. Subsequently to this achievement, Sir Richard Onslow was nominated a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath; and was likewise promoted to the rank of admiral of the red, and made a lieutenant-general of marines. He died at Southampton, on the 27th of December, 1818, aged seventy-seven.

GARDINER, (Lord,) son of Colonel Gardiner, of the eleventh regiment of dragoons, was born on the 12th of April, 1742, and commenced his naval career on the 1st of May, 1755, on board the Medway, of sixty guns; to which ship he belonged when she took the Duc d'Aquitaine. The subject of our memoir attained post rank in 1766; and, three years after, was married to the only daughter of Francis Gale, Esq. of Liguania, in Jamaica. He was actively engaged in the West Indies, on the breaking out of the American war; and, in November, 1788, being in command of the Maidstone, he captured the Lyon, a French ship of forty guns, after an action of several hours. He fought, also, in the

battle with the French under D'Estaing; and being afterwards removed to the Duke, of ninety guns, greatly contributed, by his gallantry, to the victory won, on the 12th of April, 1789, by Admiral Rodney. Having returned to England, he was, in January, 1790, appointed a lord of the admiralty; and, on the 1st of February, 1793, was promoted to the rank of admiral. In the beginning of the same year, he was sent to the West Indies; but returned in September with a large fleet of merchantmen under his convoy. On the memorable 1st of June, 1794, he commanded the Queen, of ninety guns; and, for his services on this occasion, was elevated to the rank of a baronet, and his name was included in all the votes of thanks, conferred by public bodies, on the sharers in the glorious victory. He was likewise presented, by George the Third, with a gold chain and medal. In June, 1795, he was present, under Lord Bridport, at the attack of the French fleet off port L'Orient; and had been appointed vice-admiral of the white a short time previously to the contest. In 1796, he was returned member of parliament for Westminster; and having, in the same year, moved his flag to the Royal Sovereign, of one hundred and ten guns, soon after commanded a squadron employed in the channel. On the 14th of February, 1799, he was made vice-admiral of the blue; and appointed commander-in-chief on the Irish coast, on the 30th of August following. On the 2nd of December, 1800, he was created a peer of Ireland, by the style and title of Baron Gardiner, of Uttoxeter; and, a short time before his death, he had the command of the fleet in the channel. He died at Bath, on the 30th of December, 1808, in the sixty-seventh year of his age; and was succeeded in his title by his eldest son, the Honourable Alan Hyde, late Lord Gardiner.

COTTON, (Sir CHARLES,) the son of a baronet, was born about 1746; and, having entered the navy at an early age, gradually rose in the service to the rank of full admiral, which he attained on the 28th of April, 1808. Previously to this time, he had received the thanks of parliament for his gallantry; and after having obtained his flag, Sir Charles Cotton served in the channel fleet during the greater portion of the time when Earl St. Vincent was its commander-in-chief, first as third, and afterwards as second, in command. During the interval he was thus employed, his conduct was so satisfactory to his superior officer as to obtain from him the esteem of that distinguished hero. When Portugal was in the occupation of the French, Sir Charles was intrusted with the care of a squadron stationed off Lisbon, where he distinguished himself by his kindness and compassion towards the suffering Portuguese; many hundred distressed families of whom he allowed to take refuge in his ships. He opposed, for some time, the convention of Cintra, and thrice returned it to its projectors unexecuted; declaring that while thirty thousand English soldiers were in Portugal, he could not consent to subscribe a document so much in favour of a French army twice beaten. On his return to England, he was appointed commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean; whence he returned, in 1811, for the purpose of assuming the chief command of the channel fleet, and terminated his professional career. He died suddenly, on the 23rd of February, 1812, at Stoke, near Plymouth. Sir Charles Cotton, who had the reputation of an excellent commander and a good man, was married, on the 27th of February, 1798, to Philadelphia, eldest daughter of Sir Joshua Rowley; by whom he had issue two sons and two daughters.

KEATS, (Sir RICHARD GOODWIN,) was born in Devonshire, in 1750; and, having entered the navy, became lieutenant of the Ramillies, and was present in that ship at the action between Admiral Keppel and Count D'Orvilliers, in 1778. He was afterwards acting lieutenant in the Prince George, man-of-war; in which ship the Duke of Clarence, then Prince William, commenced his naval career as a midshipman; and of whom Lieutenant Keats had the charge and instruction. About the year 1782, he was promoted to the rank of commander, in the Bonetta sloop; and served, with great credit, on the American station, during the remainder of the colonial war. In 1789,

he was made post-captain; and, after having made several successful cruises in various vessels, was appointed to the Superb, of seventy-four guns, in which he destroyed a Spanish three-decker, off Gibraltar, without losing a single man. In 1804, he was despatched to Algiers, with a consul, whom he succeeded in establishing most honourably, and thus put an end to the differences that had for some time subsisted between Great Britain and that regency. On the 9th of November, he was appointed to one of the vacant colonelcies of royal marines. About the same time, his ship received the flag of Sir J. T. Duckworth, who, after the battle of Cape Trafalgar, was appointed second in command of the Mediterranean fleet, under Lord Collingwood, by whom he was sent in quest of a squadron that had sailed from France, with a view of succouring the important colony of St. Domingo. For their conduct in the action which followed, Captain Keats and the other officers engaged, received the thanks of parliament, and the option of a sword or vase, of the value of £100, voted by the committee of the Patriotic Fund. On the 2nd of October, 1807, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral, and hoisted his flag in the Superb, as commander of a division of the fleet stationed in the Baltic, under Sir James Saumarez. On the 31st of July, 1810, he was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral, in which capacity he commanded the naval forces employed for the defence of Cadiz, where he remained till the summer of 1811, when he proceeded to the Mediterranean, and hoisted his flag on board the Hibernia, of one hundred and twenty guns, as second in command on that station. On the 20th of February, 1813, he was named commander-in-chief at Newfoundland, and governor of that colony, where his services, as a flag officer, terminated. He became major-general of the royal marines on the 7th of May, 1818, and governor of Greenwich Hospital early in 1821. Sir Richard Keats may, perhaps, be justly esteemed one of the most distinguished of the living naval characters who have served in the long and arduous wars that began with the American contest and ended with the downfal of Napoleon. On the 27th of June, 1820, he married Mary, eldest daughter of the late Francis Hurt, Esq. of Alderwesley, Derbyshire; by whom he has no issue.

MONTAGU, (GEORGE,) eldest son of Admiral John Montagu, was born on the 12th of December, 1750, and educated at the Royal Naval Academy. About the year 1767, he proceeded, in the Preston, of fifty guns, to the Jamaica station; and, having attained the rank of post-captain, on the 15th of April, 1773, was employed, at the commencement of the American war, in blockading the ports of Marblehead and Salem. After having captured the Washington, of sixteen guns, the first vessel of war sent to sea by the American states, he covered the embarkation of the army at the evacuation of Boston; where, it is said, he was put in the stocks, for walking the streets on a Sunday. By way of retaliation, on the day before the place was abandoned, he invited the mayor and aldermen to dinner, and ordered his boatswain to give them a dozen lashes each. After having assisted at the siege of New York, where his vessel, the Fowey, was stationed, by Lord Howe, as the advanced ship, his health being much impaired, he returned to England; whence, in 1779, he sailed, in the Pearl frigate; and, although only ten of his crew had previously served in a vessel of war, he, soon afterwards, succeeded in taking the Santa Monica, a Spanish frigate, of thirty-two guns and two hundred and eighty men. He was next employed in the fleet sent out under Rodney for the relief of Gibraltar; whence, on the capture of the Caracca convoy, his ship, and the Africa, of sixty-four guns, proceeded with the prizes to England. From thence he went on a cruise off Bermuda; and, on the 30th of September, fell in with, and captured, L'Esperance, a French frigate of nine hundred tons burthen, with a valuable cargo. He returned, in 1782, to England; and, in 1790, was appointed to the Hector, of seventy-four guns; with which he, in 1793, accompanied Rear-admiral Gardner to Barbadoes, and was subsequently despatched, in company with the Hannibal, seventy-four, to reinforce the squadron on the Jamaica station. In

1794, he was promoted to a flag; and after various services, was, in 1801, made a full admiral; and, in 1803, appointed to the chief command at Portsmouth. He resigned this office in 1810; and was, in the same year, presented, by a large body of captains, with a piece of plate, as a tribute of their respect and esteem. He died on the 24th of December, 1829, at which time he was a G. C. B., and left five children, by his wife, who was the daughter and co-heiress of George Wroughton, Esq., of Wilcot, Wilts. The career of Admiral Montagu was, if not very brilliant, at least of great service to his country, and highly honourable to his zeal and ability.

COLPOYS, (Sir JOHN,) was born about the year 1750; and, having passed through the necessary grades of the naval profession, attained the rank of post-captain. In 1779, he constituted a member of the court-martial assembled to investigate the conduct of Sir Hugh Palliser; and, in August of the same year, he commanded the Royal George, of one hundred guns, which served in the channel fleet under Sir Charles Hardy. The British force was ordered against the combined fleets of France and Spain; of which the English admiral, seeing the superiority in numbers, determined on acting only on the defensive; but the allied fleets returned into port, without venturing on an attack. From this period, there are no particulars regarding the career of Captain Colpoys, until 1795; in which year he was employed in the channel fleet, with the rank of rear-admiral, on board the London. He returned, on the 16th of April, to Spithead, from a cruise in the Bay of Biscay, where he had made several prizes. He was soon after a member of the court-martial convened to inquire into the conduct of Captain Molloy, of the Cæsar; and he subsequently performed a similar office on the occasion of the trial of Admiral Cornwallis. He was, about this time, advanced to the rank of vice-admiral of the blue. He continued to serve in the channel fleet on board the London, which ship was rendered conspicuous during the mutinies at Spithead and St. Helen's. On this occasion, he went on board the Queen Charlotte, with Admiral Gardner, to confer with the delegates; but did not succeed in the object of his mission, which was, to obtain compliance with a proposal for reducing the men to obedience. Terms were at length agreed on, through the agency of Lord Bridport, and the men consented to put to sea; but, on arriving at St. Helen's, they began to suspect the sincerity of the government. A meeting of the delegates was ordered on board the London, which Admiral Colpoys opposed; and having ordered the marines to level their pieces at them, five seamen were killed. The whole crew of the London now turned their guns towards the stern; and threatened to blow all aft into the water, unless their commanders surrendered. While the seamen were proceeding to hang Lieutenant Bover, for having given directions to fire, Colpoys interposed, and nobly observed, that the lieutenant was not to blame, but himself only; and that he, himself, acted under orders from the lords of the admiralty. Having obtained these orders from the vice-admiral, they confined him for some hours to his cabin, as well as the other officers of the ship; and Colpoys, in a few days went on shore, with Captain Griffith, at the request of the mutineers. By the interference of Lord Howe, the fleet was soon restored to discipline; and, in a short time afterwards, cheerfully sailed in pursuit of the enemy. The part which Vice-admiral Colpoys was ordered to perfom in this affair, created in him feelings of dissatisfaction, as he was desired to discharge a duty which he had not the means of enforcing. He, therefore, retired from active service, and was invested with the order of the Bath as a knight commander. On the death of Lord Hood, Sir John Colpoys was appointed governor of Greenwich Hospital; an office which he held until the period of his demise, which took place, at that institution, on the 4th of April, 1821. When that event happened, he stood third on the list of admirals of the red.

TROLLOPE, (Sir HENRY,) born about the year 1750, held the rank of lieutenant on the breaking out of the war with Holland, and cruised most successfully, with the Kite cutter, in

the channel. In 1781, he was invested with post rank; and, on the 4th of September, 1782, whilst in command of the Rainbow, he took a French frigate of fifty guns, called La Hebé. The Rainbow being paid off in 1783, he purchased a seat in Wales, where he resided for some time, liberally dispensing the fortune he had honourably acquired. On the apprehension, however, of a rupture with Spain, he was commissioned to La Prudente, from which he was transferred, in succession, to the Hussar and Glutton. In the latter, while passing from Yarmouth, on the 15th of July, 1796, to join a squadron at Helvoetsluys, he fell in with six frigates, a cutter, and a large brig, which he had the courage to attack; and, for his gallantry, was rewarded, by the merchants of London, with a piece of plate of the value of one hundred guineas. In 1797, he was left in the Russell, seventy-four, with two other ships, to watch the motions of the Dutch fleet in the Texel; and took a distinguished part in the great victory obtained over the Dutch fleet on the 11th of October, off Camperdown; for his conduct on which occasion, he received the honour of knighthood. On the 1st of January, 1801, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and has been progressively advanced to that of admiral of the red. On the 20th of May, 1820, he was invested with the order of the Bath, as a knight commander. He was married to a lady named Best, about the year 1782.

BERKELEY, (GEORGE CRANFIELD,) brother of the late Earl Berkeley, was born in 1750; and, having entered the navy, rose, with credit, to the rank of post-captain, which he attained in 1780. In 1786, he was appointed surveyor-general of ordnance; and, in 1792, he sailed in the Niger, for the West Indies, as president of the board of engineers, and commissioner for inquiring into the frauds and abuses committed in that quarter against the government. He next acted in the channel fleet under Lord Howe, as captain of the Marlborough, seventy-four; and signalized himself in the memorable battle of the 1st of June, 1794, for his conduct on which occasion, he received the thanks of parliament; the medal of merit from the king; and the appointment of colonel of marines, at the ensuing promotion of flag officers. In the year 1795, he commanded the Formidable, of ninety-eight guns; and, in 1798, was constituted commander of the sea fencibles, from Emsworth to Beachy Head, on the coast of Sussex. In the succeeding year, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and, with his flag on board the Mars, seventy-four, was employed in the channel fleet, during the continuance of the war, in blockading the ports of Brest and Rochefort. Some time after the renewal of hostilities, he went out, as commander-in-chief, on the Halifax station; and, while thus employed, gave offence to the American government, by firing on the Chesapeake, where he suspected some deserters from his own ship were concealed. In consequence of this affair, he was recalled; and, on his return to England, he sat in parliament until 1812, for the county of Gloucester, which he had represented from the year 1781. He married, in 1784, Emily Charlotte, daughter of Lord George Lennox, by whom he had issue, two sons and three daughters; and died on the 25th of February, 1818; being, at the time of his decease, a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath, admiral of the white, and lord-high-admiral of Portugal.

THORNBOROUGH, (Sir EDWARD,) born about 1754, was first lieutenant of the Falcon sloop, one of the ships that covered the attack made in 1775, on Bunker's Hill, during the war with America. He was subsequently wounded in an unsuccessful attempt to bring out a schooner from Cape Aun Harbour; and, in 1780, assisted at the taking of La Nymphe, by the Flora frigate. He was made a commander for his conduct on this occasion, and, in 1781, was promoted to the rank of post-captain. In the following year, being chief officer of the Blonde frigate, he was wrecked while endeavouring to take a captured ship to Halifax, and the crews, being enabled, by means of a raft, to reach a desolate island, underwent great privation for two days, till they were picked up by two American cruisers, and landed near New York, as a return for the kind-

ness shown by Thornborough to his prisoners. He was subsequently appointed to the Hebe, the finest frigate in the navy, and remained in it for six years; during a portion of which time, Prince William Henry served on board as lieutenant. Captain Thornborough afterwards commanded, in succession, the Scipio, of sixty-four guns, and the Latona, of thirty-eight; in the latter of which, at the commencement of the war with the French republic, he took several privateers belonging to the enemy. While serving under Lord Howe, he espied, on the 18th of November, 1793, a French squadron, to which chase was immediately given, and Captain Thornborough, who headed the pursuit, was, at noon, so far a-head as to engage the enemy's frigates. He was prevented from cutting one of them off by two French line-of-battle ships, which bore down on him with their broadsides, and he returned their fire with effect, though his own vessel, the Latona, sustained no injury. He was assured, through Earl Howe, of the satisfaction his conduct had given to the lords of the admiralty, and a few days after the above event, he captured, in company with the Phaeton, a French vessel, called La Blonde, off Ushant. In the following year, the Latona was employed, on the 1st of June, as one of the repeating frigates in Lord Howe's engagement. Captain Thornborough removed, in the autumn following, into the Robust, seventy-four, and was employed under Sir J. B. Warren, in co-operation with the French royalists. The Robust was then attached, for three years, to the channel fleet, after which it was again under the orders of Sir John Warren, and was employed in cutting off communication between France and Ireland. On the 12th of October, 1798, Captain Thornborough was ordered to commence an action with a French force, consisting of La Hoche, of seventy-eight guns, eight frigates, a schooner, and a brig, under M. Bompart. Being ably supported by Captain De Courcy, in the Magnanime, forty-four, he compelled the Hoche to strike, after a spirited defence of nearly four hours. He repaired, after this event, to Plymouth, and received, in common with the rest of the squadron, the thanks of parliament. Early in 1799, he was appointed to the Formidable, ninety-eight, and nominated a colonel of marines. In the May following, he was employed, under Lord St. Vincent, in the Mediterranean, but joined the channel fleet in the autumn ensuing. He became rear-admiral of the blue on the 1st of January, 1801; and commanded the in-shore squadron off Brest, alternately with Admiral Saumarez, until the cessation of hostilities. On the renewal of war, in 1803, he served in the North Seas with Lord Keith; in 1806, he was employed off Rochefort; and, in 1808, in the protection of Sicily. In 1810, he returned home, and being appointed commander-in-chief on the Irish station, retained that post until 1813. On the 2nd of January, 1815, he was constituted a K. C. B.; and, in the course of the same year, was advanced to the chief command at Portsmouth. He resigned this post in 1818, and has since been made a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath, and an admiral of the white squadron. He has been twice married; and, by his first wife, had several children. His second lady, whom he married on the 4th of December, 1802, and who died in December, 1813, was the daughter of Sir Edwin Jaques, of Gloucester.

DE COURCY, (the Honourable MICHAEL,) the third son of John, the twenty-fifth Lord Kingsale, attained post rank in the navy, in 1783; and, subsequently, became captain of the Magnanime; in which, among other captures, he took five French privateers; assisted at the taking of an enemy's frigate, mounting thirty-six guns; and particularly distinguished himself, on the 12th of October, 1798, in the action off Ireland, under Sir J. B. Warren. In February of the following year, he was appointed to the Canada; and, on the 10th of April, 1801, the Mars having been dismasted in a severe gale, he succeeded in rescuing her, though the attempt had been previously made, without success, by two other vessels. In 1803, he was made commander of the Plantagenet, third-rate, in which he cruised, for a period, off the Irish coast; and then escorted, to a safe latitude, a fleet bound for the East Indies. On his voyage back, he took charge of a

quantity of ships that had sailed from China; and when he arrived in this country, was presented, by the East India Company, with five hundred guineas. He was next appointed to the St. George, ninety-eight, on the 28th of November, 1804; and served on the Jamaica station until the 9th of November of the ensuing year, when he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue. In 1809, he commanded an armament employed in the embarkation of the land forces, at Corunna; and, for the ability he displayed, received the thanks of parliament. Soon after this, he had the command-in-chief of a squadron at the Brazils, from whence he returned home, in 1812, having gained the friendship of the king of Portugal, who invested him with the order of the Tower and Sword. He became a vice-admiral on the 31st of July, 1810; and admiral of the blue, on the 19th of July, 1821. He was married on the 24th of October, 1786, to a Miss Blennerhasset, a lady of Kerry, by whom he had issue; and died on the 22nd of February, 1824, at his seat, Stoketon House, near Saltash, Cornwall.

BERTIE, (ALBEMARLE,) was born on the 20th of January 1755, and having entered the navy, was made a post-captain on the 21st of March, 1782, and served in the channel, on board the Crocodile. Being, in 1792, in command of the Edgar, seventy four, he assisted in taking a French privateer of considerable value. In 1794, he removed to the Thunderer, which formed part of Lord Howe's fleet, in the famous action of the 1st of June; and, having been employed in the expedition to the French coast, under Sir B. Warren, he held the commands, successively, of the Renown, the Windsor Castle, and the Malta. In the last of these ships, he was stationed off St. Helens, in 1801, to examine all vessels entering Portsmouth; and while on this duty, the Malta caught fire, but he obviated all danger, by the excellent orders he gave, and the coolness with which he acted. He became rear-admiral of the blue, on the 23rd of April, 1804; and, having been employed for a time in the channel, was made commander-in-chief of the Cape of Good Hope. In 1810, with a fleet of seventy sail, he proceeded to the Isle of France; and, the governor being forced to surrender, it became a British colony, by treaty bearing date the 3rd of December. The booty found on the island became the subject of legal litigation between Bertie and the Honourable Robert Stopford, who had succeeded to the command of the Cape of Good Hope, before the surrender of the Isle of France; and who claimed accordingly a share of the prizes. The dispute was, however, settled by Sir William Scott, in Admiral Bertie's favour. He was made vice-admiral on the 28th of April, 1808; a baronet on the 9th of December, 1812; and admiral of the blue, on the 4th of June, 1814. He became a knight commander of the Bath, in 1815; and was admiral of the white, at his death, which happened on the 23rd of February, 1824. He married, on the 1st of July, 1783, a Miss Emma Heywood, by whom he had three children.

PURVIS, (JOHN CHILD,) was born about 1755, and served, in 1778, as lieutenant in the Invincible, on the American station. He was next removed to the Britannia, from which he was promoted to the command of the Duc de Chartres, of sixteen guns, in which, on the 19th of August, 1782, he captured, off Cape Henry, L'Aigle, of twenty-two guns, for which he was made a post-captain on the 1st of September following. In 1793, he formed part of the British squadron in the port of Toulon; and, during a period of six weeks, his ship was daily engaged with the republicans of France, and, besides being considerably damaged, sustained a loss of many men in killed and wounded. After this, he contributed towards the reduction of St. Fiorenzo, and Bastia; and on the 14th of March, 1795, was present with Vice-admiral Hotham, in his encounter with the French fleet off Genoa, on which occasion, the Ca Ira, of eighty guns, surrendered to Captain Purvis. After the peace of Amiens, on the renewal of hostilities in 1803, he was constituted captain of the Dreadnought, ninety-eight, attached to the main fleet under Admiral Cornwallis. On the 23rd of April, 1804, he was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and on the 1st of June, 1806, hoisted his flag on board the Chiffoné, in which ship he assisted, for two years and seven

months, in the blockade of Cadiz. Continuing to serve in behalf of Spain, he was, early in the year 1810, engaged in blowing up the forts and batteries along the east side of the harbour of Cadiz. In a short time, and after other trifling services, Captain Purvis returned home; was made a vice-admiral on the 25th of October, 1809, and on the 12th of August, 1819, became admiral of the blue, being the rank which he held at his decease. He was married, first, to Miss Garrett, daughter of Daniel Garrett, Esq., of Portsmouth, by whom he had a son; and, secondly, on the 2nd of August, 1804, to Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Sir Richard Dickson, Bart.

KNOWLES, (Sir CHARLES HENRY, Bart.) son of a baronet, obtained the rank of post-captain on the 2nd of February, 1780; and was afterwards employed in the San Miguel, of seventy-two guns, as senior officer of the naval armament at Gibraltar, where he thwarted the enemy in several endeavours to recapture that important fortress. He retured home in 1783; and, in 1793, was appointed to the Dædalus frigate, of thirty-two guns, which, having sustained some injury on her voyage to Halifax, put into Norfolk, in Virginia, to refit, where she was blockaded by a French squadron. The greater part of the enemy put to sea on the 20th of April, 1794, but left a frigate and a corvette to watch the Dædalus. While Sir Charles Knowles was preparing (notwithstanding the powerful opposition he must encounter) to proceed to Halifax, he was joined by the Terpsichore, of thirty-two guns, which enabled him to sail without resistance. The Frenchmen followed them at first, as if inclined to engage, but in a short time returned to their original position. In 1795, the Dædalus was paid off, and Sir Charles Knowles was commissioned, successively, to the Edgar, third-rate, and afterwards to the Goliath. In the latter vessel he served in Lord St. Vincent's memorable battle of the 14th of February, 1797, for his services on which occasion he received a gold medal. On the 14th of February, 1799, he was made a flag officer, and has now the rank of admiral of the red. Towards the latter end of May, 1820, he was nominated a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath. On the 10th of September, 1800, he married Charlotte, daughter of Charles Johnstone, Esq. of Ludlow.

BALL, (Sir ALEXANDER,) born in the year 1756, was educated at a school in Northampton, from which he went to France; and entered the navy, about 1768, in the Dolphin frigate. He attained the rank of post-captain some time previous to 1798, at which time he was employed in the blockade of Malta; and, owing to the civil dissensions which arose in the island, he was requested to restore tranquillity, by assuming the government. A petition to the same effect, having been forwarded from the Maltese to Lord Nelson and the King of Sicily, Captain Ball took upon himself the permanent command. A short time after his landing, finding the place in a state of famine, and Sicily refusing to allow the exportation of its corn, he sent thither a lieutenant in the Alexander, to bring out, from the port of Messina, a number of vessels laden with grain. He conducted the siege of Valette, which surrendered on the 20th of September; and his success is said to have been owing to the co-operation of the Maltese, over whom he possessed a wonderful influence. On the 7th of January, 1801, he was rewarded with the order of Ferdinand and of Merit; on the 6th of June, he was made a K. C. B.; and, on the 23rd of September following, was appointed a commissioner of the navy. Sir Alexander Ball continued governor of Malta until his death, which happened on the 25th of October, 1809. He had long enjoyed the friendship of Nelson and Collingwood; the former of whom, in 1798, said to him, "What do you expect by going with me? do you wish to get your bones broken?" "I did not, sir," replied Ball, "come into service to save my bones: I know you are going on a perilous service, and am therefore happy to go with you." During the subsequent tempest in the Gulf of Lyons, Nelson so much admired the talents and greatness of mind of Captain Ball, that from that time, the utmost intimacy and mutual regard existed between these officers. Lord Collingwood, in his memoirs, says of Sir Alexander Ball, "He cannot be replaced in Malta, nor is there a man in England

qualified to govern the Maltese, but himself; they are all too little or too great."

GAMBIER, (JAMES, Lord,) was born on the 13th of October, 1756; and, having entered the naval service, advanced, in 1778, to the rank of commander, on board the Thunder, bomb-vessel, in which he was taken prisoner by the French squadron, under the orders of the Count D'Estaing. He sailed afterwards to North America, and served at the taking of Charlestown; and, in the year 1781, he captured an American ship of war, mounting twenty guns. In 1793, he commanded the Defence, of seventy-four guns, which formed part of the squadron under Earl Howe, and highly distinguished himself by his heroism on the day of his lordship's memorable victory of the 1st of June, 1794. His next appointment was to the Prince George, of ninety guns; and, as a reward for his former services, he was, about the same time, made a colonel of marines. On the 1st of June, 1795, he was made rear-admiral of the blue, having been previously nominated a lord of the admiralty, which office he retained until February, 1801, when he hoisted his flag on board the Neptune, ninety-eight, as third in command of the channel fleet. In April, 1802, he was constituted governor of Newfoundland, and commander-in-chief of the naval armament stationed there. From this line of service he was transferred to the admiralty; and, in May, 1804, resumed his seat at the board. In 1807, he was appointed to the command of the fleet against Copenhagen, which town he bombarded, and, in conjunction with Lord Cathcart, who conducted the land attack, forced to capitulate. His services on this expedition were rewarded with a peerage; and, on the 3rd of November following, he was created Baron Gambier, of Iver, in the county of Buckingham. In 1808, he was appointed commander-in-chief of the main or channel fleet; and, shortly afterwards, destroyed part of the French fleet in the Basque Roads. For his conduct in this affair, he was, in consequence of the representations of Lord Cochrane, brought to a court-martial, in 1809, which gave him an honourable acquittal; and, he afterwards received the thanks of both houses of parliament for his services on the occasion alluded to. In 1814, he was intrusted with the superintendence of a commission, appointed to meet American envoys at Ghent, for the purpose of entering into a treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States; and, in June, 1815, he was nominated a G. C. B. Lord Gambier was not only a gallant and skilful officer, but an active promoter of all measures tending to the benefit of the service. He formed a plan for constructing a seventy-four, so as to give it the appearance, at a distance, of a large frigate; and invented a systematic course of signals, which, we believe, are now in use on board his majesty's ships. He has, for many years, been noted for his active countenance of the Bethel Union, and other institutions for the religious instruction of seamen, whose morals and conduct his exertions have tended materially to ameliorate. His lordship married Louisa, second daughter of Daniel Matthews, Esq., of Felix Hall, in the county of Essex; but had no issue.

NAGLE, (SIR EDMUND,) nephew of Edmund Burke, the distinguished statesman, was born about the year 1757, and, having entered the navy, became a post-captain in 1783, and distinguished himself in various actions, particularly whilst forming part of the squadron under Captain Pellew, in 1794. At this time he was commander of the Artois, with which vessel he captured the French frigate, La Révolutionnaire; for his conduct in which affair he was rewarded with the honour of knighthood. He continued in the Artois until the 31st of July, 1797, when his vessel was destroyed by running on a sand bank, off Rochelle. In 1801, he was appointed to the Montagu, seventy-four, from which he was transferred to the Juste, of eighty guns, in which he served until the peace of Amiens. On the rupture which took place in 1803, he was invested with the charge of the sea fencibles, from Emsworth to Beachy Head; an appointment which he resigned in November, 1805, being, on the 9th of that month, advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue; and, early in 1808, he was nominated commander-in-chief at

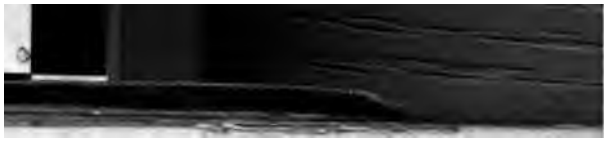
Guernsey. In July, 1810, he was appointed a vice-admiral; and, in 1813, as governor of Newfoundland, he hoisted his flag on board the Antelope. On the occasion of the allied sovereigns revisiting the fleet at Spithead, in the year 1814, he was highly distinguished by the Prince Regent, who constituted him one of his naval aides-de-camp; and on the 2nd of January, 1815, he was made a knight commander of the Bath. When his royal highness became regent, the admiral was appointed to a post in the royal household, and, on the accession of George the Fourth to the throne, was constituted one of the lords of the bedchamber. He was esteemed an excellent and courageous seaman, and was a great favourite amongst his officers and those under his command. He was married, on the 16th of August, 1798, to the widow of John Lucie Blackman, Esq. of Craven Street, and died on the 11th of March, 1830, at his house, East Moulsey, aged seventy-three.

WALDEGRAVE, (WILLIAM, Lord Radstock,) was born on the 9th of July, 1758; and, having entered the navy, served in the Mediterranean and Western Seas in the station of a midshipman. Having attained post rank, we find him, about 1800, cruising, in the La Prudente, off Cape Ortegal; where, in company with the Licorne, he engaged a French frigate, called La Capricieuse, which surrendered, after an action that lasted for four hours. Early in 1781, he accompanied Admiral Darby to the relief of Gibraltar, and contributed towards the capture of a quantity of French transports, with troops and stores on board, destined for the West Indies. On the prospect of a rupture with Spain, in 1790, he was appointed to the Majestic, of seventy-four guns; and, in 1793, he proceeded in the Courageux, seventy-four, with Vice-admiral Hotham, to the Mediterranean. Not long after, he was appointed a colonel of marines; and on the 4th of July, 1794, was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue. He was raised, on the 1st of June, 1795, to the rank of vice-admiral; and, in the succeeding autumn, proceeded to the Mediterranean, where he acted under Sir John Jervis, and was present with that admiral in the memorable engagement with the Spanish fleet off Cape St. Vincent, on the 14th of February, 1797. Not long subsequent to the victory, he was appointed governor of Newfoundland, and naval commander-in-chief on that station, in which capacity he continued to serve for several years. After having refused a baronetage, he was made a peer of Ireland, on the 29th of December, 1800, by the title of Baron Radstock, of Castletown, Queen's county; and, on the 29th of April, 1802, was made full admiral. On the 2nd of January, 1815, he was distinguished by the order of the Bath, and made a knight grand cross. Lord Radstock was married at Smyrna, in the year 1785, to Cornelia, second daughter of David Van Lennep, Esq., chief of the Dutch factory there, by whom he had issue several children. He died on the 20th of August, 1825, and at his decease was admiral of the red, president of the Naval Charitable Society, commissioner of the Church and Corporation Land-tax; a vice-president of the Asylum, and of the Mary-le-bone General Dispensary; and also of many other benevolent institutions. Lord Radstock, as a naval officer, was always successful in the undertakings intrusted to him; and in private life, he was zealously employed in promoting institutions for the amelioration of the condition of the poor, and for the advancement of religion. His lordship was a great admirer of paintings, and a considerable portion of his personal property consisted of productions of some of the first masters. George the Third offered him a pension on account of his services, which he, however, waived, on condition that, at his decease, his eldest son should become entitled to £500 per annum.

CARNEGIE, (WILLIAM, Earl of Northesk,) son of George, Earl of Northesk, was born about the year 1758; and, when thirteen years of age, entered the navy as a midshipman, on board the Albion. In 1781, he served at the reduction of St. Eustatius; and, in the following year, after having attained the rank of post-captain, returned to England. In 1789, he married Miss Mary Ricketts, niece of the Earl

St. Vincent. In 1792, he succeeded to the earldom of Northesk; and, in 1796, was elected one of the representative peers for Scotland. During the same year, he was employed with the Monmouth, sixty-four, in the North Sea, under Admiral Duncan, to whose squadron, the spirit of disaffection, which had originated in the channel fleet, having spread, the Monmouth was brought to the Nore by her crew; and Lord Northesk was selected by the mutineers to carry their demands to the king. In 1803, he was commissioned to the Blenheim; and, in 1804, he hoisted his flag as a rear-admiral, on board the Britannia, and served in the blockade of Brest. In the following year, he was detached, under Sir Robert Calder, to reinforce Admiral Collingwood, at Cadiz; and afterwards served, as third in command, at the battle of Trafalgar; in which he completely dismasted a French ship, of eighty guns, and kept at bay three of the enemy's van, that were attempting to double upon Nelson's ship, the Victory, then much disabled, and hotly engaged with two other vessels. In 1806, he was invested with the insignia of the order of the Bath; and he also received, on account of his great services, the thanks of both houses of parliament, and of the city of London; the freedom of the goldsmith's company; and a valuable sword from the inhabitants of the metropolis. On the 14th of June, 1814, he was promoted to the rank of admiral of the white; and subsequently became admiral of the red, and vice-admiral of Great Britain. Lord Northesk showed himself, on all occasions, a commander of great skill and bravery; and though a strict disciplinarian, was so warm a lover of justice, that he would devote several hours, if necessary, to patient investigation, before inflicting the smallest punishment.

COFFIN, (Sir Isaac,) was born on the 16th of May, 1759; and entered the service at the age of fourteen years, in the Gaspée brig, on the American station. In 1778, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and appointed commander of the Placentia cutter, and was afterwards wrecked, in Le Penson, on the coast of Labrador. In November, 1779, he was nominated to the Adamant; and, in the succeeding year, convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to New York. He was next employed on the American coast; and, while at Halifax, in July, 1781, was advanced to the rank of commander. He was then, successively, appointed to the Avenger and Pachahunter; and being present in the latter during the fire at the town of St. John's, made such great exertions to extinguish the flames, that he was voted an address of thanks by the house of assembly. About 1789, whilst in command of the Thisbe, on the Halifax station, he was brought to a court-martial, for returning a false muster of his ship's company; a practice then in use, enabling young officers to serve their time at school or at home, without submitting themselves to the usual routine of a naval education. For this he was, in the first instance, dismissed from the command of his ship; but the matter coming under purview of the admiralty board, his name was altogether erased from the list of naval officers. Irritated at such treatment, he entered into the service of the Brabant patriots; but the proceedings of Earl Howe, and the other lords of the admiralty, having been declared illegal by the judges, he was reinstated in the king's service, as a post-captain. In the year 1790, he was commissioned to the Alligator, of twenty-eight guns: and, while lying at the Nore, he ruptured himself, by leaping into the water to save the life of a man who had fallen overboard. A similar accident occurred to him in 1793; and, on his recovery, he was intrusted with the regulation service at Leith; from October, 1795, to October, 1796, he was resident commissioner at Corsica; and, for two years after, he superintended the naval establishment at Lisbon. In 1798, he was intrusted with the direction of the arsenal at Port Mahon, on the reduction of the island of Minorca. After other services, he was, on the 23rd of April, 1804, made rear-admiral of the blue; and, on the 19th of May succeeding, was created a baronet. In April, 1808, he was advanced to be a vice-admiral; on the 4th of June, 1814, he was appointed admiral of the blue; and, on the demise of George the Fourth, held the same rank in the white squadron. In 1818, he was returned to parliament for Ilchester, and represented that place until the



year 1826. He was married on the 3rd of April, 1811, to Elizabeth Browne, only child of Willian Greenly, of Titley Court, Herefordshire, Esq.

DRURY, (WILLIAM O'BRYEN,) born about the year 1760, in Ireland, attained the rank of post-captain on the 18th of January, 1783, having previously distinguished himself in the American war, and particularly in the battle off Camperdown, under Lord Duncan. During the peace that followed, he commanded the Spitfire, guard-ship, at Cork, but removed, successively, into the Trusty and the Powerful. On the 23rd of April, 1804, he was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the white; became vice of the blue on the 28th of April, 1808, and on the 31st of July, 1810, was made admiral of the red. He held, at the last mentioned period, the chief command of the fleet in the East Indies; and with a part of his squadron, destroyed many vessels belonging to the pirates by whom the Persian Gulf was infested. In September of the same year, he went on an expedition against the Dutch settlement of Amboyna, which, after three days' fighting, surrendered to him on the 19th, notwithstanding the amount of its force and the strength of its batteries. He afterwards succeeded in taking several other islands, and he captured a great number of vessels having valuable cargoes. The trade with China having been disturbed by the Dutch, he was despatched up the river towards Canton, but with strict orders not to proceed beyond a certain point, nor, on any account, to attack the Chinese batteries. His forbearance, however, was hardly sufficient to master his bravery, and he longed, as he himself expressed it, "to blow the d—d tea dealers out of their nest!" for which purpose he had already advanced beyond the limits prescribed, and was accordingly compelled to retreat within them. He, on this account, experienced much mortification, which was increased by the Chinese, who, though not a gun had been fired, put up a monument, as a memorial of what they termed a victory. He died at Madras, on the 6th of March, 1811; and was buried on the following evening, his funeral being attended by the governor, and all the naval and military officers at the residency. His professional career had been to him rather a source of honour than of profit, for he obtained no prizes of very considerable value. He was eccentric, both in dress and manner of living; and is said, at his dinner, to have used but one plate, which he loaded with every kind of food within his reach at the table. Such was his carelessness in dress, that his nephew, a junior officer, once suggested to him that his epaulette was unbuttoned, to which he angrily replied, "Why don't you button it then, ye hound! What do ye suppose I keep you for?" He was, however, a man of the most benevolent disposition; and in all the social relations, was the object of general esteem. He married in early life, and had several children by, the daughter of General Vallancey, celebrated for his skill in the Celtic language and antiquities.

WALKER, (JAMES,) entered the navy about the year 1776. On the 18th of June, 1781, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant, and served in the Princess Royal, a second-rate; from which he exchanged into the Torbay, seventy-four, then about to proceed to North America. He subsequently served, successively, in the Champion, Winchelsea, Boyne, and Niger; and, for his exertions at Lord Howe's victory, on the 1st of June, 1794, he was advanced to the rank of a commander. In 1795, he was appointed to the Terror bomb; and, in June of the same year, assumed the temporary command of the Trusty, fifty guns; in which, after having convoyed five East Indiamen to a safe latitude, he, against orders, assumed the charge of a large fleet of merchant vessels lying at Cadiz; for which, through the interference of the Spanish government, he was brought to a court-martial by the admiralty, and sentenced to be broke. He was, however, eight months afterwards, reinstated in his rank, the Spanish ambassador having received orders from his government to request that the transaction might be forgotten; and the lords of the admiralty being perfectly convinced of the laudable motives which induced Captain Walker to the breach of discipline. He was next appointed, successively, to the Garland

frigate, and to the Monmouth, sixty-four; in which he was present at Lord Duncan's memorable engagement with the Dutch fleet, on the 11th of October, 1797, and was closely engaged, for an hour and a half, with the Delft and Alkmaar, ships of the line; both of which he compelled to surrender. For his gallant conduct on this occasion, he was confirmed in the rank of post-captain, was honoured with the naval gold medal, and received the thanks of parliament. He subsequently commanded, in succession, the Veteran, sixty-four; Braakel, fifty-six; Prince George, ninety-eight; Prince, ninety-eight; and Isis, fifty guns: the last of which formed part of Lord Nelson's division at the battle of Copenhagen, on the 2nd of April, 1801, and took an active part in the engagement. In the ensuing summer, he convoyed a fleet of merchantmen to Jamaica, and was, in 1803, employed in the Vanguard, seventy-four, at the blockade of St. Domingo; and, while on that service, captured two French vessels. He was afterwards present at the surrender of the town of St. Marc; which event, as well as the reduction of Cape François, he greatly accelerated by his exertions. On his return to England, he was appointed to the Thalia frigate, and, soon after, to the Bedford, seventy-four, which formed part of the squadron that escorted the royal family of Portugal from Lisbon to Rio Janeiro. On his arrival there, the Prince Regent renewed, on his account, the ancient chivalric order of the Tower and Sword; of which he was made a knight commander, as an honorary recompense for his unremitting attention during their long and tempestuous voyage. The Bedford was afterwards employed in the blockade of Flushing, and other services, until September, 1814, when Captain Walker took the command of a squadron which carried out the advance-guard of the army sent against New Orleans. In 1814, he accompanied the Duke of Clarence to Boulogne, for the purpose of bringing to England the Emperor of Russia and the King of Prussia. After the peace, he commanded several third-rates; was nominated C. B. in 1815; and advanced to rear-admiral at the coronation of King George the Fourth. Admiral Walker was never intrusted with any very important commands; but he appears to have been a good seaman and a zealous officer.

FAULKNER, (ROBERT,) was born about 1760, and early in 1777, was appointed to the Isis, commanded, in North America, by Captain Cornwallis, with whom he was subsequently transferred, successively, into the Bristol, the Ruby, and the Lion. In 1778, he was advanced to the rank of lieutenant; and, on the 20th of December, in the same year, was appointed to Rear-admiral Rowley's flag-ship, the Princess Royal; and, about 1780, he returned to England. He had, by this time, gained the good opinion of Sir Peter Parker and Admiral Rowley, both of whom spoke very highly of him in their letters. On the 7th of April, 1782, he was nominated to Vice-admiral Barrington's flag-ship, the Britannia, in which he was engaged, on various services, till March, 1783, when he was paid off; but on the 17th of April following, he was appointed to the Merlin. He continued to move from one ship to another, and on the 22d of November, 1790, was promoted to the rank of commander. On the 2nd of April, 1791, he was appointed to the Pluto fire-ship, of fourteen guns; and, on the 12th of June, 1793, removed into the Zebra sloop-of-war, which, in 1794, formed part of Sir John Jervis's squadron, for the purpose of attacking Martinico. The whole place, with the exception of Forts Bourbon and Royal, were reduced on the 16th of March, and on the 17th, it was resolved to make an immediate attempt to take the town and Fort Royal by storm. Captain Faulkner, accordingly, entered the harbour, through the fire of the batteries, and the flat boats having brought off some men to mount the walls, the enemy struck their colours to the Zebra. The public despatches of Sir John Jervis bear strong testimony to the skill and intrepidity manifested on this occasion by Captain Faulkner; to the expression of whose merit, the commander in chief declared no language of his would be adequate. After the action, the Zebra was cheered by the ship of the admiral, who directed the band to play " See, the conquering



hero comes," and embraced Captain Faulkner publicly on the quarter-deck. He obtained post rank on the 20th of March, and was appointed, successively, to the Undaunted, the Rose, and the Blanche frigates. In the last ship he headed a detachment of seamen against the strong fort of Fleur d'Epée, at the conquest of Guadaloupe. The side of the mountain which the men had to ascend was nearly perpendicular, and on reaching the top, in an exhausted state, he was attacked by two Frenchmen, one of whom was on the point of stabbing Captain Faulkner, when two of his own sailors flew to his assistance. On the 14th of July, he had, as a guest, on board the Blanche, Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, with whom he had, previously, been on terms of friendship. In December of the same year, being under the orders of Admiral Caldwell, he chased a corvette into the Bay of Deseada, where she anchored under a battery, but having silenced the fort, he brought her out a prisoner. He likewise chased an armed schooner, laden with gunpowder, which he drove on shore, near Fort Louis, Guadaloupe; but he afterwards got her off, and sent her to St. John's, Antigua. His last exploit took place off Point à Petre, where, on the 5th of January, 1795, he fell in with La Pique, a French frigate, far superior in force to that of his own vessel. An engagement ensued, which had been carried on with great spirit for some time, when Captain Faulkner, while in the act of lashing, a second time, the enemy's bowsprit to his own ship's capstan, was shot through the heart by a Frenchman. La Pique, after a considerable loss, struck; the action having continued for three hours subsequent to the death of Captain Faulkner. The death of this brave officer excited much sympathy at home; and, in the house of commons, on the 4th of April, 1795, the present Earl Grey, Mr. Fox, General Smith, and Mr. Courtenay, paid a very high tribute to the worth of Captain Faulkner. A monument has been placed to his memory in St. Paul's Cathedral. His death excited at the time strong public interest; and on the 6th of May following, an interlude was produced at Covent Garden Theatre, under the title of the death of Captain Faulkner. The subject of this memoir was descended from a family distinguished by their services in the navy for a period of nearly two hundred years.

WOOD, (Sir JAMES ATHOL,) the third son of a Scotch gentleman of ancient family, was born about 1760; and, having entered the navy when young, was employed both by sea and land, during the war with the American colonies. He served, in 1776, in the defence of Quebec; and assisted, in 1780, at the reduction of Charlestown. He also took part in Rodney's memorable engagement with the Count de Grasse, on the 12th of April, 1782, on which occasion he acted as second lieutenant of the Anson. On peace being concluded, having been to reside for three years in the the South of France, he visited the East Indies, and explored the greater part of the western coast of Africa. In 1793, he proceeded to Barbadoes, where, having offered his services to Sir John Jervis, he was intrusted with the charge of several vessels containing prisoners of war, and was ordered to conduct them to Europe. Having, on his way, touched at St. Maloes, he was seized and thrown into captivity by the agents of Robespierre; but being removed to Paris, and released on his parole, his exertions procured the liberation and exchange of many prisoners. On his return to England, he was advanced to be commander of the Favourite sloop, in which, having cruised for a time in the channel, he sailed to the West Indies, where he assisted in quelling the insurrections at St. Vincent and Grenada. He likewise took, in one day, three French privateers, in the Gulf of Paria; and, subsequently, three vessels of war, while on a cruise to the windward of Grenada. Towards the close of 1796, he suggested to Rear-admiral Harvey, a plan for the reduction of Trinidad; which, in February of the year ensuing, was most successfully adopted. Captain Wood was next promoted to the San Damaso, a Spanish seventy-four, captured from the enemy; and, on the 27th of March, he was confirmed in post rank by the admiralty. He convoyed a large fleet of merchantmen to England; and was then commissioned to the Garland,

employed at the Cape of Good Hope, under Sir H. C. Christian, by whom he was despatched, with a small force, to cruise off the isles of Mauritius and Bourbon. This squadron, however, receiving intelligence that two large French frigates were advancing towards Madagascar, went in pursuit; and, on the 26th of July, 1798, one of them, which proved to be a merchantman, having struck on a rock, Captain Wood succeeded in saving her crew, masts, and rigging. He remained, for some time, at Madagascar; and, at length, a sloop arrived, in which he sent his prisoners to the Mauritius. He then returned with his crew to the Cape, whence he proceeded to England, and was commissioned to the Acasta, in which he sailed with despatches for the Mediterranean. He afterwards served in the same ship, in the North Sea, and at Guernsey; and was employed for eighteen months, off Brest, under Admiral Cornwallis. On the 2nd of October, he retook three prizes in the Bay of Biscay, from a French privateer which he captured; and, about this period, submitted to Sir Thomas Trowbridge, a plan which might prove beneficial in the event of a rupture with Spain, but his suggestions were not acted on by the admiralty. At the close of the year, 1804, he was ordered with a convoy to the West Indies, but was deprived of his ship, the Acasta, by Sir J. T. Duckworth, who, being recalled, determined on returning to England in that vessel, to which he appointed his own captain. Wood made a vain remonstrance, and was compelled to return as a passenger in his own ship to England; when he was re-appointed to the Acasta, by the admiralty board, who made a provision against similar occurrences. He did not, however, resume his command; but being commissioned, in succession, to the Uranie and Latona frigates, he served for a time in the channel; and proposed to the admiralty, a plan for bringing out, from the Aix Roads, the ships of the enemy's squadron. His project was entertained, but not adopted; and he proceeded with a convoy to the West Indies. On the 1st of January, 1807, he was present in the Latona, as second in command to Sir C. Brisbane, at the taking of Curaçoa; and received, in common with the other officers, a gold medal. He afterwards blockaded the Danish islands, which surrendered in 1807; and assisted, in the Captain, seventy-four, at the reduction of Martinique. He subsequently was appointed to the Neptune, from which, in 1810, he removed to the Pompée, seventy-four; and, having been employed on the Lisbon and channel stations, he continued, till the end of the war, in the Mediterranean. He afterwards received the honour of knighthood; was made a companion of the Bath, on the 4th of June, 1815; and, on the 19th of July, 1821, became rear-admiral of the blue, from which he has since been elevated to the same rank in the white squadron. Sir James Athol Wood combined the talent to design, with the courage to execute, undertakings highly valuable to his country's interests. His projects were not always adopted, though by no means visionary; but the consciousness he entertained of his own determined energy, rendered them, perhaps, more practicable in his own eyes, than they might have appeared in the eyes of others. Those of his suggestions which were carried into effect generally succeeded; and, it is, therefore, but fair to suppose, that others he proposed might have been acted on with equal advantage.

COCKBURN, (GEORGE,) second son of Sir James Cockburn, Bart., entered the navy, about the year 1775, as a midshipman, on board the Termagant; and, afterwards, served in the Ariel, on the East India station. In 1794, he became acting captain of the Inconstant frigate; from which he removed, with post rank, to the Meleager; and, in the summer of 1795, joined the squadron under Commodore Nelson, who honoured him with particular notice in his despatches. Cockburn's next appointment was to La Minerve, of forty-two guns, in which Nelson hoisted his broad pendant on the 10th of December, 1796; and, while proceeding with the Blanche frigate, under his orders, to evacuate Porto Ferrajo, fell in with two Spanish frigates, the Sabina and Ceres, of forty guns each. The former, after a long action, struck to the Minerve; but the unexpected approach of another frigate, the Matilda, of thirty-four guns, speedily

compelled the Minerve to abandon the Ceres, and prepare for action with her new antagonist; which, however, after fighting for about half an hour, sheered off, and would, most probably, have been captured, had not a three-decker and two other of the enemy's ships hove in sight. Nelson, in his official letter, announcing this affair, observed to the commander-in-chief:—"You are, Sir, so thoroughly acquainted with the merits of Captain Cockburn, that it is needless for me to express them." He was subsequently employed on the Mediterranean station; and, in the summer of 1801, joined a squadron of frigates employed to cut off supplies from the French troops at Elba. While on this service, he assisted at the recapture of the Success, formerly a British frigate, and the destruction of La Bravoure, of forty-six guns, near Leghorn. In the summer of 1803, he conveyed the British ambassador to New York in the Phaeton frigate; and, subsequently commanded, in succession, the Howe, Captain, Aboukir, and Pompée. In 1809, with the temporary rank of commodore, he served under Admiral Cochrane, at the reduction of Martinique; and, in the summer of the same year, assisted, in the Belleisle, at the bombardment of Flushing; which, principally owing to the persevering attack of the flotilla under his orders, was compelled to surrender. In 1810, he was stationed at Cadiz, under Sir Richard Keats, in the Implacable, seventy-four; on the 1st of August, 1811, he became colonel of marines; and, in August, 1812, a rear-admiral. In the early part of 1813, he commanded the Marlborough, seventy-four, on the North American station; and successfully attacked various towns and repositories of stores, on the banks of the rivers at the head of Chesapeake Bay. On the 26th of June, in the same year, he assisted in taking the camp and fortified works at Hampton. In the following month, he obtained possession of two islands in North Carolina, and captured two small vessels of war. In the begining of August, 1814, he accompanied the expedition which succeeded in taking the city of Washington; and which had, it is said, been suggested by himself to the commanders, General Ross and Admiral Cochrane, both of whom, in their despatches, acknowledged themselves to have been much indebted, in the conduct of the enterprise, to his advice and assistance. He was employed in the unsuccessful attempt on Baltimore, in September, 1814; and, subsequently, did great damage to the enemy's towns, batteries, and shipping. In January, 1815, he was made a knight commander of the Bath; and, in the following July, conveyed Napoleon Buonaparte to St. Helena, where he acted, for some time, as commander-in-chief. On the 20th of February, 1818, he was made a knight grand cross of the order of the Bath; in the following month, one of the lords of the admiralty; on the 12th of August, 1819, a vice-admiral; and, on the 5th of April, 1821, major-general of marines. For a short period he represented Portsmouth, and, in 1820, became member for Weobly, in Herefordshire. Sir George Cockburn has, in the commendations of all the distinguished officers with or under whom he has served, been honoured with numerous proofs of his merit as a coadjutor or a subordinate; while the success of those expeditions, in which he held undivided command, sufficiently testifies the value of his judgment and his skill as an officer.

LOUIS, (Sir THOMAS, Bart.) was born in 1760; and, having entered the navy, distinguished himself in various actions up to the time of the battle of the Nile, when he was a post-captain, and commander of the Minotaur. His services in this engagement were of such importance, that Lord Nelson, after being wounded, sent to him in the heat of the action, to desire an interview with him, that he might personally thank him for his assistance. "Farewell, dear Louis!" said the noble Nelson, "I shall never forget the obligation I am under to you for your brave and generous conduct; and now, whatever may become of me, my mind is at peace." Captain Louis, in common with the other captains of the fleet, received the thanks of parliament, accompanied by a gold medal, emblematical of the victory; and he was also presented with a sword by the city of London. In the summer of 1799, he was despatched, by Lord Nelson, to

take possession of the Roman territory; for the performance of which service he was afterwards presented with the insignia of the Sicilian order of St. Ferdinand and of Merit. In 1804, he was raised to the rank of rear-admiral; and, having hoisted his flag in the Leopard, commanded on the Boulogne station during the whole of that year. He next served in the Mediterranean, under Lord Nelson; and, in 1806, assisted Admiral Duckworth in destroying the French fleet off St. Domingo. After this, he again received the thanks of parliament; was created a baronet; and presented, by the committee of the Patriotic Fund, with a vase, valued at £300, with an appropriate inscription. Towards the close of the last year, he was detached, with a small squadron, to cruise off the Dardanelles; and, after having accompanied Sir J. T. Duckworth through that strait, proceeded to Alexandria, in Egypt, where he died after a two days' illness, on the 16th of May, 1808. His remains were sent to Malta by the Bittern sloop, where they were interred, with the honours of war, near those of General Abercromby. His decease was much lamented at the place of his birth; and, at a public meeting of his fellow-citizens, a general mourning was resolved on; an example that was followed by the inhabitants of Plymouth. This is a sufficient testimony of his worth, both as a public and a private character; while in the letters of Nelson that still exist, Admiral Louis appears to great advantage, both as a man and naval officer.

MILNE, (Sir DAVID,) son of a merchant in Edinburgh, was born in May, 1763, and in 1782, served in the Canada, seventy-four, forming part of Sir Samuel Hood's squadron when it was attacked by the Count de Grasse, and it was also distinguished in the victory obtained over the count, by Sir G. B. Rodney, in the April following. The Canada also sailed, as part of the squadron under Rear-admiral Graves, for England; and was one of the only two ships which reached home in safety. During the peace, Mr. Milne took employment under the East India Company; but, in 1793, he went to the West Indies in the Boyne, of ninety-eight guns, the flag-ship of Sir John Jervis, who advanced him to the rank of lieutenant. In this capacity, being on board the Blanche, on the 5th of January, 1795, he was present in Captain Faulkner's engagement with La Pique, which commenced about midnight, and continued for five hours with uninterrupted severity. Lieutenant Milne assisted in boarding La Pique, after she had struck; and, as a reward for his services, he was advanced, soon after, to be commander of the Alarm frigate; in which he destroyed, off Porto Rico, on the 30th of May, 1795, the French corvette, Liberté, of twenty guns. After holding various commands, and having distinguished himself by making several captures, he was, in June, 1814, made rear-admiral of the blue; and afterwards acted as second in command to Lord Exmouth, in the expedition against Algiers. In the battle which was fought on the 27th of August, 1816, his ship, the Impregnable, of ninety-eight guns, sustained a more severe loss than any other in the British fleet, having fifty men killed, and one hundred and sixty wounded. The commander-in-chief speaks thus, in his official communications:—"I have confided this despatch to Rear-admiral Milne, my second in command, from whom I have received, during the whole service intrusted to me, the most cordial and honourable support." His lordship adds,—"I trust I have obtained from him his esteem and regard, and I regret I had not sooner been known to him." In testimony of his services on this occasion, he was invested with the orders of a knight commander of the Bath; of Wilhelm, of the Netherlands; and of St. Januarius, of Naples. He soon after hoisted his flag in the Leander, sixty guns, and proceeded to Halifax, where he continued for three years, the usual period. On the 28th of April, 1821, he assisted at the ceremony of laying the first stone of a monument to the memory of the late Lord Melville. He was married, in 1804, to Grace, daughter of Sir Alexander Pawes, Baronet; after whose death, he was united to Miss Stephen, daughter of George Stephen, Esq. of Grenada. Sir David Milne, on every occasion in which he was engaged, showed that

he possessed the highest qualifications of a naval officer. When acting alone, he combined discretion with bravery; and when co-operating with other ships, he generally contrived to render his own individual services particularly prominent. He has the rank of vice-admiral of the blue.

MORRIS, (Sir JAMES NICOLE,) the son of Captain James Nicole Morris, was born about 1764, and was present, in 1778, at the action off Sullivan's Island, in which he served by the side of his father, who fell in the engagement. The son served, subsequently, in the Prince of Wales, and Barfleur, each of ninety guns; but was, on the 14th of September, 1780, promoted to the rank of lieutenant, in which quality he served on board the Namur, in 1781; and was subsequently engaged, on the 9th and 12th of April, 1782, in the battle fought against Count de Grasse, by Sir George B. Rodney. The Namur was, on these occasions, stationed second in the line to the ship of the commander-in-chief, and Lieutenant Morris received general praise for the gallantry he exhibited. In 1790, he was raised to the rank of commander, and was soon after appointed to the Pluto, of fourteen guns, on the Newfoundland station; where, after a sharp engagement of fifteen minutes, he made prize of the Latine, French privateer, carrying sixteen guns and seventy men. On the 7th of October, 1793, he was made post-captain of the Boston frigate; and, in 1800, whilst commanding the Phaeton, he served on the coast of Genoa, in conjunction with the Austrian land forces. When the French destroyed their magazines at Atassio, and retired to Port Maurice, he took twenty sail of vessels loaded with corn; seized a large depôt of arms; and galled the enemy's rear through several miles of their retreat. He distinguished himself in several other subsequent engagements, and was present at the battle of Trafalgar; for his gallant conduct on which occasion, he was presented with a gold medal, and was included in the vote of thanks of both houses of parliament. On the 31st of July, 1810, he was constituted colonel of marines; and, on the 1st of August, 1811, rear-admiral of the blue; in which capacity he hoisted his flag on board the Vigo, as second in command in the North Seas, an appointment which he held from the commencement of 1812, until the middle of the year ensuing. During a great portion of this period, he performed the whole of the duties attached to the commander-in-chief on this station, and his conduct, in the interval, had repeatedly called forth commendation; but he resigned, in consequence of a vice-admiral having been sent out to take the chief direction of affairs, an office to which he had expected he would have been himself appointed. On the 2nd of January, 1815, he was made a knight commander of the order of the Bath; and, on the 12th of August, 1819, was advanced to the rank of vice-admiral. He was married, on the 25th of October, 1802, to Margaretta Sarah, second daughter of Thomas Somers Cocks, Esq.; and died on the 15th of April, 1830, at Marlow, in the county of Buckingham. He was an officer of great skill and valour; and it was said, the quarter-deck of his ship was a school for good-breeding, cheerfulness, and gentlemanly manners.

FOLEY, (Sir THOMAS,) lieutenant of Admiral Digby's flag-ship, the Prince George, in which Prince William Henry served as midshipman, became a commander in 1782, and, in 1790, a post-captain. In 1793, he was appointed to the St. George, second-rate, the flag-ship of Rear-admiral Gell, which, on her way to the Mediterranean, was present at the re-capture of a Spanish vessel, laden with specie, called the St. Jago. She also formed part of the squadron of Vice-admiral Hotham, in his skirmishes with the French fleet, on the 14th of March, and 13th of July, 1795. Captain Foley, being next appointed to the Britannia, first-rate, the flag-ship of Sir Charles Thompson, commanded her on the 14th of February, 1797, in the engagement off Cape St. Vincent. He was afterwards stationed off Cadiz, in the Goliath, seventy-four, in which he went, in the following year, to reinforce Nelson in the Mediterranean. The Goliath led the British fleet at the battle of the Nile, and having anchored alongside the Conquerant, (the second ship in the French

van,) shot away her topmasts in the space of ten minutes. Being left with Captain Hood, to protect the Egyptian coast, he brought out, with the boats of the Goliath, a French armed ketch, from under the guns of the castle of Aboukir, and he returned home in 1799, his ship having been previously engaged in the blockade of Malta. For the part he took in the important victories of Cape St. Vincent and the Nile, he was presented with gold medals. In 1800, he had the command of the Elephant, seventy-four, and was attached to the main or channel fleet until the early part of the year 1801, when he was placed under Sir Hyde Parker. Having proceeded to the North Seas, he received the flag of Lord Nelson, with whom he was present, on the 2nd of April, 1801, at the battle of Copenhagen. In his official despatches to Sir Hyde Parker, his lordship writes thus:—"To Captain Foley, who permitted me the honour of hoisting my flag in the Elephant, I feel under the greatest obligations; his advice was necessary on many and important occasions during the battle." Captain Foley returned to England in the month of August following, and the thanks of parliament were voted to him for his services. He was appointed colonel of marines in October, 1807, and was advanced to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue on the 28th of April, 1808. He has been, from time to time, further promoted; and, at the demise of George the Fourth, had the appointment of admiral of the blue. He was constituted commander-in-chief in the Downs in 1811, a post which he held until the termination of the war. On the 2nd of January, 1815, he was made a knight commander of the Bath; and, on the 6th of May, 1820, a knight grand cross of the same order. On the 31st of July, 1802, he was united to Lady Lucy Anne Fitzgerald, fifth daughter of James, first Duke of Leinster, by Lady Emelia Lennox, daughter of the second Duke of Richmond. Sir Thomas Foley justly enjoys the reputation of being a most meritorious officer, a distinction to which he is entitled by his conduct on all occasions in which he has been employed. He had the honour of serving in the most important victories of Earl St. Vincent and Nelson, with the latter of whom he maintained, for some time, an affectionate correspondence.

TYLER, (Sir CHARLES,) attained post rank in the navy, on the 21st of September, 1790, and, in 1793, was commissioned to the Meleager, of thirty-two guns, in which he was employed at Toulon. He rendered signal service at the reduction of Corsica, for which he was promoted to the St. Fiorenzo, of forty guns, formerly one of the enemy's ships, which, having sunk, was brought above water chiefly by his exertions. In the autumn of 1794, he was transferred to the Diadem, sixty-four, and served under Sir H. Hotham, in his encounter with the French, on the 14th of March, 1795, off Gourjon Bay. Soon after this, he had the charge of a small naval armament in the Adriatic, and next was employed, off the Italian coast, under the orders of Nelson. While on this service, he brought Lieutenant Fitzgerald, of the eleventh foot, to a court-martial, for disrespectful conduct; and the offender was accordingly dismissed from the army. This trial set at rest the doubt that had been entertained whether military officers were amenable to naval court-martials; a question which, on this occasion, was finally determined in the affirmative. In 1796, Captain Tyler was commissioned to L'Aigle frigate; and, after taking several privateers, was wrecked near Tunis, while in charge of despatches for Nelson. On his return home, he was appointed to the Warrior, seventy-four, which formed part of the main fleet; but, early in 1801, he was employed, for a short time, in the Baltic, under Sir Hyde Parker, and afterwards served till the peace of Amiens, in the blockade of Cadiz. In 1803, he was appointed to the command of a district of sea fencibles; and, in 1805, he was commissioned to the Tonnant, of eighty guns, in which he fought, and was wounded, at the battle of Trafalgar. On the 28th of April, 1808, Captain Tyler was made rear-admiral of the blue, and, shortly after, was appointed second in command at Portsmouth. In 1812, he was constituted commander-in-chief at the Cape of Good Hope, where he remained until 1815; early in which year he was

made a knight commander of the Bath. He was subsequently promoted to be admiral of the blue. Sir Charles Tyler was married to Miss Pike, of Portsmouth, on whose death he was united to a lady, named Leach, of Pembroke.

HOPE, (Sir WILLIAM JOHNSTONE,) was born at Finchley, on the 16th of August, 1766; and, entering the navy at the age of ten years, served on several stations, successively, in the Weasle, Hind, Crescent, Iphigenia, and Leucadia. He was subsequently employed in the Portland, on the Newfoundland station; and being appointed lieutenant, in October, 1782, he served in the Dædalus frigate, on the coast of Scotland, and the Incendiary, fire-ship. He was promoted June 9th, 1794, to the rank of post-captain, in the Bellerophon, seventy-four, which was particularly distinguished in Lord Howe's memorable actions of the 28th and 29th of May, as well as the victory of the 1st of June; and, for his share in these brilliant affairs, Captain Hope was presented with a gold medal, by George the Third; and, in common with the rest of the officers, received the thanks of parliament. In February, 1798, he joined the Kent, a newly-launched seventy-four, in which he was present with Admiral Duncan, at the capture of the Helder, and at the surrender of the Dutch squadron. Being the bearer of the despatches announcing the latter event, he received the personal thanks of the king, with a purse of £500, and was soon after presented, by the Emperor of Russia, with the insignia of a knight of Malta. In 1807, he was called to the board of admiralty, but vacated his seat in 1809. He was appointed colonel of marines, August 1st, 1811; rear-admiral, August 12th, 1812; commander-in-chief at Leith, November, 1813; K. C. B., January 2nd, 1815; and re-appointed to the chief command at Leith, in the spring of 1816, which he retained until September, 1818. He was promoted to be vice-admiral, August 12th, 1819; and, in January, 1820, he again became a lord of the admiralty. In March, 1828, he was appointed treasurer of Greenwich Hospital; and, he subsequently became one of the five commissioners for the better regulation of that institution. Sir W. J. Hope was, for thirty years, a member of the house of commons, and represented the shire of Dumfries, during six parliaments. The character of Sir W. J. Hope as a naval officer, was uniformly held in high estimation, on account of his considerable nautical skill and experience; and although, on the numerous services in which he was employed, fortune never favoured him with any remarkable opportunity of signalizing himself, yet he invariably performed the duties intrusted to him with zeal and fidelity.

PARKER, (RICHARD,) was born at Exeter, about the year 1767; and, after having received a decent education, served in the navy, until the conclusion of the American war. On his return home, he contracted a marriage, by which he obtained a small sum of money, but soon dissipated it, and was afterwards imprisoned for debt at Edinburgh. After his release, he became a common sailor; and, being placed on board the fleet at the Nore, on the breaking out of the mutiny there, the seamen appointed him their leader. His first act in this character was to take down the flag of the Sandwich, ninety-eight guns, of which he was a sailor, and to hoist a red one instead; an example that was immediately followed by all the other ships. By the prudence, however, of Lord Howe, the revolt was soon put down; and Parker having been secured, was tried by a court-martial, and condemned to be hanged, which sentence was carried into execution, on the 30th of June, 1797. He behaved with remarkable firmness and composure during his trial, and met his death with great resignation and tranquillity. In his defence he stated, that he entered into the views of the mutineers for the purpose of checking the bad spirit that then prevailed; and that, conscious of the purity of his intentions, he was enabled to await with calmness the decision of the court. He, however, acknowledged the justice of his sentence; and, a few minutes previously to his execution, took a glass of wine, saying, "I drink, first to the salvation of my soul, and next to the forgiveness of all my enemies."

STOPFORD, (Sir ROBERT,) third son of the Earl of Courtown, was born

in February, 1768, and obtained post rank in the navy in 1790. He commanded, successively, the Lowestoffe, the Aquilon, and the Phaeton; in which latter vessel he took several prizes, under the orders of Lord Cornwallis and Sir J. B. Warren. He subsequently served in the Mediterranean and in the West Indies, under Nelson; and was wounded, under Admiral Duckworth, in the successful pursuit of the Rochefort squadron, off St. Domingo. After the battle, he proceeded to Jamaica with the prizes; and some time subsequently, went with the expedition against Copenhagen; and participated in the taking of the Danish fleet and naval stores by Lord Gambier. Captain Stopford was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue on the 28th of April, 1808; and, with a command in the channel fleet, was stationed, with a small force, in the Basque Roads, in the year 1809, when the French admiral, Allemande, made his appearance. The Naiad, which had been despatched off Ushant to acquaint Gambier of the circumstance, made signal that three strange sail were in sight; on which Stopford's squadron gave chase, and succeeded in driving three French frigates ashore, near the Sable d'Olonnes. He was afterwards connected with the attempt to destroy the French fleet in the Aix Roads; and, previously to Lord Cochrane's arrival, had solicited permission to attack, with fire-ships, the enemy's fleet in the Basque Roads; and though he did not conduct the enterprise, his skilful disposition of the boats procured for him the praise of the commander-in-chief, and a vote of thanks from parliament. In 1810, he assumed the command at the Cape of Good Hope; and, afterwards, headed the naval squadron in the reduction of Java. After this service, for which he received the thanks of parliament, he returned to the Cape of Good Hope; and, early in 1813, proceeded thence to England in the President frigate. Admiral Stopford was constituted a colonel of marines, and elected member of parliament for Ipswich. On the 12th of August, 1812, he was made a vice-admiral; and, on the demise of George the Fourth, held the rank of admiral of the blue; and, on the 2nd of January, 1815, he was created a knight commander of the Bath.

BEAUCLERK, (Lord AMELIUS,) third son of the fourth Duke of St. Alban's, was born in 1768; and entering the naval service, on board the Jackall, in 1782, soon after served in the Salisbury, on the Newfoundland station. He, subsequently, accompanied Commodore Gardner to the West Indies, where he was appointed to act as lieutenant in 1789, and he obtained a confirmation of his rank on his arrival in England. In 1793, he obtained the rank of post-captain in the Nemesis; and afterwards, commanded, successively, the Juno, the Dryad, and the Fortunée; in each of which he distinguished himself by his gallantry and skill. In the summer of 1810, he superintended the debarkation of a division of Lord Chatham's army, its guns, &c., on the pestilential island of Walcheren; a service he executed with great skill and activity. He afterwards assumed the government of Campvere, and the charge of the fleet and storeships in the Roompot, during the absence of Sir Richard Strachan, the commander-in-chief, with the army at Flushing. On his return from this expedition, his lordship, in the Royal Oak, resumed his station in the channel. Lord Amelius Beauclerk was made colonel of marines, July 31st, 1810; rear-admiral, August 1st, 1811; K.C.B., January 2nd, 1815; F.R.S., in the same year; and vice-admiral, August 12th, 1819. The professional career of this nobleman, though not exhibiting any peculiar features which would distinguish it from that of many other brave and meritorious officers, has been perfectly unsullied, praiseworthy, and honourable. His lordship's private character is above reproach, though tinged with some degree of eccentricity and roughness.

SEYMOUR, (Sir MICHAEL,) was born on the 8th of November, 1768, and having entered the navy, served, successively, in the Merlin, the Portland, the Mediator, and the Ganges. In 1790, he was appointed lieutenant of the Magnificent, which he quitted for the Marlborough, distinguished as one of Lord Howe's fleet, on the occasion of

the celebrated battle of the 1st of June, 1794, in which Lieutenant Seymour was wounded. He was soon after promoted to the rank of commander; and during five years, in which he was employed in the Spitfire sloop, he captured, in the channel, six privateers, a transport, a French vessel, laden with stores, and several other prizes. On the 11th of June, 1800, he was advanced to the rank of post-captain, and, having been appointed to various frigates and ships of the line, he, in 1808, served under Lord Gambier, in the Amethyst. This vessel, mounting forty-two guns, and carrying one hundred and sixty men, fell in, on the 10th of November, with the Thetis, French frigate, having on board a complement of four hundred and thirty-six men, one hundred and six of whom were soldiers. She struck to the Amethyst, after a close action, which continued from ten o'clock in the evening till twenty minutes after midnight. The English vessel, as well as the French, was materially damaged, and the battle was bravely fought on both sides. Captain Seymour, on his return, received a gold medal from the king; a piece of plate, worth one hundred guineas, from the Patriotic Fund; and was presented with the freedom of the cities of Cork and Limerick. On the 6th of April, 1809, being still in the Amethyst, he captured, after a two hours' close engagement, the Niemen, of forty-six guns, which had previously eluded a long chase, and sustained a running fight, which lasted from half-past nine at night until one in the morning. Captain Seymour was, in the ensuing month, created a baronet, and was next employed in the Walcheren expedition. On the 26th of March, 1814, being in the Hannibal, a third-rate, he captured, after a short pursuit, La Sultane, of forty-four guns, which had been already disabled. In January, 1815, he was made a knight commander of the Bath, and appointed to a royal yacht in a few years afterwards. He has issue several children by Lady Seymour, who is a daughter of the late Captain James Hawker, of the royal navy. Captain Sir Michael Seymour has acquired a very high reputation for skill and gallantry; but in encounters with single ships he was remarkably successful.

THOMPSON, (Sir THOMAS BOULDEN,) was born in 1768, and became a post-captain in the navy in November, 1790, previously to which time he had distinguished himself by capturing a French privateer of a very superior force. After serving under Lords St. Vincent and Nelson, Captain Thompson, whilst in command of the Leander, was intercepted, off the western end of Goza, near the Island of Candia, by Le Généreux, of seventy-eight guns. The English vessel, having eighty below her proper quantity of men, besides having many wounded from the fleet, Thompson desired to avoid an action with a ship of such superior force; but being outsailed by his opponent, an engagement ensued, which was carried on with great spirit for several hours. At length, the Leander, being almost wholly disabled by the superior advantage of the enemy, was compelled to strike her colours. Captain Thompson was wounded in the action, and on an exchange of prisoners taking place, proceeded to England, where he was honourably acquitted, on a trial for the loss of his ship, by court-martial. He received the honour of knighthood from the king, with a pension of £200 per annum, and was presented with the freedom of the city, in a gold box, by the citizens of London. In 1799, he was appointed to the Bellona, in which ship he served under Lord Bridport, in the Mediterranean, and under Nelson, at the battle of Copenhagen, where one of his legs was shot off; a loss which he was compensated for by the thanks of parliament, and an increase of his pension to £500 a year. He was soon after nominated to the Mary yacht, and, in 1806, he was appointed comptroller of the navy, an office which he resigned in February, 1816, for the treasurership of Greenwich Hospital. He also became a director of the chest about the same period. On the 2nd January, 1815, he was made a knight commander of the Bath; and, on the 14th of September, 1822, a knight grand cross of the same order. He represented, in parliament, for several years, the city of Rochester, but vacated his seat when he took upon himself the office of treasurer abovementioned. His pension was farther increased, on the 27th of November,

1815, to an annual sum of £700. He was married, on the 25th of February, 1799, to Miss Anne Raikes, by whom he had five children: three sons and two daughters. He died on the 3d of March, 1828, at Hartsborne Manor-house, Herts, aged sixty-two; at which period he was vice-admiral of the red, and a visitor of the West India naval school.

MANBY, (THOMAS,) was born about 1770; and became a midshipman in the navy in 1783. In 1790, he was employed under Captain Vancouver with whom he made a voyage to New Holland, and the north-west coast of America, in the ship Discovery, of which he became lieutenant. In 1796, being promoted to the rank of commander, he was appointed to the Charon, of forty-four guns; and was employed in protecting merchantmen sailing between Cork and the Downs, and in conveying troops to Ireland during the rebellion. He was conspicuous for his loyal conduct during the mutiny at the Nore; and, after having been present at the blockade of Havre de Grace, was, in 1799, appointed a post-captain. Shortly afterwards, he captured a valuable French schooner off the Western Islands, and whilst accompanying a convoy of merchant-vessels to Jamaica, attacked and destroyed, with a very unequal force, the French brig, La Curieuse. Having landed his prisoners at Barbadoes, he made for Martinique, from which island he conducted the trading vessels in safety to Jamaica. On his arrival there, he was instructed by Lord Hugh Seymour to cruise in the Mona passage; and, after he had been in this station for some time, a Spaniard who had murdered his officer, came on board, from Porto Rico, and solicited his protection. Indignant at the request, he confined the culprit, and sailed for Aquadilla, where he disembarked the prisoner and delivered him up to the governor; at the same time intimating, that as the British colours disdained to protect a murderer, he sent him one, in the hope he would meet the fate he deserved. In August, 1802, he was paid off, but in October following, Earl St. Vincent, then first lord of the admiralty, sent for him, and observed, "I don't like to see an active officer idle on shore; I therefore give you the Africaine, one of the finest frigates in the British navy." When the Africaine was completed, he sailed from the Nore, accompanied by a ship of inferior force, and proceeded off Helvoetsluys, where he was engaged for about two years in blockading two large French frigates laden with troops. Whilst on this service, he seized on sixty ships belonging to the Dutch fishery, in consequence of the following circumstance. Having sent four boys with a boat, for shrimps, they were fired upon by the French general; upon which, Captain Manby took the above-mentioned step, and sent a note to the general, telling him, that as he had prevented him (Manby) from having shrimps to his turbot, so he would deprive the general from having turbot to his shrimps. He subsequently commanded the Uranie, and the Thalia; and previously to the death of George the Fourth, was appointed rear-admiral of the blue.

HEYWOOD, (PETER,) son of the seneschal to the Duke of Athol, entered the navy, at the age of thirteen, and sailed, soon after, in the Bounty. On the occurrence of the well-known mutiny, he, being the youngest midshipman, was confined between decks, after the commander and his adherents had been turned off, in a small boat, from the vessel. He remained, with fourteen others, for about a year and a half, at Otaheite; but the Pandora arriving at the island, on the 23d of March, 1791, he, together with Mr. Stewart, a brother midshipman, made himself known to the captain, by whose orders, both were, to their astonishment, placed in irons, and treated with the utmost severity. Mr. Heywood reached Spithead on the 20th of June, 1792, and took his trial in September, when, notwithstanding his protestation, that he was ignorant of the design of the mutiny, and that he was forced, against his will, to remain in the ship, his neutrality was considered tantamount to guilt, and sentence of death was recorded. It was, however, accompanied by a strong recommendation to mercy; and, in five weeks afterwards, he obtained a free and unconditional pardon. Lord Hood, who had presided at his trial, now volunteered

to take him, as a midshipman, under his own patronage, in the Victory. This offer was, however, declined; but Heywood, in May, 1793, renewed his naval career, by joing the Bellerophon, seventy-four, commanded by his uncle, Commodore Pasley. After much active and honourable service, he was, in 1800, promoted to the command of the Vulcan; and, subsequently, to that of the Trincomalee, Trident, Leopard, and Dedaigneuse. His post-commission was confirmed by the admiralty, on the 5th of April, 1803, and he remained on the East India station chiefly employed in confidential detached services, and in ascertaining the latitudes and longitudes of the various ports in the Eastern Seas, by which their geography has since been materially corrected. While commanding the Leopard, he was ordered to survey the coast of Ceylon, much of which was then wholly unknown, and the dangerous shoals called the Bassas. In 1805, he returned to England; and, on his arrival, presented all his charts to the admiralty, who published many of them with his name. On the 18th of March, 1809, he received the thanks of the admiralty for his gallantry in an attack on three French frigates, in Sable D'Olonne; and, in April, 1810, he bore the remains of Vice-admiral Lord Collingwood to England. He was then despatched to Buenos Ayres; and, in the summer of 1813, sailed from South America for England, in commission of the Montague, seventy-four, and continued in the command of that vessel until it was paid off, in July, 1815. He married, on the 31st of the same month, Frances, only daughter of Francis Simpson, Esq. of Plean House, Stirlingshire.

PARKER, (Sir PETER,) the son of Rear-admiral George Parker, having entered the navy at an early age, served in the capacity of midshipman, for some time, under Lord Nelson. He attained successively the ranks of lieutenant and post-captain, in the latter of which stations, he, in 1812, commanded the Menelaus frigate. While cruising on the coast of Italy, being off the Bay of Orbitello, he determined on cutting out a brig, and several smaller vessels, moored in the port of St. Stephano, within pistol-shot of the batteries. Having prepared a launch, carrying one hundred and thirty seamen, forty marines, and an eighteen-pounder, he resolutely faced the fire from the citadel, which was manned by five hundred regular troops, and all the inhabitants. While his lieutenants pushed to the shore, he himself succeeded in boarding and carrying all the vessels. In 1814, still being in command of the Menelaus, he served on the North American station, and sailed up the Chesapeake, to destroy a camp established at Bellair by the enemy. He landed, on the 30th of August, with a party of about one hundred and forty marines, and, coming up to the force with which he was about to contend, found it to consist of five hundred militia, a troop of horse, and five pieces of artillery. He, however, gallantly commenced the attack, but in a short time received a mortal wound from a musket-shot, on which he is said to have smiled, and said to one of his lieutenants: "They have hit me, Pearce, at last, but it is nothing; push on, my brave fellows, and follow me!" He advanced a few paces farther, continuing to cheer on his men, but soon staggered under the rapid flow of blood from the wound, and in a few moments expired. He was in his twenty-seventh year when he died; and had married, in 1805, a daughter of Sir George Dallas. He had one son, who is the present Sir Peter Parker. Though his career was short, it was eminently honourable, few having achieved so much within so short a period. His gallantry had excited such an enthusiastic attachment in his men, that one of them, a sailor of the name of Porrel, refused to quit his body for a moment; and, though the men who carried it to the shore were occasionally changed, the man above-mentioned would not allow himself to be relieved of his share of the burden. The lines, commencing—"There is a tear for all that die," were written on his death by his cousin, the poet Byron.

HARCOURT, (SIMON, Viscount,) the only son of Sir Philip Harcourt, was born in 1660; and having completed a learned education at Pembroke College, Oxford, he became a student of the Inner Temple, by which society he was called to the bar. He first distinguished himself by his defence of Sacheverell; became a member of parliament in 1690, and continued so until his advancement to the peerage. In June, 1702, he was knighted, and made solicitor-general to the queen; and, in April, 1707, attorney-general; which office, it is said, he sustained with great dignity, but quitted it with greater, on the 12th of February following, by a voluntary resignation. On the change of ministry, in September, 1710, he was restored to that employment, and made recorder of Abingdon; and on the 18th of October, in the same year, he was appointed lord-keeper of the great seal; and next day nominated one of the privy-council. On the 3rd of September, 1711, he was created a peer of Great Britain, by the title of Baron of Stanton-Harcourt, in Oxfordshire. On the 7th of April, 1712, he was elected lord high chancellor; and, being in that office at the demise of Queen Anne, was one of the lords of the regency till the arrival of George the First; four days after which, however, the great seal was delivered to Lord Cowper. On the 24th of July, 1721, he was created Viscount Harcourt; and, on the 25th of August, in the following year, was called to the council-board. During the king's absence, in visiting his German dominions, in 1723, 1725, and 1727, he was nominated one of the lords justices, and died in the July of the last-mentioned year. He had three wives; but had issue only by the first, Rebecca, daughter of Thomas Clarke, Esq., who bore him three sons and two daughters. Lord Harcourt possessed few prominences of character; he was honest and consistent, particularly in his judicial capacity; although, it is said, in his political principles, he wavered latterly in his adherence to Harley, in favour of Walpole. "He was remarkable," says Parkes, "for nothing but his abilities and integrity;" and Speaker Onslow said he had greater skill and power of speech than any man he ever knew.

BRODRICK, (ALAN, Viscount Midleton,) was born about 1660; and, having been called to the bar, became the king's Irish serjeant at law as early as February, 1690. On the 6th of June, 1695, he was made king's solicitor-general for Ireland, and sat in the first Irish parliament assembled under Queen Anne, as member for the city of Cork; in which he was unanimously chosen speaker of the Irish house of commons. In 1704, he was removed from the solicitor-generalship, through the influence of the Duke of Ormond, whom he had offended; but on the 12th of June, he was appointed attorney-general for Ireland; and, in December, 1709, succeeded Sir Richard Pyne as chief-justice of the Irish court of King's Bench. Upon the change of ministry, in 1711, he was removed from his situation; and, in the following parliament, he was again returned as representative for the city of Cork, and again made speaker of the commons. On the accession of George the First, he was made lord high chancellor of Ireland, and a privy-counsellor, a dignity he had held under both the preceding monarchs. On the 22nd of February, 1714, by privy-seal, and on the following 13th of April, by a patent, setting forth his merits in the most exalted terms, he was advanced to the dignity of an Irish peer, as Baron Brodrick, of Midleton, and took his seat as such, in the Irish house of peers, on the following 12th of November. On the 20th of March, 1716, he was constituted one of the lord justices of the kingdom; and, in the following

year, was created Viscount Midleton. In 1718, he visited England, where he was elected a member of the British parliament, and continued so for the remainder of his life. He retired from the chancellorship in June, 1725, and died, at Ballyallan, in the county of Cork, on the 29th of August, 1728. He was one of the most independent and patriotic chancellors that Ireland ever produced; and frequently offended both the king and his ministers, by his determined opposition to the wishes of both, when he could not conscientiously comply with them. "He was, however," says Archdeacon Foxe, "ostentatious in his manner, and vehement in his sentiments; but was, nevertheless, a man of great dignity and integrity." He was thrice married; but his only surviving issue were one daughter and one son.

KING, (PETER, Lord,) the son of a grocer at Exeter, was born there in 1669, and, for some time, served in his father's shop; but having made himself, by private study, an excellent scholar, he attracted the notice of his uncle, the celebrated Locke, at whose suggestion he prepared himself for, and was called to, the bar. In 1691, he distinguished himself by publishing An Inquiry into the Constitution, Discipline, Unity, and Worship of the Primitive Church, that flourished within the first three hundred years after Christ, faithfully collected out of the extant writings of those ages; and, shortly afterwards, rose to eminence as an advocate. In 1699, he was returned member of parliament for Beeralston, in Devonshire; for which place he also sat during the five succeeding parliaments. In 1702, he published, The History of the Apostles' Creed; in 1708, was made recorder of London; and, in 1714, lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas; and, on the 5th of April following, was sworn in a privy-counsellor. On the 29th of May, 1725, he was created a peer of great Britain, by the title of Lord King, Baron of Oakham, in the county of Surrey; and, on the 1st of June, in the same year, he was declared lord high chancellor of England; and was one of the lords justices for the administration of the government, during the king's absence in Germany. On the 31st of May, 1727, he was again appointed one of the lords justices; and, on the demise of George the First, he was continued chancellor by his successor. The assiduity with which he discharged the duties of his situation injured his health, and induced him to retire from office in 1733; about eight months after which, he died, at his seat at Oakham, in Surrey. He was married to Anne, daughter of Richard Seys, Esq., of Boverton, in Glamorganshire; by whom he had issue four sons and two daughters. He was a man of the strictest integrity; although, according to Sir Egerton Brydges, he did not make such a figure, as chancellor, as was expected from the character that raised him to it. The same authority adds, that more of his decrees were repealed by the house of lords, than those of any other chancellor in the same space of time. Although a rigid dissenter, he is said, while discoursing with the celebrated Whiston, on the subject of subscription to articles of faith, by men who do not believe in them, for the sake of preferment, to have justified their so doing, by observing, "We must not lose our usefulness from scruples:" upon which, Whiston, who was of the opposite opinion, asked his lordship, "if such prevarication was allowed in the courts of law?" "No," replied his lordship. "Then," said Whiston, "suppose God Almighty be as just in the next world as my lord chief-justice is in this—where are we then?"

VINER, (CHARLES,) was born about 1670; but the particulars of his early life are not known, although he probably completed his education at Oxford, and afterwards studied the law in one of the inns of court. He is celebrated as having been the author of a general and complete abridgment of law and equity; a work which appeared in twenty volumes, folio, in 1741-51; and, according to Blackstone, was the result of fifty years' labour. He died, at his house, at Aldyshot, on the 5th of June, 1756; and left, by his will, about £12,000 to the University of Oxford, to establish a professorship, and endow such fellowships and scholarships of the common law in that university as should be adequate to the

produce of his estate. This led to the foundation of the celebrated Vinerian professorship, at Oxford; to which Blackstone was first appointed, and who, in that character, delivered the lectures which form his celebrated Commentaries. Mr. Viner's work, before alluded to, is spoken of, by Mr. Hargrave, (*Co. Lit. q. a. in notis*) as an immense body of law and equity; and he recommends it as a necessary part of every lawyer's library. He, however, observes, it would have been a still more useful compilation, if the author had been less singular, and more nice in his arrangement and method, and more studious to avoid repetition.

RAYMOND, (ROBERT, Lord,) the son of Sir Thomas Raymond, was born about 1670; and, after his call to the bar, became, successively, solicitor-general, attorney-general, and chief-justice of the King's Bench in 1730, when he was raised to the peerage. He is, however, principally known as the author of Reports of Divers Special Cases in the Three Law Courts, from the twelfth to thirty-fifth of Charles the Second, which appeared in 1696, and have always been considered of the highest authority, when quoted, by all succeeding judges. He died in 1753, leaving one son to inherit his title, which is now extinct.

TALBOT, (CHARLES, Lord,) eldest son of the Bishop of Durham, was born in the year 1684; and, after an university education, was called to the bar, where he soon became distinguished; and, in 1717, was made solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales. In 1719, he was elected a member of the British parliament, for Tregony, in Cornwall; and sat in the two following parliaments for Durham. In 1726, he was appointed solicitor-general to the king; in 1733, was made lord-chancellor of Great Britain, and, in the same year, was created a baron. In 1734, he was elected a governor of the Charter House; and continued to sit as chancellor, with great benefit to the nation, it is said, till the 14th of February, 1737, when he died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields. Lord Talbot is described as having added lustre to the peerage, to his profession, and to his country; and was of the most virtuous principles, and of the most kind and amiable disposition. "He was," observes Sir Jonah Barrington, "endowed with admirable talents, which were improved by a liberal and generous education, suitable to the dignity of his extraction; and, applying himself to the study of the laws, advanced himself, by real merit, without servility or the arts of corruption. He married Cecil, daughter and heir of Charles Matthews, Esq., of Castle-y-Menich, in Glamorganshire; and left five sons, the eldest of whom is celebrated in Thomson's Seasons.

FOSTER, (Sir MICHAEL,) the son of an attorney at Marlborough, in Wiltshire, was born there in December, 1689; and, after having completed his education at Oxford, studied for, and was called to, the bar, where he was so little encouraged, that he shortly afterwards retired to his native town. In 1720, he acquired much credit and notoriety by the publication of his celebrated letter to the protestant dissenters; and having removed, some time afterwards, to Bristol, he practised there with such success, that, in 1735, he was made recorder of that city. In the same year, he published An Examination of the Scheme of Church Power, which gained him high credit as a civilian, and is said to have formed the ground-work of Bishop Gibson's Codex. In 1736, he was made a serjeant at law; and, in 1745, a judge of the King's Bench, in which office he continued until the day of his death, which took place on the 7th of November, 1763. He was a man of considerable talent and worth, and was held in great esteem by his friends and cotemporaries. In addition to the works mentioned, he was the author of some Reports, published after his death. A short time before his death, whilst going the Oxford circuit, he is said to have charged the grand jury in the following laconic style:—"Gentlemen, the weather is extremely hot, I am very old, and you are very well acquainted with your duty—practise it." He was married in 1725, but left no issue.

STRANGE, (Sir JOHN,) was born in London, in 1696; and, having been

called to the bar, so distinguished himself, that, in 1736, he was made solicitor-general; and, in 1739, appointed recorder of London. Having resigned both these offices, in 1742, he was presented with a patent of precedency; and, in 1749, made master of the Rolls, which he continued until the time of his death, in May, 1754. He was a man of great virtue and integrity; but is principally known to the legal world, as the author of Strange's Reports, to which great deference is paid in all the courts. He married Susan, eldest daughter, and co-heir, of Edward Strong, Esq. of Greenwich, Kent, by whom he left two sons.

HEWITT, (JAMES, Viscount Lifford,) the son of a mercer, at Coventry, was born there in 1709, and served his time to an attorney, but afterwards went to the English bar, and soon acquired a respectable practice. In 1766, he became a member of parliament for Coventry; in the same year, was appointed a judge of the King's Bench; and, in 1767, made chancellor of Ireland, and raised to the Irish peerage. In 1781, he was made a viscount; and, after having realized a fortune of £150,000, died at Dublin, on the 28th of April, 1789. By the length and value of his services as chancellor of Ireland, he much raised the dignity and importance of that office, which had previously been considered of such little value, that, at the time it was offered to him, it had been refused by several men of eminence, as beneath their acceptance. He married, first, a daughter of Dr. Williams, Dean of Worcester, by whom he had issue, four sons; and, secondly, Ambrosia, daughter of the Rev. Charles Bayley, by whom he had one son and two daughters.

WILMOT, (Sir JOHN EARDLEY,) was born at Derby, in August, 1709, and received his education at Westminster and Cambridge, where he was remarkable for his studious and retired habits. In 1732, he was called to the bar, where he displayed great abilities; but such was his diffidence, that he refused the appointments, successively offered him, of king's counsel, and king's serjeant; and, in 1754, withdrew into Derbyshire. Whilst in the country, he was, without his knowledge, made one of the judges of the King's Bench, which he consented to be, only for the sake of his family. In 1766, he was appointed chief-justice of the Common Pleas; and, on the day previously to Lord Camden's resignation of the great seal, that nobleman told him it would be in his possession to-morrow. He, however, refused the chancellorship; and, in 1770, gave up his situation on the bench, accepting, at the same time, with reluctance, a trifling provision in the shape of an annuity. He died, at his house in Great Ormond Street, where he had resided for thirty-seven years, on the 5th of February, 1792. He was a man of singular probity, modesty, and humility; which were, however, not more conspicuous than his profound knowledge, extensive learning, and brilliant and enlightened mind. He refused the chancellorship no less from conscientiousness than diffidence, thinking the political would interfere too much with the judicial duties of that situation.

BEARCROFT, (EDWARD,) born in 1720, was called to the common law bar; where, after many years of application, he attained the rank of king's counsel. Having obtained a seat in parliament, he was made chief-justice of Chester; in possession of which office he died, on the 20th of November, 1796, at Northampton. He was also, at the period of his decease, member of parliament for Saltash. "This veteran of the bar," observes a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, for 1796, "was an extraordinary example of industry and perseverance. Many years, he had hardly practice enough to support himself with the severest economy, and thought of relinquishing the law in despair; but, in time, his good sense and knowledge of the law excited confidence, and, till his hearing was affected, he was one of the most successful of its professors, particularly in cases where legal opinions were requisite."

YORKE, (CHARLES, Lord Morden,) second son of Lord-chancellor Hardwicke, was born in 1723, and received his education at a school at Hackney, and at the University of Cambridge.

Having been called to the bar, his talent and eloquence soon recommended him to the notice of his profession, and early produced him a considerable share of business. On the alarm of a designed invasion from France, in 1743, he composed and published, in the beginning of 1745, a most excellent work, entitled, Some Considerations on the Law of Forfeiture for High Treason: occasioned by a Clause in the late Act for making it Treason to correspond with the Pretender's Sons, or any of their Agents, &c.; which was afterwards republished, in 1746 and 1748, with improvements. In 1747, he was appointed, together with his brother John, joint clerk of the crown in Chancery, and soon after he became attorney-general to the Princess of Wales; and, during the same year, he was chosen member for Ryegate, and continued so until his advancement to the peerage. On the 3rd of July, 1751, he succeeded Mr. Goddrell, as solicitor to the East India Company; and, continuing to advance in his profession, on the 6th of November, 1756, he was appointed solicitor-general; which post he held till the 27th of December, 1761, when he was promoted to that of king's attorney-general. In 1763, he quitted office, received a patent of precedency, and was shortly afterwards made recorder of Gloucester. In 1770, he was made a peer, and prevailed on, by the king, to desert his former party, and accept the seals, on the resignation of Lord Camden; but the odium he had incurred by this step so preyed on his spirits, that he died six days after his acceptance of them, on the 22nd of January. It has been reported, that he terminated his own existence by cutting his throat; but this was, a short while ago, publicly and positively denied by one of his sons, in the Sun newspaper. He was a man of great sensitiveness, knowledge, and liberality of mind; and "his death," says Adolphus, in his History, "was considered highly prejudicial to the interests of the nation." He was fond of literature and poetry, and wrote a small portion of the Athenian Letters, published by his brother Philip.

BARRINGTON, (DAINES,) fourth son of the first Lord Barrington, was born about 1724; and, after having completed his education at Oxford, was called to the bar, and appointed, successively, marshal to the high court of Admiralty, and secretary to Greenwich Hospital. He was afterwards appointed recorder of Bristol, a Welch judge, and second justice of Chester; which post he resigned in 1785, and retired to his chambers in the Inner Temple, where he died, on the 14th of March, 1800; the pall at his funeral being borne by Lord Stowell, and other eminent men. He distinguished himself both as a legal and literary character, and wrote several works, the principal of which are, Observations on the Statutes, chiefly the more Ancient, &c.; An Edition of Orosius, with the Anglo-Saxon version of King Alfred, and an English translation and notes; Tracts on the probability of reaching the North Pole; besides several papers in the Transactions of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies, of both of which bodies he was a fellow.

EYRE, (JAMES,) a connexion of the Pembroke family, was born at Wiltshire, in 1724; and, having been educated at Winchester, removed to Merton College, Oxford. Having graduated at the university, he became a law student; and soon after, having been called to the bar, he purchased the situation of a city counsel. He was, however, but little known, until called on to act as deputy for Sir William Morton, the recorder of London, who was prevented, by ill health, from performing the duties of his office. Mr. Eyre gave so much satisfaction in his new capacity, that, on the death of the recorder, which took place in 1762, he was appointed to the vacant post, and thus obtained, at the bar, a patent of precedence. He performed his duties for some time without molestation; but, on the occasion of the famous remonstrance to the throne being proposed and carried, in the common council, he refused, in his character of recorder, to present it to the sovereign. For his conduct, with respect to this circumstance, a vote of censure was passed on him, and he was resolutely attacked by the opposition party, in speeches, caricatures, and pamphlets. He was, however, rewarded by government, in

1772, with a judgeship in the Exchequer, of which court, he, in 1787, became the chief baron. In 1792, he was made first commissioner of the great seal; and, in the following year, received the honour of knighthood, being, about the same time, removed to the court of Common Pleas, of which he was appointed chief-justice. He had also been made a privy-counsellor, about the same time; and he died, holding these offices, on the 6th of July, 1799, at Ruscombe, in Berkshire. Lord chief-justice Eyre was well skilled in the law, and his judgments were generally distinguished by their candour and sagacity. His apprehension was remarkably quick; but, though he soon gained an insight into a case, he never interrupted counsel in their arguments. He endeavoured to keep his mind wholly free from prejudice, and invariably founded his decisions on the strictest justice, so that unsuccessful parties often acknowledged his impartiality. Though the views he took of a cause were, for the most part, correct, he was not bigotted to his first formed opinions; which he willingly gave up, when proved by argument to have been erroneous. His recorded decisions show that he possessed considerable learning, and an understanding of great vigour: they are couched in occasionally very eloquent language, and the reasoning they contain is convincingly forcible. In private life, Judge Eyre appears to have possessed many excellent qualities.

DALRYMPLE, (Sir DAVID, Lord Hailes,) was born in Edinburgh, in 1726, and after having received his education at Eton, studied civil law at the University of Utrecht. In 1748, he was called to the Scottish bar; in 1766, was appointed one of the judges of the court of session; and, in 1776, succeeded his father-in-law, Lord Coalston, as a commissioner of the justiciary, by the title of Lord Hailes. He died on the 29th of November, 1792, leaving behind him a most estimable character, both for private virtues and public integrity. He was known to the principal *literati* of the day, and carried on a correspondence with Dr. S. Johnson, who had a high respect for him. His principal work is entitled "The Annals of Scotland, from the accession of Malcolm Canmore to the accession of the House of Stewart," but he was the author of several others, consisting chiefly of new editions and translations of old works. He was twice married: first, to a daughter of Lord Coalston; and, secondly, to a daughter of Lord Kilkerran, each of whom bore him a daughter.

YELVERTON, (BARRY, Lord Avonmore,) was born in Ireland, in 1736, and after having finished his education at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar, in 1764. After some struggles, he rose rapidly into repute, and, in 1776, having been elected a member of the Irish house of commons, he took the popular side in politics, and became a powerful opponent to government. He, however, soon afterwards changed his sentiments, for which he was rewarded with the attorney-generalship, and chief baronship of the court of Exchequer, in Ireland, during the Portland administration. In 1795, he was made an Irish peer, by the title of Baron of Avonmore; a viscount in 1800; and died on the 19th of August, 1805, leaving three sons and a daughter. Lord Avonmore was a man of warm and benevolent feeelings, which he gave vent to in an equal degree in private life, in the senate, or on the bench. In his judicial capacity he was too prone to be led away by his extreme sensibility; and, during the progress of a cause, would alternately be inflamed with indignation and softened to tears. He possessed much learning and ability; and was the intimate friend of Curran and others, who often made sport of his unsuspiciousness, and simplicity of heart, which were almost infantine. It was a saying of his, that he would put no trust in a Kerry-man; giving, as a reason, the following anecdote:—"Whilst attending the Tralee assizes, I was employed in a single half-guinea case, in which I failed; and a day or two after, as I was travelling alone on the road to Cork, I was waylaid by my clients, reproached for my want of skill, and forcibly compelled to refund the fee."

WOLFE, (ARTHUR, Viscount Kilwarden,) eldest son of John Wolfe, Esq. of Kildare, in Ireland, was born on

the 30th of January, 1739; educated at Trinity College, Dublin; and having become a member of an inn of court, commenced practising at the Irish bar, where he rapidly rose into eminence. He also distinguished himself as a member of the Irish parliament, where he had to contend, among others, with Flood and Grattan. In 1787, he was appointed solicitor-general for Ireland; having, on the 3rd of July, in the year preceding, been created Baron Kilwarden. In 1789, he obtained the office of attorney-general; and became, in 1798, lord chief-justice of Ireland. In 1800 he received the title of Viscount Kilwarden; and, in 1802, was made vice-chancellor of the University of Dublin. On the evening of the 23rd of July, 1803, while proceeding to attend a meeting of the privy-council, his carriage was stopped in St. Thomas Street, Dublin, and himself, and his nephew who accompanied him, were assassinated, by being stabbed with pikes in different parts of their bodies. A reward of £1000 was offered, by the lord-lieutenant, for the discovery of the murderers. He was sixty years of age at the time of his death; and, it is said he always dreaded he should fall as has been described, on account of the numerous threats he received in anonymous letters. He was, however, a man of firm mind, and had not been guilty of any acts of injustice likely to have irritated, beyond an ordinary degree, the minds of the populace. It is related that, on one occasion, when an attorney had been arrested on suspicion of treason, he refused to allow the examination of the papers belonging to the accused; which, he maintained, were the private property, not of the lawyer, but of his clients. His humanity and forbearance were as prominent as his sense of justice; and, in his last moments, he is said to have expressed his desire that a fair and impartial trial should be allowed to his murderers. He was an eloquent speaker, and advocated, with great ability, the measures which led to the Union. He served in the Dublin corps of volunteers, in 1800, with Flood and Grattan, by whom he was held in the highest estimation. He married, on the 3rd of January, 1769, Anne, daughter of William Buxton, Esq. by whom he had issue, three sons and two daughters.

SCOTT, (JOHN, Earl of Clonmell,) was born in Ireland, on the 8th of June, 1739; and, whilst at school, happening to render a small service to young (afterwards Lord) Carleton, he was sent, by that nobleman's father, to Trinity College, Dublin; and, by his assistance, was called to the Irish bar. He quickly rose to repute, and became a member of the Irish house of commons: in 1774, he was made solicitor, and, in 1777, attorney-general of that country, which he remained till 1782. In 1784, he was appointed king's prime sergeant, and chief-justice of the King's Bench, which he held jointly with the office of clerk of the Pleas, in the court of Exchequer; and, on the 10th of May, of the same year, he was created an Irish peer, as Baron Erlsfort. In 1789, he was further raised to the dignity of Viscount Clonmell; and, in 1793, received an earldom in the Irish peerage. He died in May, 1798, leaving a fortune of £22,000 per annum; of which, however, the greater portion was acquired by the bequests of relations, and fortunate purchases of estates. Lord Clonmell was an advocate and politician of great ability; and, in addition to his talents, possessed many amiable and ennobling qualities. He never forgot the friendship of Lord Carleton; and when that nobleman was almost a bankrupt at the bar, he immediately settled upon him £300 a year, until his success should enable him to do without it. "His skill," says the author of Historic Anecdotes, "was unrivalled, and his success proverbial. He was full of anecdotes, though not the most refined: those in private society he not only told, but acted; and when he perceived that he had made a very good exhibition, he immediately withdrew, that he might leave the most lively impression of his pleasantry behind him." The same author, however, accuses him of being avaricious and ostentatious; and says that he was "Half liked, half reprobated; too high to be despised, and too low to be respected." He also relates that his conduct, on one occasion, was so arrogant to the bar, that he thought proper to apologize to it, through the medium of the newspapers. He was twice married: first, to a sister of the Earl of Llandaff; and, secondly, to a daughter of P. Lawless, Esq.; by each of whom he had issue.

CARLETON, (HUGH, Viscount,) was born, at Cork, in Ireland, on the 11th of September, 1739; and, after having completed his education at Trinity College, Dublin, was called to the Irish bar. His success was, at first, doubtful; but, in 1779, he was appointed solicitor-general for Ireland, which situation he retained until the appointment of the Duke of Portland as lord-lieutenant. In 1787, he was made chief-justice of the Common Pleas, in Ireland; in 1789, created Baron, and, in 1797, Viscount Carleton. He, afterwards, retired from the bench, and sat in the British house of lords, as one of the representative peers of Ireland. He was on the point of being murdered, in 1803, by the mob who killed Lord Kilwarden, the object of their fury being Lord Carleton, for whom they mistook the former. He had incurred the odium of the populace by the trial and condemnation of the two counsellors, Sheers, to whom he had been left guardian by their father. He was remarkable for his lugubrious and hypochondriacal disposition; which induced Curran to observe that his lordship was plaintiff (plaintive) in every cause that came before him. He was twice married; but had no issue by either union.

BURGH, (WALTER HUSSEY,) was born in Kildare, in 1742; and, after having completed an appropriate education, was called to the Irish bar, in 1769. In the course of three years, he came into large practice; and, under the patronage of the Duke of Leinster, became a member of the Irish commons, at an early period of his professional career. In 1777, he was appointed prime serjeant, and continued so until 1779; when, siding with the popular party, respecting the question of a free export trade, he seconded Mr. Grattan, and resigned his gown. In 1782, it was, however, restored to him; and, in the same year, he was made chief baron of the Irish Exchequer, and is said, shortly afterwards, to have declined a peerage. He died on the 24th of September, at Armagh, and was buried near his wife, of whom he is said to have been excessively fond, in the cemetery of St. Peter's Church, Dublin; leaving an only son, eleven years of age, and three daughters. He was one of the most upright, honourable, and patriotic men, that Ireland ever produced. Sir Jonah Barrington speaks of him as the most amiable and eloquent man that ever appeared on the stage of politics; and both his friends and opponents had an enthusiastic admiration of his character, which was equally illustrious at the bar, on the bench, and in the senate.

GLENBERVIE, (DOUGLAS SYLVESTER, Lord,) was born in Scotland, on the 24th of May, 1743, and completed his education at the University of Aberdeen, where he was distinguished both as a scientific and classical scholar. He studied medicine at first, but afterwards forsook it for the profession of the bar, where he obtained a considerable share of practice and a silk gown. In 1789, he married a daughter of Lord North, through whose influence he was returned to the British parliament, and was appointed secretary to the lord-lieutenant of Ireland. He became, subsequently, a commissioner of the treasury, joint paymaster of the army, chief commissioner of woods and forests, and a peer, under the title of Baron Glenbervie, to which dignity he was raised in 1800; he gave evidence, at her trial, in favour of the queen of George the Fourth; and died in May, 1823. He distinguished himself as an author, by the publication of a valuable treatise on Cases of controverted Elections, in four volumes; and, a translation of the first canto of the Ricciardetto of Fortinguerea, with notes, and an introduction.

WOOD, (Sir GEORGE,) the son of a clergyman, was born in Yorkshire, in 1743, where he was articled to an attorney, under whom he evinced such superior abilities, that he was recommended to study for the bar, to which he was afterwards called by the society of the Middle Temple. Previous to this event he had distinguished himself, as a chamber counsel, by his ability as a special pleader; and, in that capacity, had several pupils of future eminence; among whom was Lord Erskine. In 1802, he appears to have been in parliament, for the borough of Haslemere, and voted with the majority on Mr. Pitt's celebrated triple assessment bill. In 1807,

he was knighted, and made a baron of the Exchequer, which situation he resigned in 1823, and died in the July of the following year, leaving, it is said, a fortune of near £300,000. Baron Wood possessed talents of no very brilliant order, either as an advocate or judge. He was dull, plodding, and technical, although, at the same time, blunt, and honest; and, was promoted to the bench more for his useful, than his vigorous or shining qualities. He, however, had an acute perception of the truth of a case; and, in one instance, because it was not sufficiently proved to his mind, he saved a prisoner, after a capital conviction on a charge of murder, from execution.

WOODDESON, (RICHARD,) the son of the Rev. Richard Wooddeson, the celebrated master of the grammar-school, at Kingston-upon-Thames, was born there on the 15th of May, 1745. After having been, for some time, under the tuition of his father, he removed to Oxford, where he graduated M. A.; and obtained a common law scholarship on the Vinerian foundation. In 1771, he succeeded to a college fellowship; and, in 1772, failed in obtaining the deputy Vinerian professorship, but was appointed to it shortly afterwards, and held it for three years. In 1776, about which time he was called to the bar, he succeeded to a Vinerian fellowship; and, in 1777, was elected, after a sharp contest with Mr. Rooke, to the Vinerian professorship; and, in the same year, took his degree of D. C. L. He held this situation, with great credit and ability, for sixteen years; during which time he was made a commissioner of bankrupts, and a bencher of the Middle Temple, and published a work, entitled, Elements of Jurisprudence, treated of in the preliminary part of a Course of Lectures on the Laws of England; and another, called A Systematic View of the Laws of England, as treated in a Course of Vinerian Lectures read in Oxford, dedicated to the king. In 1808, whilst he was at Brighton, a fire breaking out in his house in Chancery Lane, during his absence, the whole of his property was destroyed, including a valuable library. He died unmarried, in an infirm state, on the 29th of October, 1823, leaving behind him various sums to several charitable institutions, and to the college where he had been bred. Dr. Wooddeson was a man of great erudition, independently of his legal knowledge; and passed much of his time with Akenside, and other eminent men of letters of his day. He was principally distinguished as a chamber counsel; and, is said to have been styled, by Lord Ellenborough, one of the best surviving lawyers of the old school. In private life he was amiable and charitable, and much respected and esteemed.

ARDEN, (RICHARD PEPPER, Lord Alvanley,) was born in Cheshire, in 1745, and having completed his education at Cambridge, where he obtained a wranglership, and graduated M. A., was called to the Chancery bar in 1769. Having taken chambers in the same house with Pitt, he became intimate with that celebrated statesman; and, in 1782, was appointed solicitor-general, and elected member of parliament for the borough of Newton, in the Isle of Wight. At this time, his professional reputation stood very high; and, such was his influence in parliament, where he joined the ministerial party, that it is said he was able to strengthen whichever side he took, with six additional votes. In 1784, having been previously knighted, and made chief-justice of Chester, he was returned member of parliament for Aldborough, in Yorkshire, through the interest of Richard Wilbraham Bootle, Esq., M. P., whose daughter he this year married; and, in 1788, through the zealous friendship of Mr. Pitt, he succeeded Lord Kenyon, as master of the Rolls. In the year 1790, he was returned to parliament for the borough of Hastings; vacating which in April, 1794, he was immediately after returned for the city of Bath. In 1801, he succeeded Lord Eldon, as lord chief-justice of the Common Pleas; on which occasion he was raised to the peerage, as Lord Alvanley, of Alvanley, in Cheshire, by a patent dated the 22nd of May, having, for some time, been a privy-counsellor. He died, at his house in Great George Street, Westminster, after a short illness, on the 19th of March, 1804, and was buried on the 26th, in the Rolls Chapel, Chancery Lane. Lord Alvanley was a man of considerable ability, both as a lawyer, and politician; and was much

admired for his conduct in either character. As a speaker, he was distinguished by wit, spirit, and intelligence; and, in his judicial capacity, his sentences, even in the most difficult cases, gave universal satisfaction. In private life, he was amiable and entertaining, and appears to have passed through life without creating an enemy, excepting Lord Thurlow, who entertained a great aversion towards him, and vainly endeavoured to obstruct his promotion.

ADAM, (WILLIAM,) the son of an architect, was born at Leith, in 1746; and, after having received a liberal education, was called to the bar, and distinguished himself, both there and in parliament, by his superior abilities. During a debate in the house of commons, he took offence at some expressions uttered by Mr. Fox; and a duel taking place in consequence, he shot that statesman in the groin; but a reconciliation subsequently took place. About 1807, he was appointed lord-lieutenant for Kinrosshire, chancellor and keeper of the great seal, and counsellor of state to the Prince of Wales in Scotland. In 1809, he defended the Duke of York against the charges brought against him in the house of commons, respecting Mrs. Clarke; and, in 1813, as counsel for the East India Company, declared his opinion that it was a corporation under a charter independent of any act of parliament. In 1815, he was appointed lord chief commissioner of the Scotch jury court; the duties of which office he discharged for many years with great ability. He was a man of great legal knowledge and oratorical skill, and was employed in almost all the election cases of importance that occurred during his time.

MAC'DONALD, (Sir ARCHIBALD, Bart.) the son of a baronet, was born in 1746, and educated at Westminster School; at which, he used to observe, if he had learned any good, it was all whipped into him. In 1764, he was elected from thence to a studentship at Christchurch, Oxford; soon after which, he entered himself of the society of Lincoln's Inn. In 1768, he proceeded to the degree of B. A.; was called to the bar in 1770; took the degree of M. A. in 1772; in 1777, was elected member of parliament for Hindon, in Wiltshire; and, in 1778, he married a daughter of the Marquess of Stafford. In the same year of his marriage, to which he owed all his future advancement, he was made a king's counsel; and, in 1780, returned to parliament for Newcastle-under-Lyne, and appointed a Welsh judge. In 1783, he was appointed solicitor, and in 1788, attorney-general; and, in February, 1793, was raised to the chief baronship of the Exchequer, and sworn in a privy-counsellor. In 1813, he retired from the bench, with a pension and baronetcy, and died in May, 1826, leaving two sons and two daughters. As a lawyer, Sir Archibald was little distinguished; "and whilst in the court of Chancery," says his biographer in the Gentleman's Magazine, "presented the singular spectacle of an attorney-general with an empty bag." He was, however, an able judge; and the only drawback on his natural good qualities, both public and private, was his warmth of temper; the violence of which he displayed, one evening, in the house of commons, by accusing Lord North of being a lazy, indolent, evasive, shuffling, plausible, artful, mean, confident, cowardly, poor, pitiful, sneaking, and abject creature.

ERSKINE, (HENRY,) brother of the late Lord Erskine, was born at Edinburgh in 1746, and called to the Scotch bar in 1768. In 1782, he was appointed lord-advocate of Scotland; and, shortly afterwards, became a member of parliament; which situations he lost on the demise of the Marquess of Rockingham, but was subsequently reinstated in both, and made a dean of the Faculty. In 1812, he retired from the bar, in consequence of ill health, and died, after much suffering, on the 8th of October, 1817. He was a man of great power and ability as an advocate; and was considered, for many years, the leader of the Scotch bar. "In his profession," says the writer of a biographical sketch of his life, which appeared in the Morning Chronicle, "all his wit was argument, and each of his delightful illustrations a material step in his argument." In private life, he was much beloved; and at table, was a witty and cheerful companion. He wrote several

epigrams and bon-mots; among which the following is the best:—

"On that high bench where Kenyon holds his seat,
England may boast that truth and justice meet;
But in a northern court, where *Pride* commands the chair,
Oppression holds the scales, and judgment's lost in *Ayr!*"

DALLAS, (Sir ROBERT,) was born about 1748; and, having been called to the bar, obtained considerable practice at *nisi prius*. He was one of the counsel for Warren Hastings, and was employed before committees on contested elections; his abilities in which gained him a silk gown. In 1802, he was returned as member for St. Michael's, in Cornwall; but resigned his seat on being appointed a Welsh judge, in 1805. He was, however, returned, afterwards, to the same parliament, for the district burghs of Kirkcaldy, Kinghorn, &c. In 1813, he was appointed one of the puisne judges of the court of Common Pleas; and, on the 5th of November, 1818, he was made chief-justice of the same court, and sworn in a privy-counsellor. In November, 1823, he resigned his situation, in consequence of ill health, and died in the December of the following year, leaving several children by his wife, who was a daughter of Colonel Jardine. He was a very amiable man, and much respected by the bar, who regretted his retirement from the bench, with reference to his character, both as a judge and a gentleman. As a senatorial speaker he did not often distinguish himself; but, on one occasion, made a very able and remarkable speech in favour of ministers, ending with these words:—"We are going to war," he said, "for Malta! but not for Malta only, but for Egypt! not for Egypt only, but for India! not for India only, but for the integrity and security of the British empire!—for the cause of justice, faith, and freedom throughout the civilized world!"

WILMOT, (JOHN EARDLEY,) son of the chief-justice, was born at Derby, in 1748, and received his education at Westminster and Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship of All Souls' College. He, at first, studied under Doctor (afterwards Bishop) Warburton, for the church; but afterwards, imbibing a partiality for the law, he came to the bar; a step, which his father called, "quitting a bed of roses for a crown of thorns." In 1776, about five years after his call, he was returned to parliament for Tiverton, in Devonshire; and, taking part with the opposition, attacked the ministerial party in a pamphlet, denouncing the continuance of war. In 1781, he was appointed a master in Chancery; and, in 1782, was commissioned, in conjunction with others, to inquire into the distribution of the sums destined for the relief of the American loyalists. In the following year, he spoke on the subject in parliament; and, in reply to Mr. Fox's condemnation of the large sums expended on the American sufferers, declared "he would share with them his last shilling and his last loaf." In 1784, and the parliament which followed in 1790, he sat as member for Coventry, and supported the views of Mr. Pitt during every session. He was particularly hostile to the French revolution; and, by his exertions, obtained the distribution of a fund, under the sanction of parliament, in behalf of the emigrants from that country. In 1804, he retired altogether from public life; and, devoting himself to literary pursuits, published, shortly afterwards, a life of his father, and also of Bishop Hough. Previously to this, he had written A Treatise on the Laws and Customs of England; and, in the year of his death, which occurred in June, 1815, printed An Historical Review of the Commission relative to the American Loyalists. He was a man of the most upright and unimpeachable character, both public and private; and, in the former, was equally distinguished for his learning and eloquence. He was twice married: first, to the only daughter of S. Sainthell, Esq., by whom he had one son and four daughters, who survived him; and, secondly, in 1793, to Miss Haslam, by whom he had two children, who died in their infancy.

FEARNE, (CHARLES,) was born in London, in 1749; and, after having completed his education at Westminster School, became a student of the Inner Temple, but with no intention, at the time, of being called to the bar. On the death of his father, however, he



commenced practice as a chamber counsel, and conveyancer; and refused to accept his paternal legacy, saying, to his relations, who pressed him to receive him, "No; my father, by taking such uncommon pains with my education, no doubt meant it should be my whole dependance." His professional success, however, was, at first, frustrated by his taste for experimental philosophy; and it was not until after he had lost a considerable sum, by the failure of one of his speculations, that he was called to the bar, and devoted himself wholly to legal pursuits. In 1769, he published A Lexigraphical Chart of Landed Property; and, in 1772, his celebrated work, On Contingent Remainders and Executory Devises, which procured him both fame and fortune. He published, subsequently, Observations on the Statute of Inrollment of Bargains and Sales; and an Essay on Consciousness; but is said latterly to have neglected his profession, and to have amused himself with mechanical and philosophical studies, which involved him in pecuniary difficulties, and embittered the close of his life, which terminated on the 21st of January, 1794. Mr. Fearne was a man of an amiable and intelligent character; and, but for his thoughtlessness, and carelessness of his worldly interest, would, doubtless, have attained to the highest honours in his profession. As a legal writer, however, he takes his stand among the most eminent; and it is almost incredible, that a man, dying at the age of forty-five, should have left behind him such a profound and elaborate work as his Essay on Contingent Remainders.

PIGOTT, (Sir ARTHUR,) the friend of the late Sir S. Romilly, and the instructor of several of our most eminent judges, was born in the year 1750; and, having received a learned education, was called to the bar about 1771. He commenced practice in the Island of Grenada, of which he became attorney-general; and, returning to England, attracted the notice of Lord North, who employed him as one of the commissioners for investigating the public accounts, and procured him a seat in parliament, and a silk gown. In 1784, he was appointed solicitor-general to the Prince of Wales; and, about the same time, became a very popular advocate at Westminster, and on the circuit. Having, however, in the course of a cause, attacked an attorney with undue severity, he was left, in the common law courts, without a brief, which induced him, in 1793, to remove into the court of Chancery, where he soon attained fame and practice. In 1802, on the death of Lord North, he became a follower of Mr. Fox; and, during the brief administration of that statesman, was knighted, and held the office of attorney-general. He subsequently became counsel to the Bank of England, and continued to attend court until within a few years of his death, which took place at East Bourn, in Sussex, on the 6th of September, 1819. As a lawyer, he was one of the most intelligent and profound of his day; and, as an advocate, was clear and impressive, having the rare merit of compressing his case into a small compass, without exhibiting any deficiency in argument. As a senator, he distinguished himself on many important occasions, particularly on the impeachment of Warren Hastings and Lord Melville; in the latter case, assisting his friend, the late Mr. Whitbread, with great ability, in the quality of one of the managers of the commons. He had been married upwards of forty years, and left a widow; and, in private life, is represented as having been an amiable and polite man.

RUNNINGTON, (CHARLES,) was born in Hertfordshire, in August, 1751; and, after a private education, was, in 1768, placed under Mr. Morgan, a special pleader, whom he materially assisted in his digest of the Laws of England. In 1778, he was called to the bar; and, in 1787, was made serjeant at law; and, soon after, deputy judge of the Marshalsea court. He was subsequently elevated to the rank of king's serjeant; in 1813, was elected recorder of Colchester; but the mayor, who swore him in, not being mayor, *de jure*, Serjeant Runnington was obliged to resign. In 1815, he was appointed chief commissioner of the court for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, which he resigned in 1819; and, two years after, died at Brighton, on the 18th of January, 1821. As a lawyer and a

pleader, Serjeant Runnington had several signal opportunities of showing his eminence. He was counsel for Mr. Fox, in his action against the high bailiff of Westminster; and he argued the great cause of the corporation of Lynn against that of London, and succeeded in reversing the judgment of the court of Common Pleas; and was one of the counsel for Sir Francis Burdett, in his action against the speaker of the house of commons. He was twice married: first, in 1777, to the sister of Sir Samuel Shepherd, by whom he had a son and daughter; and, secondly, in 1782, to Mrs. Wetherell, widow of Charles Wetherell, Esq. of Jamaica. Serjeant Runnington has edited and published the following works:—Sir Mathew Hale's History of the Common Law, two volumes, octavo; Gilbert's Law of Ejectment; Ruffhead's Statutes at large, four volumes; and the History, Principle, and Practice of the Legal Remedy by Ejectment, and the resulting action by Mesne Process.

MACNALLY, (LEONARD,) was born at Dublin, in 1752; and being left an orphan, at an early age, came to London, and, by the aid of his pen, obtained money enough to enter himself a student of the Middle Temple. Whilst studying his profession, he superintended the publication of several magazines, became editor of the Public Ledger, and wrote a small piece for the stage. On his call to the bar, he commenced practice in Ireland; but not succeeding, he revisited London, where he engaged himself, for some years, in literary pursuits; but returned afterwards to Dublin, and became distinguished for his abilities in crown law. He died on the 15th of February, 1820. In connexion with his profession, he published, in two volumes, octavo, The Rules of Evidence on Pleas of the Crown; and, in two volumes, The Justice of Peace of Ireland. He wrote several theatrical productions; the principal one of which was acted at Covent Garden, under the title of Robin Hood. Mr. Macnally's person, according to Sir Jonah Barrington, was ludicrous in the extreme. "He was very short," says Sir Jonah, "and nearly as broad as long; his legs were of unequal length, and he had a face which no washing could clean: he wanted one thumb, the absence of which gave rise to numerous expedients on his part; and he took great care to have no nails, as he regularly, every morning, ate the growth of the preceding day." He possessed, however, a fine eye, and by no means an ugly countenance; a great deal of middling intellect; a shrill, full, good bar voice; great quickness at cross-examination, with sufficient adroitness at defence; and, in Ireland, was the very staff and standing-dish of the criminal jurisdiction. He was so dirty in his person, that he was excluded from the circuit mess; and, in order to bring himself upon a level with his brother barristers, he tried to provoke them into a duel, and at length prevailed upon Sir Jonah Barrington to go out with him; which so delighted him, that, although wounded in the duel, he afterwards became a staunch friend of Sir Jonah, and used to say, "his shot had been his salvation."

PLUMER, (Sir THOMAS,) was born about 1752; and, having completed his education at University College, Oxford, where he graduated M. A. in 1778, and B. C. L. in 1783, was called to the bar, and soon distinguished himself as an advocate. His first important case was that of Arthur O'Connor, for treason; and he subsequently defended Warren Hastings, and Lord Melville; in which cases he displayed so much ability, that he was afterwards appointed king's serjeant, and a Welsh judge. In 1807, he succeeded Sir Samuel Romilly as solicitor-general; and, in the same year, was knighted, and returned to parliament for a borough in Wiltshire. In 1813, he was raised to the newly instituted office of vice-chancellor; and, in 1818, was made master of the Rolls; whilst holding which office he died, in March, 1824, and was buried in the Rolls Chapel. Sir Thomas Plumer was a man of great professional talent and acumen; and, according to the author of the Biographical Index to the House of Commons, was better acquainted with the law, as applied to elections, than any other person in the kingdom. In parliament he shone but little, being averse to party measures: he was a sound classic; and, whilst at

college, had the reputation of being one of the best scholars amongst the under-graduates.

LAWRENCE, (FRENCH,) was born at Bristol, about 1755, and commenced his education at the grammar-school of that town, whence he was removed to Winchester College; and, subsequently, to Corpus Christi College, Oxford, where he obtained a fellowship, and graduated M. A. in 1781, and in October, 1787, took the degree of D. C. L. Having, in the mean time, been admitted a practitioner at Doctors' Commons, he soon rose to great eminence as a civilian; and, by his literary talents, as a political writer, attracted the notice of Mr. Burke, through whose influence, he was retained as one of the counsel against Warren Hastings, and returned afterwards to parliament for the borough of Peterborough. He subsequently became regius professor of civil law in the University of Oxford, chancellor of that diocese, and judge of the Cinque Ports, and died of consumption, in 1809. Dr. Lawrence possessed a profound and extensive knowledge of his profession: his abilities, however, were more solid than shining; and, in parliament, he had no pretensions to the fame of oratory, although his speeches were always characterized by good sense. Mr. Whitbread, during the debates on the orders in council, took occasion to say, "Now Dr. Lawrence is dead, I am sure there is no one in this house but will do justice to his memory; let us acknowledge, with one common voice, that we have lost a man whose like we shall not soon see again." He was much attached to Mr. Burke, who left him his executor, and an edition of whose works he had a great share in editing. Dr. Lawrence was one of the authors of the Probationary Odes; and wrote a volume of Remarks on the Apocalypse, besides a few articles in the Annual Register.

LENS, (JOHN,) the son of a land-steward, at Norwich, born on the 2nd of January, 1756, was educated at the grammar-school of his native city; and, on one occasion, while bathing, was saved from drowning, by one of his school-fellows. Having removed to Eton, he was transferred to St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1775, where he attained the degree of B. A. in 1779; and, soon after, became fourth wrangler, as well as first chancellor's medallist. Having become a student of Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar in 1781, in which year he proceeded M. A., and commenced practice, in the court of King's Bench, as a barrister. He gradually rose into reputation on the western circuit, from which he retired, in 1817, and was presented, on the occasion, with a silver inkstand, by his professional brethren. Having attained the dignity of serjeant, he practised in the Common Pleas, and being made a lay fellow of Downing College, was appointed counsel of Cambridge University. He soon after became a king's serjeant; and, subsequently, succeeded to the office of king's ancient serjeant, the highest rank at the bar, after that of the king's attorney or solicitor-general. During the illness of Lord Ellenborough, Mr. Lens acted as a judge, on the western circuit; and gave general satisfaction, by his performance of the duties belonging to that important character. Towards the last two or three years of his life, he was attacked by a malady that obliged him to undergo a severe surgical operation, which gave an irrecoverable shock to his constitution, and he died on the 6th of August, 1825, at Ryde, in the sixty-ninth year of his age. So much was he esteemed at Cambridge, that on being chosen university counsel, he was warmly solicited, by all parties, to become their representative in parliament; but he uniformly declined complying with their request, from a diffidence in his powers; a ground, upon which, it is said, he more than once refused a judgeship; though it has been erroneously stated, that he suffered from a disappointed ambition, in not attaining that honour. In early life, he was an admirer of the principles of Fox, to which he always adhered with the strictest consistency. He is said to have been offered, by the Prince Regent, the office of attorney-general, and, subsequently, that of chief-justice of Chester; in both cases with a promise that he should pledge himself to no particular line of conduct; but he modestly declined the proffered elevation. His speeches had no pretension to

oratory, though distinguished occasionally by force and elegance of language. He was a profound lawyer; and, but for his diffidence in his powers, would have probably reached the highest honours of his profession. In taste, he was excessively refined; and never forgot, in the advocacy of a cause, the manners of a gentleman. In 1818, he married the widow of John Nares, Esq. whom he survived five years.

LAWRENCE, (Sir SOULDEN,) was born about 1758; and, after receiving an education at St. Paul's School, was removed to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A., in 1771, became seventh wrangler in the mathematical tripos, and was soon after elected a fellow of his college. In 1774, in which year he took the degree of M. A., he was called to the bar; and gradually rose in his profession, till 1794, when he was appointed a judge of the court of King's Bench, and knighted. In 1808, he removed to the Common Pleas, but, from ill health, resigned the judicial office altogether, in 1812; and died on the 8th of July, 1814. His legal knowledge and talents were considerable, as was his learning, both classical and mathematical; and few men were more justly esteemed by the profession, and by his friends and cotemporaries generally. He had a great taste for the fine arts, and had made a valuable collection of pictures, both ancient and modern. He committed a singular act of generosity by a codicil in his will, which directed that his executors should pay the plaintiff in a certain cause, against whom, he thought, an unjust verdict had been given, the amount of costs that had been incurred by him.

PLOWDEN, (FRANCIS,) of Roman catholic family, born in Ireland, about the year 1760, received a classical education, which he completed at the University of St. Omers. Having gone to England, and become a student of the Middle Temple, he was called to the bar, and became eminent as a conveyancer. The disabilities preventing Roman catholics from pleading having been removed, he went to the Chancery bar, and would have acquired considerable practice, had he not been retarded by a misunderstanding with the chancellor. He, however, became eminent as a legal writer, and published, in 1784, an Investigation of the Native Rights of British Subjects. In 1789 and 1790, he sent forth a work on the beneficial consequences of enrolling deeds, to which was added, the draft of a bill on the subject, to be introduced into parliament. He also wrote several other legal works; and, in July, 1793, the honorary degree of D. C. L. was conferred on him by the University of Oxford. In 1794, he published a History of the British Empire, from May, 1792, to the conclusion of the following year, in two pamphlets, against Mr. Pitt; and, in the same year, he sent forth his Friendly and Constitutional Address to the People of Great Britain. In 1808, appeared his Historical View of the State of Ireland, from the Invasion of Henry the Second, to the Union in 1801, a work which he appears to have written under the patronage of the government; but it not having answered their views, he attacked the ministry in a preliminary preface. In 1813, a prosecution was instituted against him, at the Lifford assizes, at the suit of a Mr. Hart, connected with the government, who obtained a verdict of £5,000; to avoid the payment of which, Mr. Plowden fled to France, and, having settled in Paris, became a professor to the Scots' College, in that city. He died there, on the 2nd of April, 1829. He was a man of acknowledged talent; but, in his worldly affairs, was somewhat improvident. In politics, he was a staunch Whig, and was much opposed to Mr. Pitt's policy. He was married; and had, by his wife, one son and several daughters; one of whom became, by marriage, the Countess of Dundonald.

EVANS, (Sir WILLIAM DAVID,) was born at Liverpool, about 1760; and, after receiving a classical education, which he completed at one of the English universities, became a student of Lincoln's Inn, by which society he was called to the bar. He afterwards practised, for some time, as a chamber counsel at his native town, and distinguished himself as a writer on legal subjects. He afterwards received the appointment of recorder of Bombay, upon which occasion he was knighted, and in per-

session of which appointment he died, on the 4th of December, 1821. His literary productions are, a sixth edition of Salkeld's Reports of Cases adjudged in the King's Bench, with large additions, in three volumes, octavo; Essays on the Action for Money lent and received; on the Law of Assurances; and on the Laws of Bills of Exchange and Promissory Notes; A General View of the Decisions of Lord Mansfield, in Civil Causes; and a few others.

JACKSON, (RANDLE,) was born about 1763, and completed his education at Exeter College, Oxford, where he took the degree of B. A., and that of M. A., in 1793. Having become a student of Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar by that society, and soon acquired considerable reputation as an advocate. He, however, obtained his principal fame in that character, as parliamentary counsel for the East India Company, and also for the corporation of London; in which capacity he distinguished himself on several occasions before both houses of parliament. His principal speeches have been published; and, according to the author of Public Characters, they evince a great degree of legal knowledge, and display much eloquence.

HULLOCK, (Sir JOHN,) son of Timothy Hullock, of Bernard Castle, Durham, was born there, in 1764; and, having received a liberal education, became a member of Gray's Inn; by which society he was, in due time, called to the bar, when he commenced practice in the courts of Westminster. He soon acquired reputation, and became a leader on the northern circuit. He was, in 1816, made a serjeant at law; and he presided, with great ability, on the celebrated commission of lunacy respecting the Earl of Portsmouth. In 1823, he became one of the barons of the Exchequer; an office which he held till the time of his death, an event that occurred suddenly, while he was on the Oxford circuit. He arrived in Abingdon, on the 28th of July, 1829, in good health; but, in the course of the following night, Sunday, experienced an attack of the cholera morbus, that brought on an illness which terminated his existence on the Tuesday following. A high panegyric was passed on his private and judicial character, by his colleague, Baron Vaughan, in the latter's charge to the grand jury of Worcester. As an advocate, Sir James Hullock always judiciously enforced the strong points of an argument, and invariably acted with the strictest and most resolute regard to his client's interest. On one occasion, while pleading a cause, he, contrary to his instructions, produced a deed which appeared to have been forged by his client's solicitor, and was immediately ordered, by the judge, to give up the instrument, that it might be impounded, and made the subject of a prosecution. Mr. Hullock requested, before this was done, he might have leave to inspect it; and, on its being handed to him, positively refused to restore it, saying, he should never be happy again, if a fatal result should have arisen from his indiscretion. Mr. Justice Bayley, who presided, declined taking decisive measures till he had consulted with the associate judge; and the deed was, during the delay, delivered up to the party who forged it, by whom it was destroyed immediately. In politics, he was a consistent supporter of Tory principles; and, at the time of the passing of the bill for catholic emancipation, discontinued his intercourse with many of his former friends, who were induced to abandon their hostility to the measure. As a judge, he was humane and courteous, with a sound knowledge of the laws, which he administered with the strictest impartiality. His private character was irreproachable; and he was a kind benefactor to the poor in the neighbourhood of Barnard Castle, where, during the summer months, he generally resided. He published, in 1792, the Law of Costs: and, in 1797, the Law of Costs in Civil Actions and Criminal Proceedings; of which, in 1810, appeared an edition in two volumes. He was married many years previously to his death, but had no children.

EAST, (Sir EDWARD HYDE,) was born on the 9th of September, 1764; and, having received a learned education, became a member of one of the inns of court, and was called to the bar, where he became principally

distinguished as a reporter; and, in that character, published, in conjunction with Mr. Durnford, his celebrated King's Bench Reports. In 1802, he published A Treatise on the Pleas of the Crown; and, in 1811, A Report of the Case of Sir Francis Burdett and Right Honourable Charles Abbott. In 1813, he was knighted, and appointed chief-justice of the supreme court, at Fort William, Bengal; and, on the 25th of April, 1823, he was made a baronet, and chief-justice of Calcutta. His fame rests chiefly on his Reports; than which, none are considered of higher authority. He was, however, an excellent judge; and is said to have exercised his functions with great skill and impartiality.

BAYLEY, (Sir JOHN,) the son of a clergyman, was born in Northamptonshire about 1765; and, having received a classical education, went to St. John's College, Cambridge, to complete his studies; where he graduated with distinction, and obtained a fellowship. Having previously become a student of one of the inns of court, he commenced special pleader; and was long eminent as such before he received his call to the common law bar, where he soon acquired considerable repute. In 1789, he published a Short Treatise on the Law of Bills of Exchange, Cash Bills, and Promissory Notes; besides which, he edited a fourth edition of the Reports of Lord Raymond, corrected, with marginal notes, and additional references. In 1800, he was made a serjeant; and, together with Serjeant Best, now Lord Wynford, had, for a long time, the leading business in the court of Common Pleas. In 1809, he was knighted, and appointed one of the judges of the court of King's Bench, where he has acquired the reputation of being one of the best common-law lawyers on the bench; and, on the retirement of Lord Ellenborough, it was expected he would have been raised to the office of chief-justice. He is most deservedly esteemed, both in public and private life, as an upright, intelligent, and most amiable man. In addition to the works already mentioned, he published, in 1816, The Book of Common Prayer, with Notes; in which, according to the Monthly Repertory, his doctrines are ultra-orthodox, and his arguments, as a theological controversialist, unsupported either by sound judgment or deep research. In the Percy Anecdotes, he is said to have made the following observations respecting a trial for the warranty of a horse:—"Take my advice, gentlemen," said he, "and accommodate matters of this kind, if possible; for men, in general, lose more than £25, in bringing an action on the warranty of a horse, even if they win; and such is the danger, from the evidence common in cases like this, that justice is no security of success to a man. I perceive that the gentlemen below me do not approve of my doctrine; but the truth must be told sometimes."

SIMEON, (Sir JOHN, Bart.) the son of a solicitor at Reading, in Berkshire, was born about 1765; and, after receiving a classical education, was called to the bar, and soon acquired a reputation as a Chancery barrister. In 1796, however, he greatly increased his legal practice, by the publication of his excellent Treatise on the Law of Elections; about which time, he was appointed recorder of his native place; a circumstance that, in the following year, opened to him the representation of the borough, for which he was elected to parliament in 1797. Having generally voted on the ministerial side, he was, some time after the commencement of his parliamentary career, appointed a master in Chancery; and, in 1811, was nominated one of the commissioners for managing the private property of George the Third. In 1815, he was made a baronet, and died in February, 1824. He was a man of the most amiable domestic habits, esteemed in all the private relations of society, and unimpeached in his public character. He married Rebecca, eldest daughter of John Cornwall, Esq., of Hendon House, Middlesex, an opulent Russian merchant, by whom he had three sons and three daughters.

ROBINSON, (Sir CHRISTOPHER,) the son of the Rev. William Robinson, was born in 1766; and, having received a classical education, went to Magdalen College, Oxford, where he graduated B. A. in 1786, M. A. in 1789, and D. C. L.

in 1796. Having, in the meantime, entered himself a member of Doctors' Commons, he commenced practice in the Ecclesiastical and other courts, where he acquired a considerable reputation, both as an advocate, and as a reporter and writer on maritime law. In 1799, he published a Report of the judgment of the High Court of Admiralty, on the celebrated Capture of the Swedish Convoy; and between that year and 1808, he added six volumes of Reports of Cases argued and determined in the same court. In 1800, he produced his translation of the Consolato del Mare, relating to the law of prizes; and, in the following year, he published Collectanea Maritima, being a collection of Public Instruments tending to illustrate the History and Practice of Prize Law. In 1809, when he received the honour of knighthood, he was appointed king's advocate-general in the court of Admiralty; at the head of which court he was placed, on the retirement of Lord Stowell, and where he still presides. He is also a privy-counsellor, and one of the college of doctors of law, Doctors' Commons.

HART, (Sir ANTHONY,) is said to have been born at St. Kitts, in the West Indies, in the year 1767, and to have been educated at a dissenting academy in England, with a view to the office of pastor. He accordingly settled at Norwich, in Norfolk, as an Unitarian preacher; but, altering his views, in favour of the law, he became a student of the society of the Middle Temple, by which body he was called to the bar, and of which he afterwards became a bencher. After being for many years a distinguished practitioner at the Chancery bar, he obtained a silk gown; and rose into such esteem, for the urbanity of his manners, and the great practical legal knowledge he possessed, that he succeeded Sir John Leach, in the office of Vice-chancellor of England, in April, 1827; and received the honour of knighthood on the 30th of the same month. A short time after, he succeeded Lord Manners, in the chancellorship of Ireland, an office of which he exercised the functions with great ability. As a lawyer, he possessed unwearied patience, caution, and discrimination; and gave great satisfaction by the impartiality and integrity of his judgments. He was averse to party politics; and was, in private life, amiable and respected; and, at the time of his death, left a widow and one daughter.

NOLAN, (MICHAEL,) was born in Ireland, about 1770, and, having completed his education at Trinity College, Dublin, came over to England, and entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn, and was called to the English bar by that society. He acquired some practice and reputation as an advocate, and ultimately obtained a silk gown; but he is principally known as a legal author, in which character he published a volume of Reports of Cases relative to the office of Justice of Peace; a third edition of Strange's Reports; and, A Treatise of the Law for the Relief and Settlement of the Poor, in two volumes. He subsequently became a Welsh judge, and was chief-justice on the Brecon circuit, at the time of his death, which took place in 1828. Mr. Nolan was a man of considerable talent, both as a scholar and lawyer; and was one of the few instances of an Irish lawyer succeeding at the English bar. He was in parliament for a few sessions, but took no part in the proceedings, either as a politician or debater.

ADOLPHUS, (JOHN,) was born about 1770; and, after having been sent to the island of St. Christopher's, returned to England, where he served his time to a solicitor; and, at the expiration of his articles, in 1790, was admitted an attorney. He next turned his attention to the bar; and, whilst studying for that profession, distinguished himself, as a debater, at the Athenian Society. On being called to the bar, he attended the common law courts, and the sessions at the Old Bailey, where he attained considerable celebrity, his assistance being almost always employed in cases of importance and notoriety. He has also distinguished himself by his conduct, in several important cases in Westminster Hall; and was intrusted with the defence of Thistlewood, which, though failing in his point, he managed with great skill and eloquence. As an author, he is known to the public by

his Biographical Memoirs of the French Revolution; The British Cabinet; History of the Reign of George the Third, from the Accession to the year 1783; History of France; and, Political State of the British Empire: all of which display considerable intelligence, industry, and research, and a style of superior elegance. His professional abilities consist in the tact and acuteness with which he always manages a cause; but his great warmth of temper, and occasional grossness of language, will prevent him from ever becoming a popular or leading advocate.

MONTAGUE, (BASIL,) the son of Lord Sandwich, by Miss Ray, was born about 1772; and, after having received a liberal education at the Charter House, became a student of Lincoln's Inn, by which society he was called to the bar. He early commenced his career as a writer on legal subjects; and, in 1801, he produced his Summary of the Law of Set Off, with an Appendix of Cases, argued and determined in the Courts of Law and Equity, in one volume, octavo; in 1804-5, he published, in four volumes, A Digest of the Bankrupt Laws, with a Collection of the Statutes and of the Cases; a work which reached three editions, and brought him into immediate notice, and considerable practice in the management of bankrupt causes. About the same time, he was appointed, by Lord Erskine, a commissioner of bankrupts; and, sometime afterwards, printed a pamphlet on Bankrupt's Certificates. In 1813, appeared his Inquiries respecting the Alteration of the Law of Copyright; and, in 1815, his Law of Partnership. Besides being a legal author, he has published three volumes of The Opinions of different Authors on the Punishment of Death; and also edited The Debates in Parliament on a Bill for Abolishing the Punishment of Death for Stealing in a Dwelling-house. Mr. Montague is principally distinguished for his skill in bankruptcy cases, although he also possesses no inconsiderable talent in matters of equity. In private life, he is said to be amiable and eccentric; and, among other peculiarities, occasionally abstains from animal food, and rejects the use of knives and forks, as unnatural and degenerating.

PULLER, (Sir CHRISTOPHER,) the son of a merchant, was born in London, about 1772, and was early sent to Eton for his education; whence he was removed to Christchurch, Oxford, where he was contemporary with Canning, to whom alone he was second in classical celebrity. In 1793, he gained the under-graduate's university prize, for the best Latin verses on the subject of *Ludi Scenici*, which is given, it is said, in the true spirit of the Roman poets; and comprises an address to Athens, animated descriptions of the excellencies of the tragic and comic writers of Greece, and a finely conceived eulogium on Shakespeare. After having graduated, with success, at Christchurch, he obtained a fellowship at Oriel, in the same university, and soon after entered himself a student of Lincoln's Inn, and assiduously applying himself to the study of his profession, he, in 1796, undertook, in conjunction with his friend, Mr. John Bernard, now Justice Bosanquet, to report the cases argued and determined in the courts of Common Pleas and Exchequer chamber; a task, in which they were assisted by the countenance and patronage of the successive Chief-justices Eyre, Eldon, Alvanley, and Mansfield; the two first, it is said, having corrected all their judgments. In 1800, he was called to the bar, and, in a short time, rose to eminence, both on the Oxford circuit and at the Worcester and Stafford quarter sessions; and at Guildhall, where his city connexions procured him practice connected with mercantile causes. In 1822, having acquired a high reputation as an advocate generally, he was made a king's counsel; and, in the summer of the following year, the chief-justiceship of Bengal being offered him by Mr. Wynne, the then president of the board of controul, he accepted the offer, trusting his naturally good constitution would resist the effects of the climate of India, and was knighted as such. He embarked from England in the month of November, and arrived at Calcutta in the April following (1824); where, after a brief residence of five weeks, he fell a victim to the fever of the country. "For his domestic relations," says his biographer in the Gentleman's Magazine, "he was above all praise; and as a lawyer, he

was distinguished by the strictest principles and the most honourable conduct.

TINDAL, (Sir NICHOLAS CONYNGHAM,) the son of an attorney, was born about 1777; and, after receiving a classical education, was sent to complete it at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he became eighth wrangler, and first classic of his year, and obtained a fellowship. Having become a student of Lincoln's Inn, he was, by that society, called to the bar; where, although intrusted with a tolerable share of practice, he remained in comparative obscurity, until the commencement of the proceedings against Queen Caroline, in which he acted, with great ability, as junior counsel. He subsequently entered parliament as member for the government borough of Harwich; and having, up to that time, supported the measures of government, he was, in 1826, knighted, and made solicitor-general. On the formation of the new ministry, in May, 1827, he was returned member of parliament for the University of Cambridge; and, shortly afterwards, voted for the catholic relief bill, by which he brought on himself the odium of many of his constituents. Before, however, another election could take place, he was appointed chief-justice of the Common Pleas, a situation he continues to hold with great impartiality and ability. He did not attain much reputation at the bar, having neither the mental nor physical requisites for the formation of an advocate. As a lawyer, however, he is well known for his capacious intellect, sound judgment, and cool and deliberate reasoning; and few are more fitted for the judicial station than himself. He married early in life, and is already a widower, with several children.

SHADWELL, (Sir LAUNCELOT,) was born in Yorkshire, about 1778; and, having received a good education, he was sent to St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A., became seventh wrangler, and obtained a fellowship. Having entered himself of Lincoln's Inn, he was called to the bar, by that society, in 1803, and commenced his practice on the northern circuit, where he acquired a respectable practice; and, on his becoming a member of the Chancery bar, became the best junior of his time. He was subsequently presented with a silk gown; and, in 1826, was returned to parliament for Ripon, in Yorkshire; but vacated his seat in the following year, on his appointment to the vice-chancellorship of England; on which occasion he was knighted, and sworn in a privy-counsellor. Sir Launcelot Shadwell is by no means so distinguished a vice-chancellor as many of his predecessors; but his judgments, upon the whole, are considered able and satisfactory. In private life, he is cheerful and convivial, and is said to be particularly fond of skating and bathing; to enjoy which, he rises early, winter and summer.

PHILLIPS, (CHARLES,) was born at Sligo, in Ireland, in the year 1788; and, after having received the rudiments of education in his native town, became a student of Trinity College, Dublin, where he afterwards graduated. He then proceeded to England, and having gone through the necessary studies, was called to the Irish bar about 1812, where he distinguished himself by a peculiar style of eloquence, which caused him to be employed in several important cases of seduction and adultery. His addresses on these occasions gained him great notoriety and applause; and, in 1817, he printed his principal speeches in one volume, the sale of which was extensive. He subsequently came to the English bar; but his success there has been so indifferent, that he has rather retrograded, than advanced, in popularity. On one occasion, Lord (then Mr.) Brougham gave a severe blow to the style of Mr. Phillips's eloquence, by commencing a reply to him, with "after the horticultural speech of my learned friend." He is, however, an advocate of no inconsiderable talent; and sustains no small reputation as a man of letters, in which character he has published some poems of merit, and a Life of Curran.

MEDICAL SCIENCE.

MAPLETOFT, (JOHN,) was born at Margaret Inge, in Huntingdonshire, on the 15th of June, 1631, and educated under Dr. Busby, at Westminster School, where he became a king's scholar, and was elected thence, in 1648, to Trinity College, Cambridge. In 1651, he took his degree of B. A.; and, in 1655, that of M. A. In 1658, he was appointed tutor to the son of Algernon, the last Earl of Northumberland, with whom he made a tour in France and Italy. On his return to England, he commenced the study of medicine; and, in 1667, took his degree of M. D. In 1670, he accompanied Lord Essex to Denmark; and, after having attended the Lady Dowager Northumberland to France, was chosen, in March, 1675, professor of physic, at Gresham College. In the same year, he became a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in the next, was honoured by Dr. Sydenham's dedication to him, of a work which he had translated into Latin for that celebrated physician, entitled, Observationes Medicæ circa Morborum acutorum Historiam et Curationem. In the autumn of 1679, he resigned his professorship, and married a Miss Knightley. Soon after, he turned his attention to the study of divinity; took doctor's and priest's orders in 1682; and was appointed, by Lord Griffin, rector of Braybrooke, in Northamptonshire. In 1684, he accepted the office of lecturer of Ipswich, and, in the following year, removed to London; where, without his knowledge, he had been elected vicar of St. Lawrence Jewry, and lecturer of St. Christopher's. In 1689, on the occasion of a royal visit to Cambridge, he took his degree of D. D.; in 1701, became one of the incorporated members of the Society for Promoting the Gospel in Foreign Parts; and, in 1707, was appointed president of Sion College, to which he had been a liberal benefactor. In 1710, being then eighty years old, he retired from the pulpit, and sent to each of his parishioners a copy of a work which he had written, entitled, The Principles and Duties of the Christian Religion. He never endeavoured, says Ward, in his Lives of the Gresham Professors, to advance himself higher in the church, that he might avoid the suspicion of having left one profession, and taken up another, to enrich himself and his family. Although Sydenham ascribes to him great qualifications for a physician, he seems to have been diffident of his medical abilities himself, and never prescribed for any of his family after he had entered into holy orders. He was a member of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; one of the directors of Greenwich Hospital; and, besides the works already mentioned, produced several moral and theological essays, and a collection of Greek and Latin sentences. Ward says, that he was not only a very polite scholar, but wrote Latin elegantly, was a great master of the Greek, and understood well the French, Spanish, and Italian languages. His death occurred on the 10th of November, 1721.

DUNCAN, (DANIEL,) was born at Montauban, in Languedoc, in 1649, and commenced the study of physic under Barbeyrac, at Montpellier; where, in 1673, he took his degree of M. D. Shortly after, he removed to Paris, where he became of such repute, that, in 1677, he was appointed physician-general to the army before St. Omers. About this time, he received letters of noblesse, and published a work, entitled, Explication Nouvelle et Mechanique des Actions Animales. In 1679, he came to London, and produced a Latin edition of the same work. In 1681, at the request of his patron, Colbert, he returned to France, where he soon after published a work, entitled, Chymie Naturelle, which became extremely popular, and reached a second edition in 1687; during which year, appeared his Histoire de l'Animal. On

the death of Colbert, he proceeded to Montauban; whence, about 1690, he was driven, by the persecution then raging against the Protestants; and, after passing some time at Geneva, fixed his abode at Berne; where, besides an extensive practice, he obtained an anatomical and chemical professorship. In 1699, he went to Cassel, as domestic physician to Philip, Landgrave of Hesse; and, by his liberality to the French Protestants at that place, obtained the appointment of physician to the royal household, at Berlin; whither he removed, in 1702. By the advice of Boerhaave, he soon after published, at Rotterdam, and in French, and subsequently, at London, in English, a work on the Abuse of Hot Liquors,—Tea, Coffee, and Chocolate. In 1703, he removed to the Hague, and printed a Latin edition of his Chymie Naturelle. In 1714, he settled in London, where he continued during the remainder of his life, which terminated on the 30th of April, 1735. He had made a vow, that if he should attain the age of seventy, he would devote the remainder of his days to the gratuitous service of those who might seek his advice; and, accordingly, after that event had taken place, he declined receiving fees, although the loss of a large sum, by the South Sea scheme, in 1721, would have rendered them by no means unacceptable. In allusion to this circumstance, he used to say, "The poor are my only paymasters now; they are the best I ever had; their payments are placed in a government fund that can never fail; my security is the only king that can do no wrong."

KEIL, (JAMES,) a native of Scotland, was born on the 27th of March, 1673; and, after having studied medicine, at the most celebrated schools on the continent, delivered lectures on anatomy, with great success, at the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, the latter of which conferred on him the degree of M. D. In 1698, he published a work, entitled, The Anatomy of the Human Body Abridged; which, though taken principally from Cowper, and intended only for the use of his pupils, passed through many editions. In 1703, he commenced practice at Northampton; and, in 1706, communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, An Account of the Death and Dissection of John Bayley, reputed to have been one hundred and thirty years old. In 1708, he produced An Account of Animal Secretion, the Quantity of Blood in the Human Body, and Muscular Motion. Of this, he also printed a Latin version, with a Medicina Statica Britannica appended; and, in 1717, reprinted the original, under the title of Essays on Several Parts of the Animal Economy, with an additional essay, concerning the force of the heart in driving the blood through the whole body, which led him into a controversy, carried on in the Philosophical Transactions, with Dr. Jurin. After having obtained considerable reputation as a physician and medical writer, he died at Northampton, of a cancer in the mouth, on the 16th of July, 1719.

DOUGLAS, (JAMES,) an eminent surgeon, accoucheur, and teacher of anatomy, was born in Scotland, about the year 1675. The celebrated William Hunter, on quitting Cullen, resided with him for some time as house pupil; and the great Haller speaks of several of his anatomical preparations as having been made with much art and ingenuity. Pope and Dr. Harwood speak of him as an enthusiastic collector of the various editions of Horace. He contributed various papers to the Philosophical Transactions, and published the following works, most of which possess considerable merit:—De Aure humano Tractatus; Myographiæ comparatæ Specimen; Bibliographiæ Anatomicæ Specimen; A Description of the Peritonæum, &c.; A History of the lateral Operation for the Stone; A Description of the Lily of Guernsey; and A Description and History of the Coffee Tree. At the time of his death, which occurred in 1742, he appears to have been a doctor of medicine, fellow of the Royal Society, and reader of anatomy to the Company of Surgeons.

LOBB, (THEOPHILUS,) was born on the 17th of August, 1678, and originally destined for the dissenting pulpit; but, abandoning theological for medical studies, he obtained a Scotch diploma, and practised in London with considerable

success. He also obtained much celebrity by his professional publications; the most important of which are, A Treatise of the Small Pox; Rational Methods of Curing Fevers, deduced from the Structure of the Human Body; Medical Practice in Curing Fevers; Practical Treatise of Painful Distempers, with some effectual methods in curing them; A Treatise on Dissolvents of the Stone, and on curing the Stone and the Gout by Aliments, which went through several editions, and was translated into Latin and French; Letters relating to the Plague, and other Contagious Distempers; and, A Compendium of Practice in Physic. He was also the author of several papers in the Gentleman's Magazine, and of a few religious tracts, published shortly before his death, which occurred at his residence in Bagnio Court, London, in May, 1763.

JURIN, (JAMES,) was born in 1684, and elected a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1711. He practised as a physician in the metropolis with great success; became physician to Guy's Hospital, and at the time of his death, which occurred in 1750, was president of the College of Physicians. He acted for many years as secretary to the Royal Society, and published several essays in the Philosophical Transactions, which, in 1732, he printed collectively, under the title of Physico-mathematical Dissertations. These involved him in controversies with Keil, Stone, Robins, and Michellotti. Among his other labours were an edition of Varenius's Geography, undertaken at the request of Sir Isaac Newton, in whose defence he had engaged in a dispute with Pemberton; and two pieces in support of the practice of inoculation. He also made some interesting experiments, the result of which he communicated to the Royal Society, as to the specific gravity of human blood; and acquired great reputation for the skill and acuteness with which he applied mathematical science to physiological subjects.

CHAPMAN, (EDMUND,) a surgeon and accoucheur of considerable talent, who, after having practised for some time in the country, settled in London, and discovered the secret of Chamberlen's forceps, of which he published an account in 1732, in A Treatise on Midwifery. He thus became a great benefactor to the human race; for no one, at least in this country, had previously, since the time of Chamberlen, been able to discover the mode of constructing the important instrument, to the invention of which that eminent accoucheur had laid claim. He is said to have sold the secret at Amsterdam; but died without revealing it in England. Even Mauriceau, from whose works he had derived much of his knowledge of midwifery, had in vain attempted to ascertain how it was made; and this valuable instrument might still have been unknown to the profession, but for the talent or good fortune of Chapman; who also distinguished himself as the advocate of the midwives against Douglas, in a pamphlet published in 1737, entitled A Reply to Douglas's Short Account of Midwifery in London. He appears to have been remarkably skilful as a practitioner; but notwithstanding his merits, few particulars of his life are to be found, and neither the dates of his birth or death are recorded.

SHAW, (Sir PETER,) a medical author and practitioner of considerable talent, of whose early history, however, but little is known. He was most probably knighted by George the Second, to whom he acted as physician in ordinary for some years; and after having accompanied that monarch, on several occasions, to Hanover, was permitted to resign in favour of his son-in-law, Dr. Richard Warren. Among his literary labours were, a New Practice of Physic, which passed through seven editions; Inquiry into the Virtues of the Scarborough Spa Waters; Chymical Lectures, a valuable and scientific work, afterwards translated into French; A Portable Laboratory; Essays on Artificial Philosophy; Abridgments of Boyle and Lord Bacon; an edition of the Dispensatory of the Edinburgh College of Physicians; translations of Hoffman on mineral waters, Strahl's Chemistry, and, in conjunction with Ephraim Chambers, Boerhaave's Elementa Chimiæ. He was chosen F. R. S. in 1755, and died on the 15th of March, 1763.

MONSEY, (MESSENGER,) was born in 1693, and after having practised for some time at Bury, became family physician to the Earl of Godolphin, and, by that nobleman's interest, physician to Chelsea College; where, for a great number of years, he amused himself by telling those who, having been promised the reversion to his post, came to inspect the residence and grounds, that they would certainly die before him. The truth of these predictions, at length, produced such an effect, that for a long period before his demise, which took place in 1788, no application had been made for the place. He despised all the modern improvements in the theory and practice of his profession, in which, however, he appears to have been very successful. He also wrote some able papers in the Medical Transactions, and Gooch's Medical and Chirurgical Observations. He was married early in life, and had one daughter, to whom he left the bulk of his property. On the day before his death he wrote a letter to a surgeon, named Foster, in which he bequeathed his body to that gentleman for dissection. "Though he was intimate," says a writer in the European Magazine, "with Lord Chesterfield, he had none of his politeness; and though in the daily conversation of wit and beauty, he wore off but little of the moroseness which clouded his deportment, by their example."

PEMBERTON, (HENRY,) a native of London, was born in 1694, and studied medicine, at Leyden, under the celebrated Boerhaave; and anatomy, at Paris. On his return to England, he attended St. Thomas's Hospital, for some time; and, after having again visited Leyden, in 1719, for the purpose of taking his degree of M. D., he established himself, as a physician, in the metropolis; but his practice appears to have been very limited, owing to the delicate state of his health. In 1728, he was elected professor of physic at Gresham college; and, in that capacity, delivered a course of lectures on chemistry, which were subsequently published. He revised and improved the Pharmacopœia of the College of Physicians; and, at the request of that body, undertook A Translation and Improvement of the London Dispensatory. Besides these, he produced several other works, the most important of which were, Epistola ad amicum de Cotesii inventis, demonstrating in what manner Cotes's theorems by ratios and logarithms might be done, by the circle and hyperbola; View of Sir Isaac Newton's Philosophy; On the Alteration of the Style and Calendar; Observations on Poetry, especially the epic, occasioned by Glover's Leonidas; On Reducing Weights and Measures to one Standard; and, A Dissertation on Eclipses. He assisted his friend, Sir Isaac Newton, in preparing for press a new edition of his Principia; and Dr. Mead, in writing A Treatise on the Plague, and in editing Cowper on the Muscles. He was also the author of an immense number of papers, on scientific subjects, communicated to the Royal Society, and carried on a controversy with Dr. Jurin, (who wrote under the signature of Philalethes Cantabrigiensis,) in a publication entitled, The Works of the Learned. He was evidently a man of great erudition and industry; but his writings, though clear, are too laboured and diffuse. He died in 1771.

RUTTY, (JOHN,) was born at Dublin, of Quaker parents, in 1698, and such, says Chalmers, were the religious impressions of his youth, that he seems, at various times, to have considered the acquisition of human learning as a crime. About 1719, he commenced a course of medical duties, which he finished at Leyden, where, he observes, his object was all physic and nature; no grace. In 1723, he commenced practice, and, in the following year, settled as a physician, at Dublin, where his practice and reputation soon became considerable. In 1751, he published A History of the Rise and Progress of the People, called Quakers, in Ireland, from 1653 to 1750; shortly after, an Essay on Women's Preaching; in 1756, A Methodical Synopsis of Mineral Waters, which, according to his own account, involved him in a controversy for three years; in 1770, A Chronological History of the Weather and Seasons, and of the prevailing Diseases in Dublin, &c.; and, in 1772, A Natural History of the County of Dublin. He

was also the author of Observations on the London and Edinburgh Dispensatories and Materia Medica Antiqua et Nova, repurgata et illustrata, both posthumously published; and A Spiritual Diary and Soliloquies, which his executors were compelled by a clause in his will, to print. It is scarcely possible, says the authority before cited, to read it or characterise it with gravity, being a series of pious meditations, perpetually interrupted with records of too much whiskey, piggish or swinish eating, and ill-temper. He was, however, it is said, a man of great temperance and forbearance, rather exemplary than blameable, as well as a very useful and learned physician. His death occurred on the 27th of April, 1775.

NICHOLLS, (FRANK,) the son of a barrister, was born in London, in the year 1699, and removed, in 1714, from Westminster School to the University of Oxford, where, after having filled the office of anatomical reader, and taken the degree of M. A. he proceeded to that of M. D. in 1729. He then commenced practice in Cornwall, whence he soon removed to London, and rapidly attained considerable celebrity in his profession. His lectures, it is said, were attended not only by a large class of pupils, but by a great number of surgeons, physicians and apothecaries. His reputation was much increased by his successful mode of treating the military fever; and at length, after having read the Gulstonian lectures in 1734 and 1736, delivered the Harveian oration in 1739, and succeeded, in 1748, to the office of chirurgical lecturer to the College of Physicians, of which he had been admitted a member in 1732, he was appointed, in 1753, physician to George the Second, of whose last illness and death he published an account. His other works consist of a satire, entitled, The Petition of the Unborn Babes to the Censors of the Royal College of Physicians, which is attributed to the circumstance of a junior member having been chosen one of the elect in preference to himself; Compendium Anatomico-œconomicum, in which he makes several hypothetical propositions relative to the action of the muscular fibres, the evacuation of the bladder, the motion of the heart, &c.; De Animâ Medicâ, in which he attempts to support the notion of Helmont and Stahl, that a vital soul or principle acts spontaneously and rationally in the preservation of health, and the cure of diseases; and De Motu Cordis et Sanguinis, illustrated by engravings, in which he endeavours to establish "a succession and synochrism of motions in the heart different from that laid down by Harvey;" and a tract against man-midwifery. He also communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, an account of a disease, in which the pulmonary vein had been coughed up; Observations on the nature of Aneurisms, in which he controverted the opinion of Dr. Freind on that subject; and several other papers. He was particularly eminent for his skill in making anatomical injections, and is said to have invented eroded preparations of the viscera. He died at Epsom, on the 7th of January, 1778, leaving issue by his wife, a daughter of Dr. Mead, whom he had married in 1743.

BLACKWELL, (ALEXANDER,) the son of a stocking dealer, at Aberdeen, after having received a liberal education at that place, studied physic, under the celebrated Boerhaave, and took his degree of M. D. at Leyden, though, according to Dr. Pulteney, he is said, by some, only to have assumed the title of doctor after his successful attendance on the king of Sweden. On his return to Scotland, failing to procure practice as a physician, he proceeded to London, where, after having acted for some time in the capacity of corrector at a printing office, he commenced printer himself. In 1734, he became bankrupt, and was thrown into prison, where he remained, until his wife had earned sufficient to procure his release, by the painting of plants, an art in which she was patronised by Sir Hans Sloane and Dr. Mead. After having made an unsuccessful attempt to obtain the situation of secretary to the Society for the Encouragement of Learning, he became superintendent of the works belonging to the Duke of Chandos, at Canons. In 1740, he went to Sweden, where he obtained an allowance for superintending the execution of a mode of draining the marshes, originated by himself; and

also practised his profession with much success, until apprehended on a charge of being concerned in a plot against the government, for his alleged share in which, notwithstanding his protestations of innocence, he was beheaded, on the 9th of August, 1748. He is described as having been a man of great classical attainments, and good abilities, but somewhat flighty, and a little conceited. According to Pulteney, he wrote a treatise on agriculture, and took some part in a curious herbal, containing cuts of five hundred plants used in medicine, published by his wife, in 1739.

LEVETT, (ROBERT.) a native of Hull, became, early in life, a waiter at a coffee-house in Paris, where, by the assistance of some surgeons who had formed a favourable opinion of his abilities, he was enabled to pursue the study of medicine. It is uncertain how he passed the middle part of his life, but about the year 1750, he took up his abode with Dr. Johnson, to whom, however, he was indebted for nothing more than house-room, his share in a penny loaf at breakfast, and now and then a dinner on a Sunday. Although his medical knowledge is stated to have been by no means inconsiderable, his patients consisted chiefly of the lower class of tradesmen, many of whom rewarded him with meat and strong liquors, instead of money. Johnson observes, that had they all maliciously combined to do so, he would have burst, like the dragon in the Apocrypha, through repletion; or have been scorched up, like Portia, by swallowing fire. He unfortunately married a woman of bad character, who, subsequently to their union, was tried at the Old Bailey, for theft, but, much to his disappointment, acquitted. On this occasion, he said of the barrister by whom she had been defended, "I always considered that man my friend; but this behaviour of his has proved the contrary." His power of perception was quick, and his memory retentive; his figure middle-sized and meagre; and his countenance "swarthy, adust, and corrugated." In an elegy on his death, which occurred in 1782, written by Dr. Johnson, he is described as having been officious, innocent, sincere, and of every friendless name the friend.

SHORT, (THOMAS,) a native of Scotland, settled early in life as a physician at Sheffield, whence, after having enjoyed an extensive practice for several years, he removed to Rotheram, where he died in November, 1772. He was the author of A Memoir on the Natural History of Mineral Waters; A Dissertation on Tea; Natural History of the Mineral Waters of Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Derbyshire; A General Chronological History of the Air, Weather, Seasons, Meteors, &c., for the space of Two Hundred and Fifty Years; Discourses on Tea, Sugar, Milk, made Wines, Spirits, Punch, Tobacco, &c.; New Observations, Natural, Moral, Civil, Political, and Medical, on Bills of Mortality; Comparative History of the Increase and Decrease of Mankind in England and several Countries Abroad; and some other works. Although blunt, irritable and eccentric, he is said to have been generally esteemed on account of his professional abilities and moral worth.

WATSON, (HENRY,) a native of London, was born in 1702, and after having served an apprenticeship to one of the company of barber-surgeons, attended with such assiduity at the hospitals in the Borough, that he was selected to fill, successively, the offices of demonstrator and teacher of anatomy at those institutions. He subsequently became surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, to the Westminster Infirmary, and in 1761, to the Westminster Hospital. His death, which occurred in October, 1793, is said to have been accelerated by an alarm of fire in the neighbourhood of his residence, he being at that time in a very infirm state, owing to an attack of paralysis. He had been twice married, but left no issue. His productions consist of papers communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow; to the London Medical Memoirs; and to the Medical Observations and Inquiries. Among these, was an account of Dr. Maty's illness, and of the appearances, on dissection; in drawing up which, he appears to have been asssisted by Dr. Hunter; and an account, with a descriptive plate, of absorbents in the urinary bladder; which, however, were afterwards discovered to be veins, connected with the corpus spongiosum

urethræ. He scrupulously adhered to the costume of the profession, as he found it on commencing his career:—a large curled wig, full cuffed coat, with a number of buttons, a cocked hat, and a cane. He appears to have been a man of sound judgment, and a good anatomist, but was somewhat deficient in energy as an operator. For a considerable period he acted as one of the examiners at Surgeons' Hall, in which capacity, according to Jesse Foote, "he never contracted the frowning brow, to confound the diffidence of youth; but by the placidity of his demeanour, solicited a display of the knowledge they possessed." Other writers describe him as having been accomplished as well as learned; kind, and communicative of the information he had acquired, to those with whom he was intimate, but particularly averse to general society.

BATTIE, (WILLIAM,) was born at Medbury, in Devonshire, in 1704, and removed, in 1722, from Eton to King's College, Cambridge, where he proceeded to the degree of M. A., and obtained the Craven scholarship. He had a strong inclination to enter the legal profession, which, however, his pecuniary circumstances prevented him from gratifying; and he turned his attention to physic. On becoming properly qualified, he commenced practice at Cambridge, whence, after having risen to some repute, he removed to Uxbridge, and thence to London, where his emoluments soon rose to the amount of £1,000 per annum. In 1749, he published an edition of Isocrates; and, in the following year, being then one of the censors of the college, took so active a part against Dr. Schomberg, that a poem appeared, entitled The Battiad, in which he was thus described:—

First Battos came, deep read in worldly art,
Whose tongue ne'er knew the secrets of his heart,
In mischief mighty, tho' but mean of size,
And like the tempter, ever in disguise.
See him with aspect grave, and gentle tread,
By slow degrees approach the sickly bed;
Then at his club, behold him altered soon,—
The solemn doctor turns a low buffoon.

In 1751, he published three parts, and in the following year, a fourth, of a work, called De Principiis Animalibus Exercitationes in Coll. Reg. Medicorum. About this time, he established a private mad-house, near Islington, and was shortly afterwards appointed physician to St. Luke's Hospital. In 1757, he published a Treatise on Madness, in which his censure on Dr. Monro, provoked a reply from one of that celebrated physician's sons, which exposed Battie to the temporary ridicule of his professional brethren. In 1762, he published, Aphorismi de cognoscendis et curandis Morbis nonnullis ad principia Animalia accommodati; and, in the next year, was examined respecting private mad-houses before the committee of the House of Commons. He died of a paralytic stroke, on the 13th of June, 1776, leaving three daughters, by his wife, whom he had married in 1738, and who is mentioned in the Dunciad, for having abused Pope, in a piece called The Mock Æsop.

HUXHAM, (JOHN,) a native of Devonshire, and a fellow of the Edinburgh College of Physicians, after having studied at Leyden, under Boerhaave, commenced the practice of physic at Plymouth, where he realised a considerable fortune, and died in the year 1768. His works consist of Observationes de Ære et Morbis Epidemicis, in three volumes, the last of which was edited in 1769, by his son; Observations on Anatomy; A Dissertation on the malignant ulcerous Sore-throat; several communications on pathology and morbid anatomy, to the Royal Society, of which he was a member; besides his celebrated Essay on Fevers, which in a short period passed through several editions, and was translated into French and German. Some time after, an English physician at Lisbon, having attributed the recovery of the Queen of Portugal from a dangerous illness, under his treatment, to the doctrines laid down in the work in question, which he had succeeded in applying successively to her majesty's case, the king ordered it to be translated into Portuguese, and forwarded a magnificent copy of the version to Huxham. In 1776, the whole of his works were published by Reichel, at Vienna; and, it is said, they have also been incorporated as a portion of the collected Latin Medical Classics, at Leipsic. His French biographer asserts, that his Essay is

even superior to that of Cullen, on the same subject; but the English medical critics do not go to the extent of this eulogy, on account of his practice having been too much influenced by the ancient humoral pathology. He gave but few prescriptions in his works; being, it is said, of opinion with Hippocrates, that a physician who knows a disease, cannot be at a loss for the form of his remedy. One of his prescriptions, popularly termed Huxham's tincture of bark, has been admitted to the London Pharmacopœia, and an antimonial wine was formerly sold under the authority of his name.

WALL, (JOHN,) a native of Worcestershire, was born in 1708, and in 1726, was elected from the grammar school, at Worcester, to a scholarship at Merton College, Oxford, of which, in 1735, he became a fellow. Shortly after, having graduated in physic, he commenced practice at Worcester, and signalised himself by discovering the medicinal qualities of the Malvern waters, of which he published an account. To his experiments on the clay found near Worcester, is also attributed its extensive use in the manufacture of porcelain. He designed the frontispieces to the first edition of Hervey's Meditations, and presented a good picture, executed by himself, to Oriel College, Oxford; but the talent displayed in these productions, by no means justifies the assertion of one of his admirers, that if he had not been one of the best physicians, he would have been the best painter of his age. He proceeded to the degree of M. D. in 1759, and died at Bath, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, on the 27th of June, 1776. His son, Dr. Martin Wall, published a collection of his medical tracts at Oxford, in 1780.

BROWNE, (Sir WILLIAM,) the son of a physician, was born in 1692; and, after having taken his degree of M. D. at the University of Cambridge, settled at Lynn, in Norfolk, where he obtained a very extensive practice. About the year 1750, he removed to the metropolis; and, some time after, received the honour of knighthood. He also became president of the Royal College of Physicians; and, in that capacity, rendered himself so conspicuous by his zealous opposition to the claims of the licentiates, that he was personated on the stage by Foote, in a piece called The Devil upon Two Sticks; but his good-humour was so imperturbable, that, after having witnessed the performance, he wrote a complimentary letter to Foote, on the accuracy of the resemblance, and furnished the actor with his own muff, in order that the apparent identity might be more perfect. He was so invulnerable to satire, that, while living at Lynn, he nailed a pamphlet, ridiculing his eccentricities, on the door of his house, where all who passed might read it. When eighty years old, he went to Batson's, in Cornhill, dressed in his richest suit, to shew himself to the lord mayor; and, on being told how well he looked, attributed his good health to his having neither wife nor debts. He had been married, but survived his lady; and died, leaving one daughter, on the 10th of March, 1774. He was the author of Translations, or Imitations of certain Odes of Horace; An Harveian Oration; A Vindication of the Royal College of Physicians; and a great number of lively pieces, in prose and verse, which he collected and published, under the title of Opuscula Varia. He founded a scholarship at Peterhouse, where he was educated; and, by his will, he directed three gold medals, value five guineas each, to be given yearly for a Greek ode, in imitation of Sappho; a Latin ode, in imitation of Horace; and the best Greek and Latin epigrams, the production, respectively, of under-graduates of Cambridge.

WINTRINGHAM, (Sir CLIFTON,) the son of a physician at York, was born in 1710, and received his education at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his first medical degree in 1734, and, shortly after, settled in London. In 1742, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in 1749, proceeded to the degree of M. D. About the same period he was appointed chief physician to the Duke of Cumberland; in 1759, physician-general to the forces; and, in 1762, chief physician to the king, by whom he was then knighted, and, in 1744, created a baronet. He also became a fellow of the Royal College of Physi-

cians at London, and of that at Paris. His death took place at his house at Hammersmith, on the 9th of January, 1794. His publications consist of An Experimental Inquiry concerning some parts of the Animal Structure, of which a second edition appeared in 1777; An Inquiry into the Exility of the Vessels of the Human Body, and, De Morbis quibusdam Commentarii, &c., of which a German translation soon after appeared. He also published the works of his father, in two volumes, and an edition, with annotations, of Mead's Monita et Præcepta medica. With the best classical authors he appears to have been profoundly acquainted; and he is said to have possessed a pure taste, great medical skill, and a most admirable disposition.

BRACKEN, (HENRY,) a native of Lancaster, after having received the rudiments of an ordinary education, was apprenticed to Dr. Worthington, of Wigan, under whom he evinced very superior abilities. At the expiration of his apprenticeship, he entered himself a pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital, in London, whence he removed to Paris, and subsequently to Leyden, where he studied under Boerhaave, and took his degree of M. D. On his return to England he commenced practice at Lancaster, and in a short time, his name was known all over England. About 1746, he was charged with abetting the rebels, and thrown into prison, but was discharged without trial, there appearing to have been no foundation whatever for his arrest. After having been twice made mayor of Lancaster, he died there in November, 1764. Although described as having been loyal and religious, his moral character was decidedly bad. He was addicted to drinking, and smuggling, which he called gambling with the king, and horse-racing. When remonstrated with, by his wife, on his fondness for the turf, he used to lay his cane once or twice gently across her gown skirts, and exclaim, "Nanny, Nanny, who makes the pot boil?" As a physician, he was remarkably simple in his method of practice; but condescended sometimes to prescribe by the *urinal*, saying, as an apology, that "ignorant people should be dealt with a good deal in their own way." He could not forbear prophecying to his friends, the result of his patients' cases; and, as his predictions were generally correct, he did great violence to the feelings of invalids, who often heard from report, that the doctor had said "they were sure to die." He was extremely liberal, generous, and charitable; and, notwithstanding the extent of his practice, only left behind him £1,200. He published a Treatise on Farriery, which went through several editions; the Traveller's Pocket Farrier, and a treatise on the true seat of the Glanders in Horses. He also wrote several tracts on Midwifery, the Small Pox, the Diseases of the Eye, and the Stone; many of which appeared in the magazines and newspapers, and some, probably, in the memoirs of the London Medical Society; on the establishment of which, Dr. Fothergill wrote to request his assistance. "It will be always a pleasure," writes that celebrated physician to the subject of our memoir, "to hear from Dr. Bracken; for whose abilities I have long had a great esteem, and who has laboured more successfully for the improvement of medicine, than most of his contemporaries."

MANNINGHAM, (Sir RICHARD,) was born some time near the commencement of the eighteenth century, and rose to great reputation as a medical writer, and practitioner in the obstetric art. He was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians of London, and of the Royal Society, and acted as physician to George the First and his successor, one of whom created him a baronet. His death took place between 1660 and 1670. He was the author of Artis Obstetricariæ Compendium, &c.; An Abstract of Midwifery; The Symptoms, Nature, Causes, and Cure of the Febricula, commonly called the Nervous and Hysterical Fever, which went through two editions, and some minor works.

TEMPLEMAN, (PETER,) was born on the 17th of March, 1711. He received the rudiments of education at the Charter House, and completed it at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he graduated B. A. with distinguished reputation. His first inclination was to the study of divinity, which he afterwards renounced for that of physic;

and went to Leyden, where he attended the lectures of Boerhaave, &c. and remained for two years. Shortly after his return to London, he commenced practice as a physician; but was not very successful, owing, says Hutchinson, to an indolent, inactive disposition, and an aversion to associating with the various herds of pert, insipid, well-bred, impertinent, good-humoured, malicious gossips, that are often found so useful in bringing a young physician into practice. In 1750, he became acquainted with Dr. Fothergill; in conjunction with whom, and Dr. Cuming, he endeavoured, but without success, to institute a medical society for the procuring of the earliest intelligence of every improvement in physic from every part of Europe. About this time, he writes to a friend, "Dr. Mead has very generously offered to assist me with all his interest for succeeding Dr. Hall at the Charter House, whose death has been for some time expected. Inspired with gratitude, I have ventured out of my element, (as you will plainly perceive,) and sent him an ode." In 1753, he published the first, and in 1754, the second, volume of a work, called Curious Remarks and Observations in Physic, Anatomy, Surgery, Chemistry, Botany, and Medicine, extracted from the history and memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris. It did not meet with the encouragement it deserved, which induced him to discontinue it; his original intention being to have completed it in twelve volumes. In 1757, he published his translation of Norden's Travels; and, in the same year, edited Select Cases and Consultations in Physic, by Dr. Woodward. He was also the author of Practical Observations on the culture of Lucern turnips, &c.; and of a paper in the Philosophical Transactions, On a Polypus at the Heart, and a Schirrhous Tumour of the Uterus. In 1760, he resigned his situation of keeper of the reading-room at the British Museum, to which he had been appointed in 1753, for the secretaryship of the newly instituted Society of Arts; and, in 1762, he was elected a corresponding member of the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, and also of the Œconomical Society at Berne. His death occurred in 1769.

DIMSDALE, (THOMAS,) the son of an apothecary, was born at Theydon Gernon, in Essex, in 1711. After having obtained a knowledge of pharmacy, under his father, he became a pupil at St. Thomas's Hospital; and, in 1739, married the daughter of Nathaniel Brassey, Esq., member of parliament for Hertford, having commenced business as a surgeon in that town some years previously. In 1744, on the death of his wife, in order to alleviate the grief which that event caused him, he volunteered his medical assistance to the British army, under the Duke of Cumberland, with whom he continued till the surrender of Carlisle. In 1746, he married again, and received so large a fortune with his wife, that he retired from practice, till his family becoming numerous, he resumed it, and took the degree of M. D. in 1761. In 1766, he published a work, entitled, The Present Method of Inoculating for the Small Pox, which went through two editions, was translated into all the continental languages, and procured him an invitation from the Empress Catherine of Russia, to inoculate herself and her son, which he did in 1768. For this service, he was rewarded by the empress with the sum of £12,000, an annuity of £500 per annum, the appointment of actual counsellor of state and physician to her imperial majesty, and the rank of a baron of the Russian empire, to descend to his eldest son. He also received the miniature pictures of the empress and her son, and was invited by the former to reside as her physician in Russia, which he thought fit to decline. While at Petersburgh and Moscow, he inoculated several persons there; and before returning to England, had an audience at Sans Souci, with Frederick the Third, King of Prussia. In 1776, he published Thoughts on General and Partial Inoculation; and, in 1778, Observations on the Introduction to the Plan of the Dispensary for General Inoculation, which involved him in a controversy with Dr. Lettsom. In 1779, he lost his second wife, by whom he had seven children, but he afterwards married a third time. In 1780, he was elected member of parliament for Hertford; and, except for the relief of the poor, declined practice. In the

following year, however, he consented to visit Russia once more, where he inoculated the emperor and his brother Constantine. In 1781, he printed his Tracts on Inoculation, in which he gives an account of his mission to Russia. The tracts were not sold, but liberally distributed by the baron, who also gave a practical proof of his zeal for inoculation, by opening at Hertford a house, under his own direction, for the inoculation of all ranks of persons who chose to come there. In 1790, he resigned his seat in parliament, and retired to Bath, whence he again returned to Hertford, and died there on the 30th of December, 1800. He was held in much esteem, both for his talents and general virtues, and died much regretted. His works on inoculation spread his fame all over Europe; and though their importance is much diminished by the discovery of Jenner, they still remain useful and valuable. Some time previously to his death, he established, in conjunction with his sons and the Barnards, a banking-house in Cornhill, which still exists under the firm of Barnard, Dimsdale, and Dimsdale. He was a fellow of the Royal Society, and a member of the Bath Agricultural Society.

RUSSELL, (ALEXANDER,) a native of Edinburgh, after having taken his degree of M. D. in that city, removed, in 1735, to London, and, about 1740, became physician to the English factory, at Aleppo, where, having attained great reputation by his skill and success, he was consulted by Franks, Jews, Armenians, and even by the Turks; who, says Dr. Fothergill, forgetting that he was an unbeliever, remitted of their usual contempt for strangers, and not only beheld him with respect, but courted his friendship, and placed unlimited confidence in his opinion. He became the friend and adviser of the Pacha, who never refused to pardon a criminal at his intercession. On such occasions, he would tell the culprit "that, in his opinion he certainly deserved death, but that he durst not order it, for the English doctor had insisted on mercy." Returning to England, in 1755, at the suggestion of his friend, Dr. Fothergill, he composed, and shortly after published, A Natural History of Aleppo, containing some important observations relative to the plague, which have, possibly, observes the author of the Biographia Medica, tended to check the progress of that dreadful scourge. After having acted, for about nine years, as physician to St. Thomas's Hospital, he died in 1768, and not in 1770, as stated in all the biographical sketches of him, except that by Dr. Lettsom. He appears to have been highly respected for his professional talents and excellent disposition. The reputation of St. Thomas's Hospital was considerably increased by his lectures, and he is said to have been an active member of the Royal and Medical Societies, to each of which he communicated several important papers.

BROMFIELD, (WILLIAM,) a native of London, was born in 1712, and commenced practice as a surgeon at a very early age. In 1741, he gained considerable reputation and emolument by delivering lectures in anatomy and surgery; and, a few years after, in conjunction with the Rev. Mr. Madan, founded the Lock Hospital, to which, on its establishment, he was appointed surgeon, and in aid of its funds, procured Jasper Mayne's comedy of The City Match, with alterations by himself, to be acted at Drury Lane Theatre. He was subsequently appointed one of the surgeons to St. George's Hospital, and in 1761, became surgeon to Queen Charlotte, whom he had accompanied to England. In 1770, he restricted his employment at the Lock to consultations; and, shortly after, abandoning the more fatiguing part of his private practice, retired to a mansion in Chelsea Park, where he died, on the 24th of November, 1792. In performing an operation, according to Pearson, in his Life of Hey, no accident, however unexpected, could dismay him. The same writer states, that Bromfield's mind was neither scientific nor cultivated; that he was devoid of the modesty and simplicity usually attendant on great mental powers; that his manner was rough and blustering; and that he affected to be a wit, but was often coarse, and not unfrequently obscure; yet, continues our authority, he was possessed of real kindness and humanity, and had he

been less careless of giving offence by the freedom and harshness of his censures, he would have been regarded as a pleasant and entertaining companion. His works are valuable for their practical remarks, but being encumbered with crude and obsolete theories, and written in a style neither perspicuous nor agreeable, they have fallen into almost total neglect. They consist of Chirurgical Cases and Observations, in two volumes; which, though containing much judicious practice and valuable matter, did not, says one of his biographers, answer the expectations of the public, and were accordingly attacked in a pamphlet by an anonymous writer, said to be Mr. Justamond; An Account of the English Nightshades, which he had found unsuccessful in the cure of scrofula, upon himself; Thoughts concerning the present peculiar method of treating Persons inoculated for the Small Pox, in which he attacked the Suttonian practice of exposing patients to the open air in the midst of winter; and some minor pieces.

CADOGAN, (WILLIAM,) was born some time in the year 1712, and received his education at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his degree of doctor of physic, in 1755. His first publication appeared in 1750, containing directions for the nursing and managing of children, which were adopted by the managers of the Foundling Hospital, and, by degrees, became general. In 1764, he published his Dissertations on the Gout, and all Chronical Diseases; a work which was written in a very popular style, and speedily went through several editions. Although founded on the doctrines of Boerhaave and Sydenham, it was attacked by a host of writers; none of whom, however, he thought fit to answer. Dr. Johnson calls it "a good book in general, but a foolish one in particulars; it is Cheyne's book," he observes, "told in a new way; and there should come out such a book every thirty years, dressed in the mode of the times." Dr. Cadogan was a fellow of the College of Physicians, and, which is by no means usual, spoke two Harveian orations; the one in 1764, and the other in 1793. His death took place in 1797.

MONRO, (JOHN,) the son of Dr. James Monro, was born at Greenwich, in Kent, on the 16th of November, 1715. After having received a classical education at Merchant Taylor's School, he removed, in 1723, to St. John's College, of which he became a fellow. Being appointed, in 1743, through the influence of Sir Robert Walpole, to one of the Radcliffe travelling fellowships, he visited the principal cities on the continent. At Leyden he prosecuted his medical studies, under the famous Boerhaave, and, on his return to England, in 1751, commenced practising as a physician; the degree of M. D. having been bestowed on him by the University of Oxford, during his absence. In the same year he was appointed colleague to his father, whom he succeeded, in 1752, as physician to Bridewell and Bethlehem Hospitals. In 1753, he married a Miss Smith, by whom he had six children, three of whom, only, survived him. In 1758, he published a pamphlet, under the title of Remarks on Dr. Battie's Treatise on Madness, in which he vindicated his father's treatment of that disorder against the attacks of Dr. Battie, and added many judicious remarks on its causes and cure. In 1783, he suffered a paralytic stroke; the strength of his constitution, however, enabled him to overcome the shock, and he resumed his professional duties, which he continued to perform until 1787, when, his son being appointed assistant at the hospital, he retired to Hadley, near Barnet, where he died, on the 27th of December, 1791. As a physician, Dr. Monro was principally distinguished for the success of his practice in cases of insanity; "in which branch of the medical art," says one of his biographers, "he attained to a higher degree of eminence, than was possessed by any of his contemporaries." Excepting his reply to Dr. Battie, he wrote no work on insanity,—madness being, in his opinion, a subject to be understood no otherwise than by personal observation. He communicated many notes and remarks on Shakespeare to Mr. Steevens, and afforded material assistance to Mr. Strutt, as to the early engravers, of whose works he had formed a valuable collection. Though warm in his temper, he is said to have been much admired for the refined

gentleness and elegant modesty of his deportment.

SHARP, (SAMUEL,) was born about 1715; and, after having studied under Cheselden, and at Paris, settled in London, where he was appointed surgeon to Guy's Hospital, and soon obtained an extensive practice and high reputation. In 1739, he published A Treatise on the Operations of Surgery, with a Description and Representation of the Instruments; and an Introduction on the Nature and Treatment of Wounds, Abscesses, and Ulcers; a work which was translated into several foreign languages, and, in the course of a few years, went through six editions. In 1749, he was made a fellow of the Royal Society, and a foreign member of the Academy of Surgery, at Paris. In 1750, he published A Critical Inquiry into the Present State of Surgery; a work equally valuable, and which attained the same popularity, as the former. In 1765, he went abroad for the improvement of his health, and, on his return, published a volume of Letters from Italy, which gave rise to the Account of the Manners and Customs of Italy, by Baretti, who was indignant at some portion of the former publication. Mr. Sharp died in 1778, with a reputation in his profession only second to that of his master, Cheselden. His opinions were occasionally erroneous; but there are few diseases respecting which he has not thrown out some new idea, and few operations which he has left unimproved upon. With respect to the latter, says his French biographer, M. Bégin, "On doit à Sharp d'avoir donné à la couronne du trépan la forme cylindrique, qui est aujourd'hui généralement adoptée;" and the same authority accords to his works the merit of "une originalité et une indépendance de pensée, qui séduisent le lecteur et fixent toujours son attention."

CLEGHORN, (GEORGE,) was born at Granton, near Edinburgh, on the 18th of December, 1716; and, after having studied medicine for five years at that university, was appointed surgeon to the twenty-second regiment of foot, then stationed at Minorca, whither he proceeded in 1736. In this island he resided for thirteen years, during which period he made himself acquainted with the natural history of the country, and gratified his early passion for anatomy, by dissecting human bodies and Barbary apes, and comparing their structure with the descriptions of Galen and Versalius. In 1749, he accompanied his regiment to Ireland; and in the autumn of the following year, came to London, and occupied himself in attending Dr. Hunter's anatomical lectures, and preparing for publication his work on The Diseases of Minorca; which was spoken of by his biographer, Dr. Lettsom, as "a just model for the imitation of future medical writers." In 1751, Dr. Cleghorn delivered lectures in anatomy, at Dublin; and a few years afterwards, was admitted into the university as lecturer, and, subsequently, appointed professor, of that science. In 1774, he was made an honorary member of the Dublin College of Physicians; was also one of the original members for promoting arts and sciences, in that city; and, on its establishment, in 1777, was made a fellow of the Royal Medical Society, at Paris. He died in December, 1789, having occupied much of the latter part of his life in farming and horticulture. As a physician, he was eminent both for his medical and chirurgical skill; and we are indebted to him for bringing into practice the use of acescent vegetables in low, remittent, and putrid fevers. "Let us," says Dr. Fothergill, speaking of him in a letter to Dr. Cuming, "stimulate one another, that we may follow his footsteps, and become the worthy friends of so great a man."

WARNER, (JOSEPH,) was born in the island of Antigua, in 1717, and studied surgery under Sharp; in conjunction with whom, he delivered the anatomical lectures at St. Thomas's Hospital, in 1741. In 1746, on the breaking out of the Scottish rebellion, he joined the British army, and, before the termination of the campaign, was elected surgeon to Guy's Hospital; a situation which he held for forty-four years. During this time, his private practice was very extensive; and he also acquired much fame as an author, by the publication of several valuable

treatises on the cataract, the hydrocele, &c. In 1754, he published a volume of Cases in Surgery; a work which still further increased his reputation; and, in 1756, he was elected a fellow of the Royal Society, to whose transactions he communicated many important papers. In 1764, he was chosen a member of the Court of Assistants of the then Corporation of Surgeons; and, in 1771, became one of the Court of Examiners. He died on the 24th of July, 1801, in the vigour of his faculties, and with a very estimable character, both private and professional. He was one of those anatomists whose labours began to lessen the necessity of the student's going abroad, and whose talents did much towards rendering the British metropolis the first chirurgical school in the world. Mr. Warner is said to have inherited the identical ring spoken of in history as the one given by Queen Elizabeth to the Earl of Essex.

WILLIS, (Rev. FRANCIS,) was born in 1718, and was entered a student of Brazen-nose College, Oxford, where he graduated M. A., and took holy orders, and obtained, some years afterwards, the living of St. John's, Wapping. Having, however, previously to his ordination, paid some attention to physic, he made his knowledge in that art of such use to his neighbours, that the doctors of Shetford, in Lincolnshire, where he resided, were greatly incensed at his success, and threatened him with a prosecution. This induced him to procure a medical diploma, which was granted him by the University of Oxford, in 1759; and, shortly afterwards, becoming celebrated for his successful treatment of mental maladies, he was, in 1788, called in to attend George the Third, whom he restored to reason in the course of a few months. In consequence of his peculiar mode of treatment of the royal patient, he was much censured by the regular physicians; and on two occasions, having trusted the king with a razor and a penknife, he was sternly asked, by the celebrated Edmund Burke, how he should have acted if his majesty had been seized suddenly with frenzy while these implements were in his hand? Upon this, Dr. Willis desired two vivid lights to be placed between Mr. Burke and himself, and exclaimed, "There, now, I should look at him thus!" darting, at the same time, such a look upon the orator, from his appalling eyes, as made him recoil with affright. This mode of looking at a maniac, he used to say, would cause him to quail more effectually than chains or manacles. Having acquired additional renown by his restoration of the king, he was, in 1792, sent for to attend the Queen of Portugal, whose aberration of mind he completely cured; a service for which he received £20,000. He died, at Greatford, on the 5th of December, 1807; having, at the time, under his care, a great number of persons of family and respectability, whom he kept in an extensive lunatic asylum he had established for that purpose. He was twice married; and left five sons by his first wife, but had no issue by his second.

SMITH. (HUGH,) was born about the year 1720; and, after having practised some time, as a physician, in Essex, came to London, where, in 1759, he published an Essay on the Blood, with Reflections on Venesection, and soon became one of the most eminent practitioners in the city. His fame, however, says one of his biographers, was not established, till, by a bold push, he launched his carriage; when, instead of losing two or three hundred a year, as had hitherto been the case, notwithstanding his popularity, he found himself in possession of a practice that brought him in upwards of £500 per annum. In 1760, he commenced a course of lectures on the theory and practice of physic, which were held in such estimation, that he was requested, by a great body of medical pupils and practitioners, to lecture at the west end of the town; which he accordingly did at the Piazza Coffee House, Covent Garden, and was attended there by crowded audiences for several years. In 1765, he was appointed physician to the Middlesex Hospital; and, in 1770, elected an alderman of Tower ward, a dignity which his professional labours soon compelled him to resign. About the same time, he took a house in Bridge Street, Blackfriars, where he is said to have had a greater share of home practice than had ever been

enjoyed by any previous physician. Two days of his practice, every week, he devoted to the poor, to most of whom he prescribed gratis, and never took more than half-a-guinea from those in middling circumstances; yet, such was the number of his patients, that, from this class of them, he was known, in one day, to receive fifty guineas. He died in December, 1790, leaving behind him a justly merited character for hospitality, skill, and philanthropy. He was the author of a work, entitled Formulæ Medicamentorum; a book written for the use of students, and which was held in high repute, and had a very extensive sale at the time of its publication.

KIRKLAND, (THOMAS,) was born in 1721; and, after having taken his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, settled at Ashby-de-la-Zouch, in Leicestershire, where he practised, as a physician, with the highest success and reputation, till the period of his death, which took place in January, 1798. His principal publications are, A Treatise on Gangrenes; An Essay on the method of suppressing Hæmorrhages from divided Arteries; An Essay towards an Improvement in the Cure of those Diseases, which are the causes of Fevers; A Treatise on Child-bed Fevers, and on the method of preventing them; with Two Dissertations on the Brain and Nerves, and on different kinds of Irritability; Thoughts on Amputation; An Inquiry into the present state of Medical Surgery; and, A Commentary on Apopletic and Paralytical Affections. Most of them were honoured with a foreign translation, and made him so celebrated on the continent, that two of his French biographers designate him as "l'un des plus célèbres médecins et chirurgiens qu'il y eût de son temps en Angleterre." His Essay on Fevers was attacked by Mr. Maxwell, whose objections he satisfactorily answered; and he also gained considerable credit as a surgeon, in his controversy with Mr. Pott, relative to amputation in compound fractures; a practice he was much opposed to. He was a most amiable man in private life, and no man was more regretted at his death, his pall being borne by six clergymen, and his corpse attended to the grave by several of the gentry and tradespeople of Ashby-de-la-Zouch. He was the surgeon who was called in to attend the steward of Lord Ferrers, after he had been shot by that nobleman, who swore he would shoot Dr. Kirkland also, if he revealed what had occurred; he, however, contrived to put the earl off his guard, and was the first who took steps to have the murderer secured.

BAKER, (Sir GEORGE,) was born some time in the year 1722; and, after having received an university education, commenced the study of medicine, in which he took his doctor's degree in 1756. He first practised at Stamford, but removed afterwards to London, where he rose to extensive employment and reputation, and became physician in ordinary to the king, and physician to the queen. He was also elected a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; made a baronet, in 1776; and elected president of the College of Physicians, in 1797. He died on the 15th of June, 1809, after having passed a long life, says Nicholls, without any of the infirmities from which he had relieved thousands. He was a man of great personal accomplishments, and classical attainments; which, added to his professional skill, were the means of introducing him into the first practice, and securing to him an immense fortune. He also stood very high in the world of letters; in proof of which, Gray dedicated to him his celebrated Elegy in a Country Church Yard. His works are written principally in chaste and elegant Latin, but seldom exceed the extent of a tract or dissertation, and are of no great medical importance.

MACBRIDE, (DAVID,) was born in Antrim, Scotland, in 1726; and, after having passed some years abroad, in the naval service, settled at Dublin, as a surgeon and accoucheur, towards the end of 1749. Here he was, at first, little employed, on account of his youth and extreme bashfulness; but, on the publication of his Experimental Essays, in 1764, his fame rapidly spread, and the University of Glasgow presented him with the degree of M. D. About the same time he commenced, and continued for many years, a course of lectures on the theory and practice of

medicine, which were published in 1772, and were succeeded by a second edition in 1777, and a Latin translation of them, at Utrecht, in 1774. He greatly added to his reputation by this work, which, besides displaying his profound acquaintance with the philosophy of pathology, contained a new arrangement of diseases, which Cullen thought worthy of a place in his compendium of zoology. The art of tanning is indebted to him for the substitution of lime water for common water, in preparing ooze, an improvement, for which he was presented, by the Dublin Society, with a silver medal, and with a gold one by the Society of Arts, in London. His extensive practice, from which he found it impossible to escape, contributed to hasten his death, which occurred in December, 1778.

BUCHAN, (WILLIAM,) was born at Ancram, in Scotland, some time in the year 1729; and, after having studied medicine at Edinburgh, commenced practice at Sheffield, whence he removed shortly afterwards to Ackworth, having been appointed physician to the Foundling Hospital at that place. Here he distinguished himself by his successful treatment of the diseases of the children; but government having withdrawn their support from the institution, he removed to Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree, and composed his Domestic Medicine, which was published in 1771, and, in the space of about thirty years, passed through nineteen editions, of five thousand copies each. It was translated into all the modern languages; and the author, a short while after its first appearance, received from the Empress of Russia, a gold medal, accompanied by a commendatory letter. On the death of Dr. Gregory, Dr. Buchan was unsuccessful in an attempt to obtain the professorship, vacant by his death; and, in 1778, taking advantage of the fame which his book had procured him, he came to London, and reprinted it with several additions. In 1786, he published Cautions concerning Cold Bathing, and Drinking Mineral Waters; in 1796, Observations concerning the Prevention and Cure of the Venereal Disease; in 1797, Observations concerning the Diet of the Common People; and his last work, in 1800, on The Offices and Duties of a Mother. He was a married man, and died of a dropsy on the chest, on the 25th of February, 1805, and was buried in the cloisters of Westminster Abbey. He does not appear to have had an extensive practice as a physician, his writings being the principal source of his reputation and profit: he was also known as a lecturer on natural philosophy, which he taught for two or three years at Edinburgh, after the death of Mr. Ferguson, who left him the whole of his valuable apparatus.

JEBB, (Sir RICHARD,) was born at Stratford, in Essex, in 1729; and, after having taken his degree of M. D., commenced practice in Westminster, where, in a short time, he set up his carriage; became, successively, physician to the Infirmary, and St. George's Hospital, and obtained most of the best business in London. In 1768, he was elected a fellow of the College of Physicians; and, in 1777, went to Italy, to attend the Duke of Gloucester, who recovered, through his skill, from a very dangerous illness; for which service the king presented him with a handsome douceur; appointed him his physician extraordinary; and, in 1778, created him a baronet. His reputation had been so great many years previous to this period, that the king, being indisposed one day, desired him to be sent for; but being told that it was the etiquette to employ the physician in ordinary, "Don't tell me," replied the monarch, hastily, "of your ordinaries or extraordinaries; I will have Jebb." In 1780, he was appointed physician in ordinary to the Prince of Wales; succeeded Sir Edward Wilmot in that situation to the king, in 1786; and died in July of the following year. As a physician, he was as much employed as Mead, and as successful as Radcliffe, many of whose singularities he exhibited. Whilst attending a person suffering from a nervous complaint, one day, he attempted to apologize for his asperity to the patient, by exclaiming, "Excuse me, sir; it is my way!" when the patient, pointing to the door, exclaimed, "No, sir; that is your way!" On another occasion, having desired a patient to abstain from animal food, he called one day and found him eating part of a boiled chicken; on perceiving

which, he quitted the room violently, exclaiming, "Well, sir, if you will follow your own inclinations, you may die and be d—d!" He was, however, generous and warm-hearted; and several instances of his munificence, both public and private, are related of him by his biographer in the Gentleman's Magazine. In person, he was tall and meagre, but managed his gait so well as to appear neither awkward nor ungracious.

LEAKE, (JOHN,) was born in Cumberland, about the year 1730, and having settled as a physician in London, became celebrated for his skill in midwifery, on which he delivered lectures at his house in Craven Street. In 1765, he published a plan for the institution of the Westminster Lying-in Hospital; and on the completion of that building, on some leasehold ground he had previously purchased, assigned over, without any consideration, all his interest in the premises, for the benefit of that charity. He died in August, 1792, leaving behind him several works, the principal one of which appeared about 1780, in two volumes, under the title of Medical Instructions towards the Prevention and Cure of Various Diseases incident to Women, &c., which reached eight editions, and was translated into the French and German languages. He was not only a skilful and learned, but was considered the best bred physician of his age; though, according to Hutchinson, "he sometimes disgusted both his pupils and patients by too great irritability of temper."

JOHNSTONE, (JAMES,) was born at Annan, in Scotland, some time in the year 1730, and after having studied medicine at Edinburgh and Paris, took his degree of M. D. at the former city in 1750. In 1751, he settled at Kidderminster, in Worcestershire, where he principally distinguished himself by his successful treatment of the Kidderminster fever, of which he published an account in 1758. In this work he claims the discovery of the power of mineral acid vapours to destroy febrile contagion, which was also claimed by Dr. Carmichael Smyth, to whose memoir we refer for further information on the subject. In 1771, Dr. Johnstone published his work, On the use of the Ganglions of the Nerves, which was very favourably received, and, a few years afterwards, translated into the German language. In 1783, he removed to Worcester; and, in 1787, published An Account of the Walton Water, near Tewkesbury, with thoughts on the use and diseases of the lymphatic glands; in which he pointed out their probable functions, and supported, with great skill, his hypothesis that they were "organs destined to purify, digest, and animalize the matters selected and absorbed by the lacteals and other lymphatics." In 1795, he published a work called Medical Essays, &c.; he also wrote several papers in the Philosophical Transactions and Medical Commentaries, and continued in full practice till within a few days of his death, which took place on the 28th of April, 1802. As a physician, he was active, skilful, and humane; and held a high rank in his profession, both as a writer and a practical improver of the medical art. He is said to have been "the bosom friend of the virtuous Lyttleton, and the pious Orton;" and not only a skilful and learned physician, but a sagacious physiologist, and recondite antiquary.

WARREN, (RICHARD,) was born at Cavendish, in Suffolk, on the 13th of December, 1731. Whilst pursuing his classical studies at Cambridge, he became tutor to the son of Sir Peter Shaw, whose daughter he afterwards married, and by his advice commenced the study of medicine. In 1762, he took his degree of M. D. and was shortly afterwards appointed physician to George the Third, on the resignation of his father-in-law, by whose recommendation, in conjunction with his own remarkable talents, he soon gained a high and extensive reputation. At the recommendation of Sir Edward Wilmot, he was chosen as the medical attendant of the Princess Amelia; and, in 1787, was appointed physician to the Prince of Wales, which situation he retained till his death, which occurred on the 22nd of June, 1797. His only works are two papers On the Bronchial Polypus, and On the Colica Pictonum; but, as a practitioner, few equalled him, either in his success or emoluments. His eminence in his profession was accompanied

by the manners of the finished gentleman, the shrewdness of the philosopher, and the vivacity of the wit. He was intimate with Lord North, and other celebrated men of his time; and "was one of those great men," says his biographer, in the Gentleman's Magazine, "who did not owe their elevation to party patronage." The same authority relates, that he, in one day, took ninety-nine guineas in different fees; and was enabled to leave, at his death, £150,000, to be divided among his widow, two daughters and eight sons. The following are a few instances of his humour and power of repartee:—Lady Spencer asking him if the lives of medical men were not embittered by the reflection that they might have saved the lives of some of their patients by a different treatment, he replied, that "the balance was greatly in favour of satisfaction; for he hoped to cure her ladyship forty times, before he killed her once."—On a delicate occasion, he said, with great archness, to a trifling person who affected to know something of medicine, "We, physicians, have, you know, always been politicians; but this is the first time, I believe, that you, politicians, have been physicians."—A lady once asked him to which university she should send her son? "Madam," he replied, "I believe they drink an equal quantity of port wine at each."

FOTHERGILL, (ANTHONY,) was born at Sedburgh, in Westmorland, in 1732, and after having taken his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, he commenced practice at Northampton, whence, although his reputation became very great, he removed to London, in 1781, in hopes of succeeding to the practice of Dr. John Fothergill, then just deceased. "Finding, however," says Nichols, "the *magni nominis umbra* did not realize that employment in his profession which he expected," he, in 1784, removed to Bath, where, continues the same authority, "his reputation soon became great, and his income splendid." In 1791, he published a work, entitled, Cautions to the Heads of Families, in three Essays, on the poison of lead copper; and, in 1795, his Free Inquiry into the Suspension of Vital Action, in cases of Drowning and Suffocation, which was translated into German, and obtained him the gold medal from the Medical Society. Of this institution he was himself a member, and contributed to its Transactions five valuable papers on medical subjects. In 1796, he published An Essay on the Abuse of Spirituous Liquors, &c. and, in 1798, a Preservative Plan, or Hints for the Preservation of Persons exposed to those accidents which suddenly suspend or extinguish Vital Action, which was afterwards printed at Berlin. In the following year appeared his Essay on the Preservation of Shipwrecked Mariners, in answer to the prize questions proposed by the Royal Humane Society, of which he was a member, and from which he obtained the gold medal. In 1803, he retired from practice, and embarked for Philadelphia, where he, for some years, distinguished himself by his literary and philosophical pursuits, and received several honorary rewards from the principal learned societies of America, of most of which he was made a member. In 1812, he returned to England, and died in the May of the following year, at his lodgings in London. He was a skilful physician, a scholar, and philanthropist; and is said to have left property to the amount of £60,000, out of which he bequeathed £200 each to eight public charities in London, four in Bath, and twelve in Philadelphia.

HULME, (NATHANIEL,) was born at Halifax, in Yorkshire, in the year 1732, and prosecuted his medical studies at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M. D. in 1765. Shortly after his graduation, he proceeded to London, and practised principally as an accoucheur, till the establishment of the General Dispensary, when he was appointed the chief physician of that institution, the first of its kind in London. He was for some years, also, physician to the City of London Lying-in Hospital; and, in 1775, through the influence of Lord Sandwich, then prime minister, acted in a similar capacity at the Charter House. He died in April, 1807, and was the author of several dissertations and tracts; of which his treatise On Puerperal Fever, and an English translation of his Latin tract, Via tuta et jucunda calculum, &c. may be considered the principal. He was

also one of the editors of the London Practice of Physic, and the institutor of a series of experiments on the light spontaneously emitted from various bodies, an account of which was published in the Philosophical Transactions of 1800-1. He also wrote A Treatise on the Stone and Scurvy, which was translated into German; and, at the time of his death, was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies.

HEWSON, (WILLIAM,) was born at Hexham, in Northumberland, on the 14th of November, 1739; and, on coming to London, lodged at the house of John Hunter, who formed so high an opinion of his anatomical skill, that, on his going abroad in the following year, he left to Hewson the charge of his pupils; by which means, says one of his biographers, he gained money at an age when most students in surgery are only spending it. At the same time, he attended the lectures at Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals, and gave such proofs of his abilities, that, in 1762, Dr. Hunter took him into partnership. In 1765, he visited the French hospitals, Flanders, and the sea coast of Sussex; where he made his discovery of the lymphatic system, his account of which obtained him the prize medal of the Royal Society, of which he was, about the same time, chosen a member. In July, 1770, he married a Miss Stevenson, which occasioned his separation from Dr. Hunter; who, it is said, had some jealousy of his partner, as he refused, on their disunion, to allow Mr. Hewson to make use of any of the anatomical preparations, which, by agreement, were to be considered as the property of the doctor. In the course of a few months, however, he had completed such a collection of his own, as enabled him to begin lecturing in Craven Street, where he had built a theatre for the purpose, and with such success, that many pupils left Dr. Hunter to attend him. At the same time, he enjoyed an extensive practice as a surgeon and accoucheur, and was rapidly rising in the estimation of the public, when he was seized with a fever, which deprived him of life, on the 18th of April, 1774. He was the author of an Experimental Inquiry into the Properties of the Blood; part of which appears in the sixtieth volume of the Philosophical Transactions, and a second edition of which he dedicated to Sir John Pringle, one of his earliest patrons and admirers. His Lymphatic System he published, with plates, in the year of his death, dedicated to Dr. Franklin, who was an intimate friend of his wife, and had always shewn him a great regard.

MOSELEY, (BENJAMIN,) was born in Essex, about the year 1740; and, after having completed his medical education, practised as a surgeon and apothecary, at Kingston, in Jamaica, where he was appointed surgeon-general, and published An Essay, describing his Mode of Treatment for Dysentery; which gained him a high reputation, and passed through several editions, on its being reprinted in England. After having visited New York and Philadelphia, where he was elected a member of the Philosophical Society, he took his degree of M. D. at Leyden, and settled in London about 1785. In the same year, he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians; and, shortly afterwards, published a treatise on the Properties of Coffee, and on Tropical Diseases, both of which were very favourably received. In 1788, he was appointed physician to the Chelsea Hospital, where he was remarkable for his skill and humanity, and became a great favourite with the pensioners, in consequence of his forbidding the amputation of a leg of one of them, whom he took under his own care, and restored to health. In 1799, he published a Treatise on Sugar; and, in 1805, and successive years, wrote several works against vaccination; in one of which, he thus addresses Rowland Hill:—"Rowland,—I bought your pamphlet, entitled Cow-Pock Inoculation Vindicated, dated the 20th of March, 1806. I paid a shilling for it, Rowland; it is not dear. The same quantity of folly, falsehood, and impudence, could not have been bought for twice the money, of any other composer, from the Ganges to the Mississippi." The same spirit of self-assurance and contempt for all who differed from him on this subject, pervades his other works; in one of which, he says, "When incontrovertible demonstration

came to my own knowledge, I proved my theory, and the learned, and all reasonable persons, were satisfied." But the most sublime appreciation of himself, and the climax of his conceit and absurdity, is to be found in a passage recording the public apathy to his doctrines: "I took my stand," he says, "foreseeing the approaching inundation, on the high ground of anatomy and pathology. My voice was drowned by the tempest; yet, still, I preached to the winds; and, like the children of Seth, in the land of Siriad, I registered, on antediluvian, anti-cow-pox pillars, all my knowledge for the benefit of generations after the deluge." In addition to the works already noticed, he published three essays on Hydrophobia, its Prevention, and Cure, with a Description of different Stages of Canine Madness, illustrated with Cases; and a vindication of his character, from a charge brought against him, by Trotter, private secretary to Charles James Fox, who attributed the fatal termination of that statesman's illness to "certain white draughts" given him by Dr. Moseley. His death occurred on the 15th of June, 1819, at Southend, a place he visited annually, and recommended, as a summer abode, to all his patients. He was a man of pleasing and amiable manners, and possessed much wit in conversation; but seems to have been of an irritable temper, and overbearing vanity; dogmatical in his own opinions, and arrogant to those with whom he differed.

SMYTH, (JAMES CARMICHAEL,) was born in 1740; took his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, in 1764; and became afterwards a fellow of the Royal Society, and physician extraordinary to George the Third. In 1780, having the charge of the prison and hospital at Winchester, he had recourse to the three mineral acids to correct the contagion; and was so successful in the experiment, that he was rewarded by parliament, in 1802, after an examination had taken place as to the originality of his discovery, which was claimed by Dr. Johnstone on behalf of his deceased father. In 1787, he published an account of the efficacy of swinging, as a remedy in pulmonary consumptions; which was succeeded by The Works of the late Dr. William Stark; A Description of the Jail Distemper, as it appeared among the Spanish Prisoners at Winchester, with an Account of the Means employed for curing the Contagion which gave rise to it; and a few others of inferior importance. He also wrote some papers in the different medical collections, and died, at Sunbury, on the 18th of June, 1821.

SIMS, (JAMES,) was born in London, in 1740, and after having received a classical education, and attended the metropolitan hospitals, pursued his medical studies at Edinburgh; but probably took his degree of M. D. at Leyden, as his thesis appears to have been published there in 1764. On his return to London he commenced practice, and, partly through the recommendation of Dr. Lettsom, was soon extensively employed. In the course of his professional career, he became L. L. D. F. S. A. M. R. I. A. and S. A. He was also a vice-president of the Philanthropic Society, and president of the Medical Society of London for nineteen years; licentiate of the College of Physicians; physician to the Aldersgate and Surrey Dispensaries; and honorary member of the scientific establishments of Avignon, Leyden, New York, and Philadelphia. He was also instrumental to the foundation of the Humane Society; and Dr. Lettsom, speaking of the Philanthropic Society, says, "coeval with the existence of the institution, happily stood forward my valuable and long tried friend, Dr. James Sims, to whose unremitting attentions this important institution probably owes its present existence." Dr. Sims, who died at Bath, in 1820, was known, for the most part, as a practitioner in midwifery; but he also obtained great reputation by his medical writings, of which the chief are, Observations on Epidemic Disorders, with Remarks on Nervous and Malignant Fevers; Discourse on the Best Method of Prosecuting Medical Inquiries; and The Principles and Practice of Midwifery, by Edward Foster, completed and corrected.

GROSVENOR, (JOHN,) was born at Oxford, about the year 1742; and, after studying some time under a medical practitioner at Worcester, and attend-

ing the principal London hospitals, was appointed, early in life, house-surgeon to the Lock Hospital. On leaving this, in 1768, he proceeded to Oxford, where, through the influence of his uncle, Dr. Tottie, he obtained the situation of anatomical surgeon on Dr. Lee's foundation, and became intimate with the reader, Dr. Parsons, who introduced him into full practice at Christchurch. His skill and knowledge, which were pronounced to be extraordinary, rapidly increased his business; and, on the death of Sir Charles Nourse, he had so much to do, both in the city and within thirty miles of Oxford, that he was said almost wholly to live on horseback. In the latter part of his practice, he acquired great celebrity, by the successful application of friction in cases of lameness or imperfections of motion, arising from stiff or diseased joints. Patients came from all parts of England to try the process, in which he was scarcely ever known to fail, although this is said to have been attributable to the circumstance of "his endeavouring to dissuade from coming to Oxford every one, of whose case, from previous communications, he entertained any doubt." About 1813, he entirely seceded from his professional occupations, except in the instances of rubbing patients; and, after having been twice married, died, at Oxford, on the 30th of June, 1823. Mr. Grosvenor was one of the most eminent surgeons of his time; and his operations were, at the same time, effected by a magical dexterity of hand, and a swiftness and delicacy of touch. He was grave, elegant, and taciturn in his general deportment, except in the presence of ladies, with whom he was full of humour and liveliness, and is said to have been a great favourite. He was for some time proprietor and editor of the Oxford Journal, and was suspected of being the author of a series of poetical letters in the style of the Bath Guide, which appeared about 1780, and ridiculed the foibles and amusements of the civic *noblesse* of Oxford.

ROWLEY, (WILLIAM,) was born in London, on the 18th of November, 1743; and, after having passed some years abroad, in the naval service, returned to England, and completed his medical studies at St. Thomas's Hospital. In 1764, through the recommendation of Admiral Lord Keppel, he was sent by government to inspect the hospitals, and examine into the medical practice of the West India Islands and America, for which service he was liberally rewarded. In 1766, he commenced practice in the metropolis as a surgeon and accoucheur; and, in 1773, took his degree of M. D.; and, about the same time, was admitted a member of the College of Physicians, in London. In 1786, he was appointed physician to the St. Mary-le-bone Infirmary; became afterwards consulting physician to the Queen's Lying-in Hospital; gave public lectures on the theory and practice of physic; and enjoyed a very lucrative and extensive practice up to the period of his death, which occurred on the 17th of March, 1806. Dr. Rowley was esteemed among all the classes of society he visited, both as a physician and a philanthropist, particularly by the poor, to whom he devoted much both of his private and professional fortune. The only drawback on his popularity was his opposition to vaccination; against which he adopted the same arguments as those used by Dr. Moseley. He was well versed in polite literature; and is said to have written light songs of a humorous cast, and to have had a very superior taste for music. His chief publications are, The New Universal History and School of Medicine, translated into English from the Original Greek and Latin Edition, quarto, which is said to have cost him twenty years' study, and an immense sum for drawings and plates; The Rational and Improved Practice of Physic, &c. four volumes, octavo, in which he recapitulates great part of his former writings, but in a form so different from his original productions, that the similarity between the two is scarcely discoverable. These were succeeded by several minor works; and he also distinguished himself in the world of letters, by publishing a curious and elaborate Description of the Famous Apotheosis Homeri, a curious antique sculpture, the sublime performance of Archelaus of Priene, about two thousand years ago, dug out of the ruins of the palace of Claudius Drusus, &c.

RIGBY, (EDWARD,) was born in

1743; and, after having completed his medical education, commenced practice at Norwich, about 1769, and soon rose to high eminence as an accoucheur. In 1771, he was chosen assistant-surgeon to the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital; surgeon to the same institution, in 1790; and physician, in 1814, in which year he took his degree of M. D. In 1786, he established the Benevolent Medical Society, for the relief of the widows and orphans of medical men in Norfolk; in 1789, became a member of the Corporation of Surgeons, and also of the London Medical Society; alderman of Norwich, in 1802; sheriff, in the year following; and lord mayor, in 1805. In 1815, his wife having presented him with four children at a birth, the corporation of Norwich presented himself and his lady with a piece of plate, of the value of twenty-five guineas, in commemoration of the event. He not only distinguished himself as an accoucheur and physician, but had a high reputation as a botanist and agriculturist, in which character he made himself known both at home and abroad, by several valuable publications. Among the most important may be mentioned his Suggestions for an improved and extended cultivation of mangel-wurzel, and Holkham and its Agriculture, which went through several editions, and was translated into French. His medical writings are, On the Uterine Hæmorrhage, which has gone through six editions; On the Use of the Red Peruvian Bark, in the Cure of Intermittents; On the Theory of Animal Heat; Chemical Observations on Sugar; besides several papers communicated to the medical journals of the day. At the time of his death, which took place in October, 1821, he was a fellow of the Linnæan and Horticultural Societies, and honorary member of the Philadelphian Society for promoting Agriculture; president of the Philosophical Society of Norwich; a director of the Norwich Union Fire Insurance Society; and was attached to many other institutions, both foreign and domestic.

SAUNDERS, (WILLIAM,) was born in Scotland, in 1743, and studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he assisted Cullen in his lectures, and took his degree of M. D. in 1766. On settling in London, having rendered Sir George Baker great assistance, in his inquiry into the nature of the colic of Devonshire, he was, through his interest, elected a fellow of the College of Physicians; and, in 1770, was, without opposition, elected physician to Guy's Hospital. In this situation, he was the first who reduced the teaching of medicine to a regular system, by combining practice with theoretical instruction; for which purpose he was allowed, by the governors, to build a laboratory, and theatre, within the walls of the hospital. In 1777, he published, Observations and Experiments on the power of the Memphitic Acid in Dissolving Stones of the Bladder; and, in 1793, A Treatise on the Structure, &c. of the Liver, which went through several editions, and is now a standard work. His death took place in June, 1817; previously to which, he had become physician extraordinary to the Prince of Wales, F. R. S. and F. S. A., and had published several other valuable works in addition to those already mentioned.

FOOT, (JESSE,) was born at Charlton, in Wiltshire, in 1744; and, after having completed his medical education, went on a mission to the Island of Nevis, and, subsequently, to St. Petersburgh, where he was admitted as a privileged practitioner of the college, and resided, for some time, with both profit and credit to himself. On his return to England, he was appointed house-surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, and commenced practice in Salisbury Street, Strand, whence he removed to Dean Street, where he resided for many years, during which time he accumulated both fame and fortune by his skill and abilities. He died at Ilfracombe, in Devonshire, on the 27th of October, 1826, leaving behind him several works, both literary and professional. Among the latter may be mentioned, A Critical Inquiry into the Ancient and Modern manner of treating Diseases of the Urethra, two editions; Observations on the New Opinions of John Hunter, in his Treatise on the Venereal Disease, in which he attacked that celebrated anatomist with undue virulence, and greatly misrepresented his doctrines; A Complete Treatise of

the Origin, Theory, and Cure of the Venereal Disease; Cases of the successful practice of the Vesicæ Lotura, in the Cure of Diseased Bladders; and, Review of Hume's Observations on the Diseases of the Prostrate Gland. His literary works are, A Defence of the Planters in the West Indies, comprised in four arguments; The Life of John Hunter, two editions, in which, though written in a hostile feeling, he, upon the whole, pays the homage due to the genius of the subject of his memoir; Dialogues between a Pupil of the late John Hunter and Jesse Foot; Observations on the Speech of Mr. Wilberforce, against the Slave Trade, in 1804; The Lives of A. R. Bowes, Esq. and the Countess of Strathmore, his wife; and, Life of Arthur Murphy, Esq. by Jesse Foot, Esq. his executor.

DUNCAN, (ANDREW, senior,) was born at Edinburgh, about 1745, and succeeded Dr. John Gregory as professor of the theory of medicine, in that university, in 1773. This situation he only held till 1776, when he made way for Dr. James Gregory, his own appointment to the chair having been a temporary one, till the vacancy could be supplied by a permanent choice. He, however, continued to give private lectures on the subject for fourteen years; and with such reputation and success, that, in 1790, he was appointed to his original office, in conjunction with Dr. Cullen. In 1801, he proposed a scheme, which was subsequently carried into effect, for the institution of a lunatic hospital, in Edinburgh; and, in 1809, succeeded, by his indefatigable exertions, in establishing the Horticultural Society of that city. In the course of his professional career, which he pursued with great success and repute, he was accused, by Dr. James Gregory, of stealing certain of his manuscripts, an accusation which he fully repelled in his Letter to Dr. Gregory, &c. who appears to have much disgraced himself by his conduct on the occasion. He died in 1828, leaving behind a very estimable character, both private and professional. He was not only an able writer and practitioner, but an active philanthropist, and a zealous promoter of, and contributor to, every institution of advantage to his native city and country. His principal works are, Elements of Therapeutics, two editions; Heads of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine, four editions; Life of Alexander Monro, Senior; Lewis's Translation of Hoffman; Annals of Medicine; Observations on the Symptoms of three different species of Pulmonary Consumption, the Catarrhal, Apostematon, and Tuberculous; and, Medical Commentaries, a long established periodical work, well known to, and of great importance in, the medical world.

CRUIKSHANK, (WILLIAM CUMBERLAND,) was born at Edinburgh, in 1746, and pursued his education in that city until 1763, when he removed to Glasgow for the purpose of studying divinity; which he, however, shortly forsook for anatomy and physic. In 1771, he came to London, and was appointed librarian to Dr. Hunter, with whom he entered into partnership in 1773. In 1779, he published, at the request of the doctor, a Letter to Mr. Clare, upon Absorption, and Experiments on the Insensible Perspirations of the Human Body, shewing its affinity to respiration, which went through two editions, and was translated into the German language. In 1783, he was elected M. D. by the University of Glasgow, having been previously elected a member of the Imperial Academy, at Vienna; honorary member of the Lycæum Medicum, Leicester Fields, and of the Royal Medical Society at Edinburgh. In 1786, appeared his most important work, entitled, The Anatomy of the Absorbent Vessels of the Human Body, which went through two editions, and was translated into the French and German languages. "We find in this work," says the Monthly Review, "more than the title promises; for, besides the anatomy of the lymphatics, the whole doctrine of absorption is here amply explained, the objections against it are answered, and the opinion of former physiologists is overturned." In 1797, he published his Treatment of Lues Venerea; and An Account of the Two Cases of Diabetes Mellitus, by John Rollo, which received the honour of two continental translations. He also contributed some valuable papers to the

Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was elected a fellow in 1787; and is mentioned in the Biographie Universelle, as the author of three works printed at Philadelphia, respecting the yellow fever, which occurred there in 1798. He died on the 27th of July, 1800, leaving female issue by his wife, whom he married in 1773. He was not only an excellent anatomist, but a cool and able surgeon, and was well acquainted with the chemical part of physiology. As a teacher, he was distinguished by his clear statement and accurate description; as a writer, by sound sense and acute reasoning. He is said to have occasionally indulged in the bottle, and to have had some share of personal as well as intellectual vanity, but had the reputation of possessing a generous and sympathetic heart, and "literally," says a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, "went about, doing good."

WALL, (MARTIN,) the son of the celebrated Dr. Wall, of Worcester, was born in 1747, and received his education at New College, Oxford, where he graduated M. A. in 1771; M. B. in 1773; and M. D. in 1777. In 1780, he published The Medical Tracts of Dr. John Wall, with the Author's Life; and, in 1783, Dissertations on Select Subjects in Chemistry and Medicine. In 1785, he succeeded Dr. Parsons in the clinical professorship, founded by the Earl of Lichfield, in 1772, obtaining it by a majority of two against Dr. Vivian. He afterwards became F.R.S., and practised, with great success, for forty-five years, as a physician, at Oxford, where he died, deeply regretted and esteemed, in June, 1824. He was particularly celebrated for his treatment of hypochondriacal cases, which he is said to have cured not more by his judicious prescriptions, than by his exhilarating conversations, and lively anecdotes, in the company of the patient. In addition to the works already mentioned, he wrote one, called Clinical Observations on the use of Opium in Slow Fevers; and was the author of some curious papers in the Transactions of the Manchester Literary Society.

PITCAIRN, (DAVID,) was born at Dysart, in Fifeshire, on the 1st of May, 1749. He received the rudiments of education at the High School, at Edinburgh, where he also studied medicine under Cullen. In 1772, he attended Dr. Hunter's lectures in London; and, about the same time, entered himself at the University at Cambridge, in order that he might be enabled to take an English degree in physic. In 1780, he was elected physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and received the same appointment to Christ's Hospital, in 1792; when, his private practice having become very considerable, he resigned the former situation. On the death of Dr. Warren, in 1797, he was considered the first physician of his day; and few practitioners, it is said, derived more emolument from the profession than himself. In 1798, an attack of hæmorrhage compelled him to retire for awhile from practice; but, resuming it afterwards with too great assiduity, he contracted a disease in the windpipe, of which he died, in April, 1809. He was a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies; and, though author of no medical work, was very celebrated for his practical skill. It was a saying of his, says the author of the Gold-Headed Cane, that "the last thing a physician learns, in the course of his experience, is, to know when to do nothing."

SIMMONS, (SAMUEL FOART,) was born at Sandwich, in Kent, in 1750, and studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden, where he took his degree of M. D. After having passed some time on the continent, and visited Haller and Voltaire, he settled in London, where he became a licentiate of the College of Physicians, and F. R. S. and was successively appointed physician to the Westminster General Dispensary, and to St. Luke's Hospital. In the latter situation, he effected some wonderful cures; and, in consequence of his superior skill in the treatment of insanity, was, in 1803, called in to attend George the Third, by whom he was afterwards appointed one of his physicians extraordinary. In 1811, he resigned his situation at St. Luke's; saying, "he thought it more honourable to himself to retire with his mind in full vigour, than to continue in office till the infirmities of age obliged

him to withdraw." He, however, continued as consulting physician to the charity, an office expressly created on his account, up to the time of his death, which took place on the 23rd of April, 1813. Dr. Simmons was the author of An Elementary Work on Anatomy; An Account of the Tape Worm, in which he made known the specific for this disease, purchased by the King of France; and of a practical work on consumption, which was the means of procuring him an extensive practice in pulmonary complaints. He also wrote papers in the fifth volume of the Edinburgh Medical Commentaries; and was the author of several others in the London Medical Journal, of which he was, for many years, sole editor. He is, however, principally known as a writer, by his account of the life of Dr. William Hunter, with whom he was personally acquainted, and of whose writings and discoveries he has given, in a very interesting form, an ingenious and impartial review. He was a member of the Manchester Philosophical and Literary Society, and of several foreign academies, and was one of the earliest proprietors of the Royal Institution, and an hereditary governor of the British Institution for the Fine Arts.

LIND, (JAMES,) was a member of the Royal College of Physicians, in Edinburgh, and attained a very high reputation by his writings, which are of great practical utility, and have been translated into several continental languages. He was, for some time, physician to the hospital at Haslar; and died at Gosport, on the 18th of July, 1794. His principal publications are, Dissertatio de Morbis Venereis localibus; On the Scurvy, &c., a work of great repute, and in which he successfully combats the opinions of the Dutch physician, Severin Eugalen, respecting scorbutic diseases; An Essay on the Art of Preserving Seamen,—"Opuscule," observes M. Boisseau, a writer in the Biographie Medicale, "qui a été plus utile qu'il n'est remarquable;" two papers on fevers and infections; and an Essay on the Diseases incident to Europeans in hot climates, with an appendix concerning intermittent fevers, &c., a work of great utility, and somewhat analogo
Observations
Army. He
few papers in
actions, and o
publications o

MILMAN,
son of a clerg
born in that
received the
under his fath
to Exeter Co
applied hims
cine with su
appointed th
the university
Radcliffe. W
the Duke of G
was the mean
lucrative and
return to En
sequently, on
and was creat
time does not
of the Royal
College of Ph
read the Gu
He married
Hart, Esq., a
Pinner Grove,
June, 1821.
Animadversio
ejusque curati
Scurvy and
Account of T
Scurvy, seem
of nourishmer

BLANE, (
at Blanefield
about 1750, a
at Edinburgh
ten years, an
W. Robertsor
He studied m
and London,
some time, a
Earl of Hold
terest of tha
1779, appoint
under Admi
remained in
years; during
his abilities v
health of the
degree, attribu
lations. On
1783, he wa

flag officers, to the king, who granted him a pension, and expressed himself pleased with his services. His first publication had already appeared, entitled, A Short Account of the most Effectual Means of Preserving the Health of Seamen; which was succeeded, in 1785, by another, On the Diseases incident to Seamen in Hot Climates; the merit of which induced the lords of the admiralty to appoint him one of the commissioners of the sick and wounded; an office which he retained until its dissolution. In 1791, he published a Lecture on Muscular Motion, read at the Royal Society on the 13th and 20th of November, 1788; at which time he was rapidly extending his repute and practice. He was, subsequently, sent on a mission to Walcheren; and such was the estimation in which he was held, in 1812, (being at the time physician to the royal family,) that he was, in that year, created a baronet. In addition to the works already mentioned, he has published Elements of Medical Logic, illustrated by Practical Proofs and Examples; and the following papers were contributed by him to the Medical and Chirurgical Transactions:—Account of a Case in which Death was brought on by a Hæmorrhage from the Liver; On the Effect of the Pure fixed Alkalies, and of Lime-water, in several Complaints; History of some Cases of Disease in the Brain, with an Account of the Appearances after Death, and some General Observations on Complaints of the Head; Facts and Observations respecting Intermittent Fevers, and the Exhalations which occasion them; and Observations on the Comparative Prevalence, Mortality, and Treatment of Different Diseases. He has also written a paper in the Edinburgh Philosophical Transactions, entitled, An Account of the Hurricane at Barbadoes, on the 10th of October, 1780.

CHESSHER, (ROBERT,) was born at Hinckley, in Leicestershire, about 1750; and, after having passed some time in studying mechanical surgery, came to London, and resided as house-pupil with Dr. Denman, to whom he gave a speedy proof of his abilities, by discovering the causes of infants dying in convulsions. Whilst in the metropolis, he attended the lectures of Dr. W. Hunter, who noticed his talent for mechanical surgery, and encouraged him to pursue it, by publicly saying to him, "I think such a branch of the profession might, advantageously to the patient, be taken up by an inquiring lad, like yourself." On leaving Dr. Denman, he became house-surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital, where he had frequent opportunities of treating fractures in his own peculiar mode, and particularly distinguished himself by his novel and ingenious manner of uniting parts after amputation. After leaving the hospital, he commenced practice for himself at Hinckley, where he perfected his double inclined plane, and support for the spine; both of which he brought into operation with such success, that, in cases of fracture and malformation, he was sent for by persons of the first consequence, and was consulted by the first metropolitan surgeons, who recommended their patients to his care. Out of several instances of the extraordinary cures he effected, may be mentioned the following, which happened to a young lady after a fall from her horse:—"The foot," says the biographer of Mr. Chessher in the Annual Biography, "being forced from the malleolus internus, and the lower part of the tibia being fractured, the bones were driven out of the joint; and a very small portion of the cartilage of the end of the tibia remained, with little bone to it, occasioning a large lacerated wound from the tendo achillis to nearly the fibula, more than half round the limb. Mr. Chessher was much pressed to amputate, and the young lady had perfectly resigned herself to the operation; but determined, if possible, to save the limb, he earnestly requested a second examination. He now gained the patient's permission to take off a portion of the bone, which was safely done for more than an inch. She requested three minutes' rest, and then told her medical friend to act as he might think best. The parts were then carefully put together, and placed on a temporary rest, until an effectual support could be prepared. The next object was to take a model of the perfect limb, from which the support of the fractured one was in part formed; and the leg was so adjusted in the support

as to let in the foot; thus preserving the natural shape of the limb during the time in which improvement was going on. The limb was regularly watched, so as to guard against any unnatural position; a perfectly quiescent state being enjoined, and for a length of time. Eventually it was restored to its natural form, action, and substance." Mr. Chessher died, unmarried, on the 31st of January, 1831; leaving behind him a reputation for skill, hospitality, and charity, which will long be remembered with gratitude by all classes of society in the neighbourhood of his residence.

WHATELEY, (THOMAS,) was born at Derby, about 1750; and, after having received a liberal education, qualified himself for the profession of a surgeon, by studying medicine and anatomy at Edinburgh and London. He practised in the latter city, with great success, among the first circles, and distinguished himself by a number of writings of great practical and experimental utility. He was particularly celebrated for his skill in treating strictures of the urethra with the diseases of the bladder; and, about 1801, engaged in a controversy with Sir Everard Home; which ended by proving that Mr. Whateley's method of treating strictures caused less pain to the sufferer, and was equally felicitous, perhaps more, in performing speedy and permanent cure, than the noticed baronet's. Besides his work on Strictures, he published several on Ulcers, Tibia, Polypus, with improved forceps; Necrosis, and some other tracts and papers, periodically inserted in medical publications. He retired to Isleworth some years previous to his death, which took place in 1821. He was thrice married, and was survived by seven children and a young widow.

WHITEHEAD, (JOHN,) who was born some time near the middle part of the eighteenth century, was originally a methodist, and linen-draper, at Bristol, and afterwards turned Quaker, and took a school at Wandsworth, where he kept a seminary for the education of the children of those who belonged to the society of Friends. This, however, he gave up, on being offered a very handsome gratuity, to accompany abroad Mr. Barclay's son, with whom he travelled to the continent; and, while at Leyden, studied medicine with such success, that he took there his degree of M. D. During his residence at Leyden, he corresponded frequently with Dr. Lettsom, who entertained so high an opinion of his medical abilities, that he procured him the situation of physician to the London Dispensary, which, he came to England, in 1790, for the purpose of filling. Sometime afterwards, he tried, with the support of the Quakers, to procure a similar appointment to the London Hospital; which he lost by one vote, occasioned, it is said, by giving a draft on a banker for payment the next day, instead of the present, at the time of the election. About three years after he had settled in London, he again joined the Methodists, his secession from whom had induced Wesley to say to a friend, "Do what you can to unite Dr. Whitehead with us again." On his re-union with that sect, he became a very popular preacher, as well as the medical attendant of Wesley, who was much attached to him, and whose funeral sermon he preached. In 1793, he published the first, and in 1796, the second, volume of The Life of the Rev. John Wesley, from his private papers, printed at the request of his executors. The work, which is professedly a History of Methodism, was favourably spoken of by the principal reviews of the day, but gave rise to many animosities between the author and a society of Methodists, called The Conference, who had themselves intended to publish a life of Wesley. He died on the 7th of March, 1804, and was buried at Wesley's chapel, in the same vault with that celebrated man. He was held in general esteem, and his death, says a writer in the Gentleman's Magazine, made a great impression on the minds of the public. A singular story is told respecting him, by the daughter of Wesley, who, whilst dangerously ill, dreamed that a pious man had been and prayed by her; and that, from that moment, she mended, and began to recover. Dr. Whitehead, whom she had never seen before, visited her about three months after this, when, on his entrance, she immediately fainted; and, on coming to, declared that he was the



person she had dreamed of. The doctor's astonishment was not less than her own, as he had actually retired from a party of friends, to offer up prayers for her recovery, the moment he had received intelligence of her illness.

JACKSON, (ROBERT,) was born some time in the year 1751; and, about 1774, went out to Jamaica, where he distinguished himself by his successful practice of cold affusion in fever. In 1778, he served, as regimental surgeon, under the British army in America; and practised, afterwards, at Stockton-upon-Tees, in Durham, till 1793, when he was appointed surgeon to the third regiment of foot. After having served for some years abroad, and taken his degree of M. D., he was appointed to take charge of the medical department in the Windward and Leeward Islands, where his various reforms in the practice of hospitals, and his improved method of treating the yellow fever, obtained him the highest approbation of government, and, on his return to England, a pension of £200 per annum. He died in April, 1827, leaving behind him several works, which entitle him to a high rank in the class of medical writers. Among the most important may be mentioned On the Fevers of Jamaica, &c.; An Outline of the History and Cure of Fever, Endemic and Contagious, octavo; A System of Arrangement and Discipline for the Medical Department of Armies, octavo; and, An Exposition of the practice of affusing Cold Water on the Body, as a Cure for Fever.

PEARSON, (GEORGE,) was born at Rotherham, in Yorkshire, some time in the year 1751; and, after having studied medicine at Edinburgh and Leyden, took his degree of M. D. at the former place, and practised at Doncaster till 1784, when he settled in London, and was shortly afterwards chosen physician to St. George's Hospital; and, in 1791, a fellow of the Royal Society. In 1783, he published Observations and Experiments for investigating the Chemical History of the Tepid Springs of Buxton; and, A Translation of the Table of Chemical Nomenclature, proposed by De Guyton, &c., with some Observations on the New System of Chemistry, in 1794, which went through two editions. In 1795, he published Experiments and Observations on the constituent parts of the Potato Root; and, in 1798, An Inquiry concerning the History of the Cow Pox; and, The Substance of a Lecture on the Inoculation of the Cow Pox; and, during the years 1802, 1803, and 1804, wrote three works on the subject of Inoculation and Vaccination. In 1805, he published, A Communication to the Board of Agriculture, on the use of Green Vitriol, or Sulphate of Iron, as a Manure; and, On the efficacy of Paring and Burning depending partly on Oxyde of Iron. Between the years 1791 and 1814, he contributed ten papers to the Philosophical Transactions; the first of which was entitled, Experiments and Observations to investigate the composition of James's Powders, the constituent parts of which he discovered to be antimony and phosphate of lime. In addition to the reputation he acquired by his writings, he gained high note as a practitioner and lecturer, and took an active part in the diffusion of vaccination, and is mentioned as the founder of the Original Vaccine Institution, in 1799; though, by a reference to our memoir of Jenner, it will be seen, his conduct on the vaccine question was not altogether laudable. He died on the 9th of November, 1828, leaving behind him two daughters, and a high reputation, both as a medical and scientific man. He was remarkable for an almost fatherly attention to his pupils, and for delivering his lectures in a manner plain, comprehensive, and impressively energetic; being, at the same time, argumentative, and occasionally witty and eloquent. When at a loss in what language to express himself, he would keep taking his spectacles off and on, repeating the last sentence till he was ready to proceed, when his language became fluent and animated, and he would continue without pausing, and generally terminated his lecture by abruptly exclaiming, "but more of this subject to-morrow, gentlemen." In private life he was much respected for his benevolence and hospitality, and is said to have been not only a sound scholar, but an entertaining and jocose companion. When rallied by his friends for the assiduity with which he followed his profession during his latter years,

he used to say, "I know I am growing old; but I have made up my mind to die in harness."

CLINE, (HENRY,) was born in 1751, and rose to great eminence in his profession, both as a practical and operative surgeon. He was for some time one of the surgeons of St. Thomas's Hospital, and by his talents as a lecturer, greatly increased the reputation of its school of anatomy and surgery. He became F. R. S., and had the first surgical practice in London, his patients, both in rank and number, exceeding those attended by any other practitioner of his day. He died at his house in Lincoln's Inn Fields, on the 2nd of June, 1827, with a character for virtues and abilities which few have attained. As a surgeon he was equally remarkable for his acuteness in discovering disease, his caution and prudence in judging of it, his skill in the treatment of it, and the confidence with which he inspired his patients, particularly under an operation, in which his mildness and self-possession took away much of the fear attending it. He possessed a lively imagination, and strong intellectual faculties, and in countenance and deportment evinced the same kindness and benevolence of disposition that prevailed in his heart and actions.

RING, (JOHN,) was born in 1752; and, after having studied surgery under Pott, became a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, and of the Medical Societies of London and Paris, and rose to high reputation in his profession. He particularly distinguished himself by his zeal for the extension and improvement of vaccination, in support and defence of which, he wrote several works. The most important are, A Treatise on the Cow-Pox, containing the History of Vaccination; An Answer to Dr. Moseley, containing a Defence of Vaccination; An Answer to Mr. Goldson and to Mr. Birch, on the same subject; and, A Rowland for an Oliver, in answer to Dr. Moseley. He was also the author of Reflections on the Surgeons' Bill; A Treatise on the Gout; and, Account of a new method of treating the Dropsy. Mr. Ring also attained considerable fame in the literary world as a poet, particularly by his Translation of the Works of Virgil, partly original, and partly altered from Dryden and Pitt, a work of great merit, and having much of the spirit and elegance, without any of the grossness, of Dryden. He wrote, also, a few other poems, and died in December, 1821, highly esteemed and regretted.

WOODVILLE, (WILLIAM,) was born at Cockermouth, in Cumberland, some time in the year 1752; and, after having received a suitable education, took his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, in 1775. He first practised at Denbigh, but afterwards removed to London, and became physician to the Middlesex Dispensary. In 1790, he published the first part, which was afterwards completed, in four quarto volumes, of a work, entitled, Medical Botany; and, in 1791, succeeded Dr. Archer, as physician to the Small-Pox Hospital. In 1796, he published the History of the Small-Pox in Great Britain, &c. a valuable and important work, but of which the first volume only appeared, the discovery of Dr. Jenner rendering, in the author's opinion, the appearance of a second volume unnecessary. Being at first doubtful respecting the efficacy of the vaccine virus, he engaged in a controversy with Jenner; the result of which proving favourable to the latter, Dr. Woodville devoted all his energies to the diffusion of vaccination, and was the first who introduced it into general practice in the metropolis. He died at the hospital, in March, 1805; and, shortly after his decease, an eulogium on his character was spoken by Mr. Highmore, who observed, "Who, that has felt the benefits of vaccination, will not teach their children, and their children's children, to bless the name of Woodville, when they bless the name of Jenner?" The characteristics of his medical genius were judgment, caution, and prudence; and his researches in the science of his profession were only conducted with a view of benefiting, by his discoveries, his fellow-creatures. It was said of him, that he fell a victim to the drinking of ardent spirits; but this is called, by his biographer, in the Encyclopædia Britannica, "an unfounded calumny;" and, indeed, there appears to have been no ground whatever for the assertion.

GREGORY, (JAMES,) was born at Aberdeen, in 1753; and, after having taken his degree of M. D. and passed two years abroad, was appointed professor of the theory of physic, in the University of Edinburgh, in 1774. In 1790, he succeeded to the practical chair, on the death of Dr. Cullen; and is said, for thirty-one years, to have sustained and increased the celebrity which the eminence of his predecessor had conferred upon the office. He died on the 2nd of April, 1821, and was honoured at his funeral by the attendance of a large procession of upwards of five hundred persons of distinguished talent and respectability; the lord provost and council of the city of Edinburgh, and the Royal Medical and Physical Societies, forming a principal part. His chief publication is entitled, Conspectus Medicinæ Theoreticæ; and "became," says his biographer in Blackwood's Magazine, "a work of standard reputation over all Europe; not only in consequence of the scientific merits which it possessed, but the singular felicity of classical language with which it was written." As a physician, his character was of the highest eminence; and it is said that the city of Edinburgh owed much both of its national and academical prosperity to his celebrity. He drew pupils from all parts of the world; and his scientific merits procured him a seat in the Institute of France, a distinction rarely conferred by that country on foreigners. He was twice married; and was not only much esteemed in private life, but also courted by persons of the first eminence and consideration in the country. In addition to his other distinctions, he was a fellow of the Royal College of Physicians, F. R. S., and honorary member of the Royal Medical and Physical Societies of Edinburgh.

AUSTIN, (WILLIAM,) was born at Wotton-under-edge, in Gloucestershire, on the 28th of December, 1754. He was originally destined for trade, but having evinced great classical abilities, was sent to the University of Oxford, and in 1779, came to London, and studied physic and surgery. His proficiency in the latter caused Mr. Pott to say to a friend, "I shall not live long enough, but you will see Austin at the head of his profession." On his return to Oxford, he graduated M. A.; in 1781, he published an examination of the first six books of Euclid's Elements; and shortly afterwards gave lectures in mathematics, during the temporary absence of the regular professor. In 1783, he took his degree of M. D.; and, in 1785, was appointed professor of chemistry, in which science he is said to have acquitted himself to the satisfaction of the university, to the advantage of the pupils, and to the improvement of the science itself. In 1786, having been appointed physician to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, he left Oxford, much regretted by the inhabitants, who, according to his French biographer, "firent tous leur efforts pour l'empêcher d'aller se fixer dans la capitale." Whilst at the hospital, he gave lectures on chemistry, conjointly with those delivered by him on the theory and practice of physic. He also made some chemical experiments, an account of which appears in the Transactions of the Royal Society for 1787 and 1789. He also took great pains in the investigation of the nature of concretions formed in animal bodies, and made the result of his inquiries the subject of his Gulstonian lectures, before the College of Physicians, in 1791, in which year he published them as a treatise On the origin and component parts of the Stone in the Urinary Bladder. He died on the 21st of January, 1793, leaving behind him a high reputation both as a medical and scientific man. In his youth he is said to have been remarkably robust and active, and to have been in the frequent habit of walking fifty miles per day without feeling the least fatigue.

HAIGHTON, (JOHN,) was born about the year 1755; and, after having completed his medical education, became a surgeon in the guards. On relinquishing this appointment, he was elected demonstrator of anatomy in the Borough Medical School, the character and reputation of which was much raised by his abilities. He afterwards succeeded Dr. Skeete, as lecturer on physiology to the same establishment, and became, subsequently, the coadjutor of Dr. Lowden; in conjunction with whom he gave lectures on midwifery,

and was, for many years, considered the most able teacher of that art in Europe. He was also, for some time, physician to the Eastern Dispensary; but resigned the appointment in consequence of the extent of his practice, some time before his death, which took place in March, 1823. His works consist of papers printed in the Medical Commentaries, and the Transactions of the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, and are as follow:—The History of Two Cases of the Fractured Olecranon; An Attempt to Ascertain the Powers concerned in the act of Vomiting; A Case of Original Deafness; Experiments made on the Laryngeal and Recurrent Branches of the Eighth Pair of Nerves; An Experimental Inquiry concerning the Reproduction of Nerves; and An Experimental Inquiry concerning Animal Impregnation.

WARE, (JAMES,) was born at Portsmouth, in 1755, and was apprenticed to a surgeon in that town, where he acquired much surgical skill and experience from the numerous cases that came under his notice. From Portsmouth he removed to St. Thomas's Hospital, in London; and, after having remained there two years, was appointed demonstrator under Dr. Collignon, the professsor of anatomy in the University of Cambridge. In 1777, he entered into partnership with Mr. Wathen, a celebrated metropolitan surgeon, with whom he continued until 1791, when he commenced practice on his own account. Previously to this, he had made his name favourably known to the medical world, by his work, printed in 1780, under the title of Remarks on the Ophthalmy, Psorophthalmy, and Purulent Eye, which went through several editions, and established his fame as an oculist; in which character he became celebrated for extracting the cataract, with a success that has rarely been equalled. After this time, he contributed to the different medical journals several ophthalmic works; and, in 1801, communicated to the Royal Society, of which he was a fellow, a case similar to that related by Cheselden, "of a youth, about seven years of age, who, if not born blind, was deprived of sight by the end of his first year, and recovered it by undergoing an easy and simple operation." His last publication appeared in 1813, under the title of Observations relative to the Near and Distant Sight of Different Persons, and was inserted in the Philosophical Transactions. Mr. Ware was the founder and first promoter of the school for the indigent blind; and was, in many other respects, the private friend and comforter of the poor. He died, in April, 1815, leaving a large family by his wife, whom he married in 1787, and who was the daughter of Robert Maitland, Esq. a merchant of considerable eminence in London.

CURTIS, (JOHN,) was born at Alton, in Hampshire, in 1755; and, after having received his education at the Quaker-school, at Burford, in Oxfordshire, was apprenticed to his brother William, the celebrated botanist, then practising as a surgeon. On the expiration of his apprenticeship, he attended the lectures of Mr. Cline and Dr. Fordyce, and settled, afterwards, at Uxbridge, where he married a Miss Davis, and rose to extensive practice. He did not take his degree of M. D. until a few years before his death, which took place in August, 1829. As a physician, he was celebrated for his skill in the treatment of fevers; and, although he is said to have prided himself on his attachment to the doctrines of the old school, was the first to introduce vaccination in his neighbourhood. He was well versed in natural history; and, in his favourite pursuit of ornithology, had made himself so well acquainted with British birds, that he could distinguish, by its note, any bird within hearing. He had a great taste, also, for British zoology, and was a considerable contributor to the Zoological Gardens and Museum.

WILLAN, (ROBERT,) was born on the 12th of November, 1757, at Sedbergh, in Yorkshire, and studied medicine at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M. D. in 1780. After having practised a short time at Darlington, he removed to London; and, in 1783, was appointed Physician to the Public Dispensary, in Carey Street. In 178[illegible] he was admitted a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians; on which occasion he distinguished himself

addressing some congratulatory Greek verses to the board of censors. In 1786, he delivered lectures at the dispensary; and, at a subsequent period, received as his pupils several young physicians, whom he initiated into practice by allowing them to attend the patients of the institution under his superintendence. In 1789, he communicated to the London Medical Society his classification of terms relative to erupdive diseases, which procured him the Fothergillian medal. About the same time, he was elected physician to the Finsbury Dispensary; and, in 1791, was chosen a fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, to which he communicated several curious papers. In 1808, appeared the fourth and last part of his celebrated work on Cutaneous Diseases, illustrated by a variety of coloured engravings. Four orders, characterized by the appearance of pustules, vesicles, tubercles, and spots, remain unpublished, though he was induced, in 1806; to anticipate, in a degree, the order of vesicles, by publishing a treatise On Vaccine Inoculation; in which he refuted the charge brought against that practice of exciting cutaneous eruptions. In 1809, he was elected F. R. S.; after which, his health beginning to decline, he was compelled to quit England for Madeira, where he died in April, 1812. In addition to the works already mentioned, he left behind him several manuscripts, and was the author of various papers in the Medical Commentaries, and in the London Medical Journal, and published a work entitled The History of the Ministry of Jesus Christ, combined from the Narrative of it in the Four Evangelists. Such was his assiduity in his profession, that he is said never to have quitted the metropolis for thirty years; and he is described by his biographer, Dr. Bateman, not only as an able physician, but an accurate and classical writer, and a most amiable and intellectual man.

SCOTT, (HELENUS,) was born at Dundee, some time between the middle and latter part of the eighteenth century. He received his medical education at Edinburgh; and, after having taken his degree of M. D., went out to the East Indies, where he acquired the highest reputation as a physician, and became first member of the medical board at Bombay. About 1811, he returned to England, in the possession of a large fortune, which he had acquired solely by his industry and abilities. In his scientific character, he corresponded with Sir Joseph Banks and Dr. Beddoes, and was the author of several communications, which sufficiently proved his profound knowledge both of chemistry and medicine. As a physician, his authority was consulted throughout the whole of British India; but he is more particularly known in England as the author of the practice of exhibiting, both internally and externally, the nitric, nitro-muriatic, and other acids, in syphilitic and hepatic maladies; from the use of which remedies, pathology and therapeutics have derived some important advantages. He died on his voyage to New South Wales, on the 16th of November, 1821.

HOME, (Sir EVERARD,) the son of a surgeon, was born in Scotland about the year 1760. Having become a pupil of John Hunter, he soon developed talents of no ordinary character; and, on his commencing the active duties of his profession, rapidly rose into practice and reputation. In 1813, he was made a baronet, by George the Third, to whom he had previously been appointed surgeon; and he also filled the situations of senior surgeon to St. George's Hospital; professor of surgery and anatomy of the Royal College of Surgeons; and president of the Royal Society. At the conclusion of the Georgian era, he was also king's sergeant-surgeon, and resided, in his official capacity, at Chelsea Hospital. He was not only one of the principal operative surgeons of his time, but also one of the most eminent and voluminous writers on matters relative to his profession. Besides having contributed nearly one hundred valuable papers to the Transactions of the Royal Society, he published A Dissertation on the properties of Pus; John Hunter's Treatise on the Blood, &c., with a life of the author; Practical Observations on the Treatment of Strictures in the Urethra; Practical Observations on Ulcers in the Leg; Observations on Cancers; Practical Observations on the Diseases of the

Gland; and Lectures on Comparative Anatomy. All of these works are of a first-rate order, and have gained a high celebrity, both at home and abroad.

HALL, (ROBERT,) was born in Scotland, in 1763; and, after having passed some years at Jamaica, in the naval service, took his degree of M. D. at Edinburgh, and came to London, where he distinguished himself as the author of several papers in the London and other medical journals, and was occasionally employed as the editor of works of a similar description. He also published a translation of Spallanzani on the Circulation of the Blood, and one of Guyton Morveau on the Means of Purifying Infected Air and Arresting the Progress of Contagion. Not long after their publication, being defrauded, by a supposed friend, out of the principal part of his property, he was compelled to abandon his professional hopes, and to accept the situation of an army surgeon. After remaining in this capacity for nearly twelve years, he was appointed surgeon to the sea and land expedition then about to proceed for the exploration of the Niger; but the combined effects of a dreadful injury he had received from a fall, and of the climate of Senegal upon his health, having endangered his life, he was obliged to be sent to Madeira, whence he proceeded to England, and died there, after a gradual decline, in 1824. His principal works are, Treatises on the Cow Pox, On the Plague and Pestilential Fevers, On Hydrophobia, On the Chicken Pox, Essay on the Influenza, with many others, most of which are to be found in the London Medical and Physical Journal, between the years 1800 and 1810. Many of his papers are printed also in the New Medical and Physical Journal; all of which are valuable and original, and, with his other works, entitle him to no inconsiderable rank as a medical philosopher. His Vindication of Dr. Johnstone's Claim to the Discovery of Mineral Acid Fumigations must not be omitted, as it settled the pretensions of Guyton Morveau, and Dr. Carmichael Smyth, who both claimed priority in the discovery.

KNIGHTON, (Sir WILLIAM,) was born in Devonshire, of humble parents, and commenced the study of medicine at Plymouth, under the superintendence of Dr. Geach. His pupil, after having made himself, with great rapidity, master of a great share of medical knowledge, proceeded to attend the hospitals in London; and subsequently removed to Edinburgh, where he prosecuted his professional studies until 1806. He then returned to London; and, in 1810, accompanied the Marquess of Wellesley to Spain, at the earnest request of that nobleman. On his re-establishing himself in London, Dr. Knighton soon acquired an extensive practice and reputation; and, in the short space of three years, became a leading physician. In 1812, he was appointed physician in ordinary to the Prince Regent, who shortly after created him a baronet, and treated him with such kindness and favour, that Sir William, at the express desire of his royal patient, gave up his public practice, in order to devote himself more fully to the prince. Sir William was subsequently appointed keeper of the privy purse; and, up to the conclusion of the Georgian Era, continued to be a great favourite with his illustrious patron.

LATHAM, (JOHN,) the son of a clergyman in Cheshire, after having completed his academical education, studied at Oxford; and, at the age of twenty-three, commenced practice as a physician at Manchester, where he shortly afterwards was appointed physician to the infirmary. He retained this situation for three years; and, at the expiration of that time, removed to Oxford, where he took his degree of M. D., and practised for a short period, previously to his settling in London. On establishing himself in the metropolis, he published a pamphlet on a New View of Gout and Rheumatism, which gained him great reputation, and caused him to be very generally consulted in those diseases. His first public appointment in the metropolis was that of physician to the Magdalen Hospital; and he subsequently was elected to the same office, successively, at the Middlesex and St. Bartholomew's Hospitals. In 1787, he was appointed, by the College of Physicians, head of the committee for modernizing their Pharmacopœia; and

"about this time," says the author of Public Characters, "a remarkable circumstance occurred, which so materially contributed to increase his private practice, that he was obliged to resign his office as physician to St. Bartholomew's. Shortly after this, he published a work, entitled, Facts and Opinions respecting the Diabetes; and, on the resignation of Sir Lucas Pepys, was elected president of the Royal College of Physicians. Dr. Latham also acted as physician extraordinary to George the Fourth; and, at the conclusion of the Georgian Era, continued to enjoy a high reputation and extensive practice. He is also the author of some works on ornithology; has communicated several valuable papers to the Linnæan and Philosophical Transactions; and is a fellow of the Royal, Antiquarian, and Linnæan Societies.

TIERNEY, (Sir MATTHEW,) was born in Ireland, and received the rudiments of his education in that country. Having chosen the medical profession, he came to London, where he prosecuted his studies with great ardour, and acquired the friendship of several distinguished physicians and surgeons. On quitting the metropolis, he obtained the appointment of surgeon to the Gloucestershire militia, the colonel of which, the Earl of Berkeley, introduced him to the Prince of Wales, who appointed him physician to his household. About the same time, Mr. Tierney took his degree of M. D.; and, in 1806, obtained a license to practise within the jurisdiction of the London College of Physicians. In 1808, he married a Miss Jones; and shortly afterwards distinguished himself by his efforts towards the establishment of a vaccine institution in the county of Sussex. He also contributed towards the foundation of a Dispensary for the Indigent Sick, and an Infirmary for general purposes, at Brighton. At this town, he was constantly in attendance upon the Prince Regent, by whom, as a reward for his services, he was created a baronet. In 1820, when George the Fourth was seriously indisposed, Sir Matthew attended him, and successfully performed an operation which had been strongly opposed by several other eminent medical men. This proof of his skill and knowledge raised his reputation considerably, and he has since settled in the metropolis, where he has an extensive practice among the higher circles of society.

UWINS, (DANIEL,) a native of London, received the rudiments of his medical education in that city, and went to complete it at Edinburgh, where he took his degree of M.D. He returned to London, with the intention of settling there; but, before commencing active practice, he occupied himself in writing the Medical Articles for Gregory's Encyclopædia. On the death of Dr. Kennedy, at Aylesbury, he removed to that town, and practised there nine years; during which period he published, in 1808, Modern Medicine; and, in 1810, Observations on Fever. He subsequently returned to London, and obtained the appointment of physician to the City Dispensary, on the resignation of Dr. Walker; and afterwards was elected to the New Finsbury and Central Dispensary. In 1818, Dr. Uwins published Modern Maladies, and the Present State of Medicine, the Anniversary Oration delivered before the Medical Society of London. He is also the author of several papers in various scientific journals, and has attained a large share of professional reputation by his courses of lectures on the theory and practice of medicine, and on the materia medica and pharmacy.

CLARKE, (CHARLES MANSFIELD,) was born in May, 1782; and, after having studied medicine under Drs. Fordyce and Baillie, became a member of the College of Surgeons, and served, during two or three years, in the army. On settling in London, he delivered, in conjunction with his brother, Dr. John, a course of lectures on midwifery, and was, some time afterwards, appointed a F. R. S. and a member of the Royal College of Physicians. In his professional character, Mr. Clarke ranks in the very highest grade, and enjoys, probably, a more extensive practice than any other practitioner; a reward only proportioned to his acknowledged talents and unremitting industry. In private life, he is esteemed by all who know him; his conduct being cha-

racterized by universal kindness and humanity.

ELLIOTSON, (JOHN,) was born in the county of Surrey, and studied medicine at the University of Edinburgh, where he took his doctor's degree. His inaugural thesis, the subject of which was inflammation, he treated in such a skilful manner, as to call forth the warm approbation of the examining professor. The reputation he soon gained for medical knowledge may be conceived from the fact of his being elected, without any solicitation on his part, one of the presidents of the Royal Medical Society. On his return to London, he attended the principal hospitals, and made himself well acquainted with anatomy. In 1810, he entered himself as a fellow commoner of Cambridge, at which university he subsequently took his medical degrees. He is the author of a work on the Diseases of the Heart; and of several articles in the London Medical Gazette, and the Lancet; but his chief publication is his translation of Blumenbach's System of Physiology. To this, he has added many learned notes, and a chapter on the variety of the human species, and, with much ingenuity, attempts to prove that no physiological fact is at variance with the doctrines of Scripture.

MAYO, (HERBERT,) son of Dr. Mayo, physician to the Middlesex Hospital, was born in London, on the 3rd of April, 1796; and, after having studied medicine under Mr. Wilson, Sir Charles Bell, and Mr. Abernethy, removed to Leyden, where he took his degree of M. D. and practised with great success as a surgeon. On his return to England, he held, for one year, the situation of house-surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital; and, shortly afterwards, received a diploma from the London College, and built a private theatre in Berwick Street, where he soon distinguished himself by his lectures on anatomy. In 1825, he continued them, in conjunction with Mr. Brodie, at Dr. Hunter's school, in Great Windmill Street, where he remained until his appointment of professor of anatomy and pathological anatomy to King's College. In the year last mentioned, he married a daughter of S. J. Arnold, Esq.; in 1826, was elected surgeon to the Middlesex Hospital; in 1827, became a fellow of the Royal Society; and, in 1828, was appointed professor of anatomy and surgery to the Royal College of Surgeons. His works, in addition to several contributions to different periodical journals, are, A Series of Folio Plates, illustrating the Minute Structure of the Brain; Outlines of Physiology; Anatomical and Physiological Commentaries; and A Course of Dissections. The most important of these is his Outlines on Physiology; a most valuable work, and which was thus characterized by Dr. Gooch, in a letter to the author:—"I have been looking over nearly all the systems of physiology in existence within the last month or two, and I have met with nothing comparable to it in conciseness, perspicuity, and purity of style."

MATON, (WILLIAM GEORGE,) was born in Somersetshire, and commenced his medical studies under the celebrated botanist, Dr. Pulteney. Having finished his classical education at Oxford, the subject of our memoir attended the hospitals both in London and Edinburgh; and on settling in the former city, he was elected a member of the Royal College of Physicians; and, shortly afterwards, appointed physician to the Western Infirmary. This situation, the duties of which he performed for many years, with considerable ability, introduced him into a large circle of practice, and so extended his reputation, that he obtained the appointment of physician in ordinary to the queen of George the Third. He also formed one of the committee for revising the Pharmacopœia of the College of Physicians; and the materia medica, which was his department, affords considerable proofs of his qualifications for such an undertaking. As an author, Dr. Maton has evinced considerable ability, by his Observations relative to the Natural History, Picturesque Scenery, and Antiquities of the Western Counties of England; his Life of Linnæus; various papers in the Archæologia, and the Philosophical and Linnæan Transactions; and in his Life of Dr. Pulteney. He is also the author of several periodical contributions to the

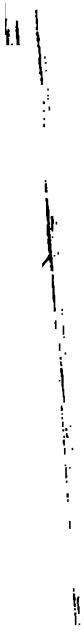
stock of medical knowledge, "which," says the author of Public Characters, "at once manifest the discrimination of the philosopher, and the characteristics of a mind well stored by reading and research."

CARLISLE, (Sir ANTHONY,) is a native of Stillington, in Durham; and received his medical education in the county town, under Mr. William Green, the leading surgeon of the place. During his apprenticeship, he showed a taste for philosophical and mechanical studies; and, after reading a description of Montgolfier's balloon, he amused himself with making a fire balloon, the first ever seen in the county of Durham. On coming to London, Mr. Carlisle studied under Dr. Baillie, Mr. Hunter, Mr. Cruikshank, and Dr. G. Fordyce; and, in 1792, he was appointed surgeon to the Westminster Hospital. In the following year, he became a fellow of the Linnæan Society; of the Royal Society, in 1800; of the Horticultural Society, in 1812; and of the Geological Society, in 1820. He was now appointed surgeon extraordinary to the king; was shortly afterwards knighted; and, in 1829, he was made president of the Royal College of Surgeons. Sir Anthony is distinguished for his investigating turn of mind, and is, on the whole, considered an able surgeon; though his practice is not adequate to his reputation. In private, he is spoken of as an agreeable and entertaining companion; and his conversation abounds with genuine and interesting anecdote. He is the author of Disorders of Old Age, 8vo.; Two Hunterian Orations, 4to., 1820; second edition, 1825; a Letter to Sir Gilbert Blane, on Blisters, 1826; and has written essays, letters, and pamphlets on medical and philosophical subjects, to the number of forty-three.

END OF VOL. II.

Whittaly, Brunton and Co. Fleet Street, London.





[redacted]

942.07
G352
v. 2

Stanford University Library
Stanford, California

In order that others may use this book, please return it as soon as possible, but not later than the date due.